

1894

Siebrecht & Wadley

409 Fifth Avenue—
New York—
U.S.A.

New and Rare
Ornamental Plants
Bulbs Seeds

Palms—
Roses—
Orchids—
Ferns—

United States
Tropical Nurseries
Trinidad, W.I.

Newport,
R.I.

Rose Hill
Nurseries
New Rochelle, N.Y.

SPECIAL MENTION.



IT IS worthy of notice that this is *not* an ordinary Catalogue, describing a few articles with doubtful accuracy, but instead a carefully arranged Manual and Catalogue, embracing a selection resulting from years of experience with large quantities of plants for all decorative purposes. The plants named and described in the following pages are the best in their respective classes, and we trust our friends who receive this Catalogue will do us the mere justice of appreciating the labor and expense incurred in presenting thus to them, in convenient, accurate and compact form, a graphic reflection of our immense stock—a stock representing our researches the world over for the best things in plant life.

We ask especial attention to our department of Landscape Architecture, in which we are prepared to undertake work of any magnitude, and to our superior facilities for Decorative Work in plants and flowers. With more than a score of years of experience in supplying a critical metropolitan clientage, we are justified, we think, in claiming special ability to meet any demands.

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General Illustrated and Descriptive

CATALOGUE

OF

New, Rare and Valuable Plants

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

SIEBRECHT & WADLEY

ROSE HILL NURSERIES

New Rochelle, N. Y.

(Telephone No. 86)

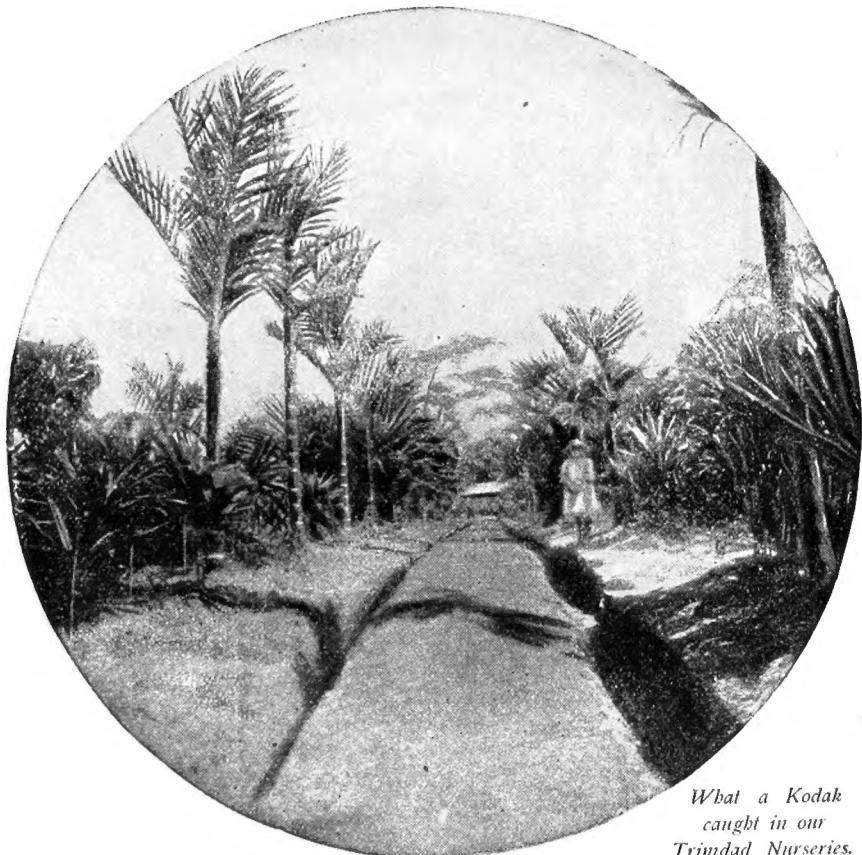
UNITED STATES TROPICAL NURSERIES

Dabadie, Trinidad, W. I.

NEW YORK SALESROOMS AND OFFICE, 409 Fifth Avenue
NEWPORT (R. I.) BRANCH, Bellevue Avenue

HARRISBURG, PA.

J. HORACE McFARLAND COMPANY, PRINTERS FOR NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN



*What a Kodak
caught in our
Trinidad Nurseries.*

VIEW OF AN AVENUE IN OUR UNITED STATES TROPICAL NURSERIES,
DABADIE, TRINIDAD, WEST INDIES.

It is at this, our branch right in the tropics, that we grow to such unexampled perfection the decorative plants and palms which are used to such great effect in New York, and, in fact, all through the country. We have discovered that such plants, grown with our advanced knowledge, but directly in their native habitat, under a tropical sun, attain a richness and strength not to be obtained in greenhouse culture at the north. Not only are they thus better at the outset, but they endure the trials of decorative use and changes of temperature better. Such is the stock we offer in the following pages. We receive shipments direct from Trinidad fortnightly through the season.

INTRODUCTORY.



IN PRESENTING a new edition of our General Catalogue, we wish to call attention to the variety and extent of our stock, as well as to its superior condition. We have added to our collection very many new and valuable plants of recent discovery and introduction (many raised in our own Nurseries, and now first offered for sale), as well as brought forward a number of beautiful species which, while years ago found among the finest collections, have, through neglect or perhaps extreme modern fashions, been partially lost sight of. We have for several years given especial attention to the re-introduction of many such deserving and valuable plants to their former place in the esteem of the horticultural public, and with gratifying success.

Our Advantages.

We are operating extensive Tropical Nurseries on our plantations in the West Indies, and are thus enabled to grow rapidly and to perfection, under the most favorable circumstances, many things which are slow and difficult of culture in North America. It is here that we raise the Palms and other decorative plants now so largely used in the best private dwellings to bring the charm of the tropics to our homes, as well as for the adornment of club houses, hotels and places of amusement on all festive occasions. No other spot in the world is so well adapted for the production of these plants in full beauty and vigor. The transportation facilities are now such that we can bring these plants to New York in perfect order. The fine shape, coloring and general good condition of such stock is always a subject of remark, and being grown in so favorable a location, they are able to stand our climatic changes much better than if brought from the extreme tropics.

Our home establishment, the Rose Hill Nurseries, at New Rochelle, N. Y., is very extensive and well arranged. It includes a very large area of glass-houses of the most approved modern construction, together with aquatic ponds and well located grounds for the growth of outdoor stock under favorable conditions.

Our direct connections with the most prominent botanical and commercial establishments

of Europe, the East Indies, Australia and South America are also a great advantage in procuring and exchanging rare and valuable stock ; wherefore, may it be readily understood that we are in an exceptionally favorable way of meeting all demands for new, rare and valuable plants at the most reasonable prices.

A Visit Solicited.

We invite personal inspection of the stock in our show houses, at New Rochelle. Here are constantly to be seen many interesting sights not common to ordinary nurseries—rare Orchids and tropical plants in bloom, grand specimen Palms and Cycads, a profusion of the finest Roses, fine Aquatic Plants, etc., etc. We are glad to see visitors any day except Sunday, and the Rose Hill Nurseries are easy of access from New York. Trains on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, leaving the Grand Central depot (Forty-second street) every hour, pass New Rochelle, and cabs and stages for the Nurseries will be found at the station on the arrival of all trains. We have telephone communication, also, with New York city.

Conditions Under Which We Conduct Our Business.

1. The prices given in this Catalogue are for well-grown and well-developed plants of suitable shipping sizes ; larger plants can nearly always be supplied at proportionate prices. No stock, however, is so small and weak as that supplied by many firms who make a specialty of the "mail" trade, and our plants are incomparably better than any so furnished ; they are well worth paying expressage or freight on.

2. All purchasers are requested, when ordering by mail or otherwise, to give their proper address, and directions where to and how they desire their orders shipped—whether by freight or express ; if there is any choice of routes, name the one preferred. When not advised how to ship, we exercise our own judgment, and forward to the best advantage of the purchaser.

3. New customers and persons unknown to us are kindly requested to accompany their esteemed orders either with cash, post office orders or draft on New York, or with satisfactory references.

4. All orders are carefully packed for shipment by experienced hands, so that they may be sent to even far distant points with perfect safety ; and no charges are made for packing and shipping by express or freight at New Rochelle. Our close proximity to New York city enables us to ship by any of the very many routes centering in the Metropolis.

5. After delivery to forwarders, in good condition, all shipments are at customer's risk, and complaints of any kind will not be entertained unless made within five days of receipt of stock. Errors, however, are cheerfully corrected if prompt notification is given ; for which purpose we suggest that purchasers promptly inspect plants when they are received.

SIEBRECHT & WADLEY.

ROSE HILL NURSERIES, New Rochelle, N. Y. (Telephone 86.)

FLORAL DEPOT AND SALES OFFICE, 409 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NEWPORT BRANCH (R. I.), Bellevue Avenue.

UNITED STATES TROPICAL NURSERIES, Dabadié, Trinidad, W. I.

Address all orders and communications relative to plants to New Rochelle, N. Y.

I.

NEW PLANTS OF MERIT.

Introduced to Commerce by Siebrecht & Wadley.

OUR NOVELTIES are given precedence in this General Catalogue, not only because as entirely new plants they will attract especial attention from all who love flowers, but also because they are of unusual beauty and sterling worth, having been tested under our own eyes and found valuable for general distribution and cultivation. Our new Ferns, Palms, Hybrid Dracænas, Amaryllises and superb Climbers deserve special attention.

Abutilon, Souvenir de Bonn.

(Andenken von Bonn.)

A most striking new decorative foliage plant, with beautifully variegated leaves of good size, regularly and evenly marked with white and green. Amid these leaves the gracefully drooping, orange-colored flowers are produced in great abundance, forming a clear and brilliant contrast. In habit of growth this Abutilon is tree-like—strong and upright, but quite graceful. For summer bedding and greenhouse decoration in winter it is equally valuable. \$2.

Aglaonema costata.

A pretty dwarf decorative stove plant, with fine, heart-shaped, leathery green leaves, sharply spotted with white, and having distinctly marked midribs. \$2.

New Hybrid Amaryllids.

These new hybrid Amaryllises are the result of our own crosses from the well-known *A. aulica*, *Gravesiana*, Thomas Speed and Empress of India. They are all excellent for forcing and winter flowering.

Mrs. E. R. Ladew. The largest-flowering Amaryllis obtained so far. The bulbs bloom profusely, sending up a strong, shapely growth of foliage and flower clusters. The individual flowers measure from nine to ten inches in diameter, and are rich, brilliant crimson-scarlet, with a soft, velvety surface. \$3.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger. A brilliant hybrid, having the general character of Empress of India. The flower-stems are strong and upright, each one supporting a cluster of four or five perfectly round, full flowers of a thick, velvety texture and bright scarlet color, with a yellow disc. \$3.

Rubra Striata. The most distinct hybrid Amaryllis yet introduced. The delightfully fragrant flowers are borne on thick, strong stems, three to five in a cluster, and are rich, dark crimson, regularly striped with white. They are very striking and of great substance, remaining perfect a long while. \$3.



ABUTILON SOUVENIR DE BONN. (Andenken von Bonn.)



ADIANTUM CAPILLUS-VENERIS IMBRICATA. (*The Seed or Spore-bearing A. Farleyense.*)

New Maiden-Hair Fern, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris imbricata.*

An exquisite new Fern, somewhat similar to *A. Farleyense*, but superior to it in so many ways that we predict sharp rivalry between the two. The fronds of *A. C.-V. imbricata* are of good size and full and graceful in habit, the individual pinnae being more crested than those of *A. Farleyense*. The new Fern is much more easily propagated than the old favorite, because it bears spores, and also grows much faster. More dense and bushy; hardier, and does not need so high temperature; the coming Fern for table decorations. \$2.

Adiantum Siebrechtii.

A distinct and robust form, supposed to be a cross between *A. decorum* and *A. Williamsii*. The strong and vigorous fronds are thickly set with individual round pinnae of a hardy texture. The plant is free in growth and exceedingly graceful; all these good points make it of extra value for decorative purposes. \$2.

Allamanda magnifica odorata.

This is certainly the most valuable plant added to our collection of greenhouse climbers for years. Its habit is much like that of the well-known *A. Schottii*, or *A. Hendersonii*, and its flowers are similar to those of that variety, but are a somewhat lighter shade of yellow and very fragrant—a jasmine-like odor, subtle and delightful. \$5.

Anthurium Siebrechtianum.

A distinct and valuable novelty for the stove-house. Plant of strong and free-growing habit; leaves of rich, velvety green, with lighter midrib and margins of thick, leathery texture; veins and nerves shaded as in *A. magnificum*. Flower scape issuing from the crown and rising slightly above the leaves; the flower-stalk and small spathe are of a peculiar light green, shading to creamy white, while the large spadix is, when fully developed, of a rich, coral-like crimson, giving it a decidedly rich and showy appearance. \$2.50.

New Hybrid Fern, *Asplenendrium strictum*.

This fine new Fern is a hybrid between *Asplenium nidus* and *Scolopendrium crispum*. It is one of the few ferns that can be called an actual garden hybrid, for most new plants of this class that are introduced are either species that are found in various parts of the world, or natural chance hybrids which usually originate in most ferneries without design. This new Fern, however, partakes very thoroughly of the habits and characteristics of both its parents, the Bird's-nest Fern and the crested hardy *Scolopendrium*, and is really the first species in a new and distinct genus. It has been proved a tough and hardy house-plant, and as it is free-growing and easily propagated from spores, will be a valuable commercial foliage plant, for which use it is most heartily commended. \$2.

Begonia metallica aurea variegata.

In this beautiful plant are combined richly colored foliage and handsome flowers. It is a sport from *B. metallica*, which it resembles in habit of growth and in the metallic greenish cast of the leaves, but the leaves of this new Begonia are beautifully marked and variegated with cream-white and rose-pink. The color combinations displayed in the plant are marvellously artistic and harmonious. The flowers are like those of *B. metallica*, and just as abundant. A rapid grower, and, like its parent, an excellent decorative plant. \$1.50.

Croton, Mrs. H. F. Watson.

One of the finest large-leaved Crotons. In the young state the leaves are green, but as they mature the green, deepens and changes to a bright, bronzy crimson, striped, spotted and blotched with rich golden yellow and edged with salmon; the midribs and veins are bright red. The plant is strong and vigorous in habit, growing rapidly into the symmetrical form so much admired for specimens. \$2.50.

New Dwarf Dracænas.

With these plants we introduce a new type among Dracænas. They are of dwarf and compact habit, with the foliage compactly arranged about the stem; the fact that on an average plant six inches high 22 leaves were counted, is a sufficient illustration of the density of growth, which is yet free and healthy. This new type must prove most valuable for jardiniere work.

DRACÆNA JARDINIÈRE. A hybrid of *D. terminalis alba* and *D. Guilfoylei*. This is, doubtless, the smallest-growing Dracæna in cultivation; it is of round, symmetrical form and compact habit, with narrow, bright green leaves broadly margined with pure white. For table decoration this neat, pretty miniature Dracæna is especially adapted, as it has proved to be free in growth, and colors beautifully when young. \$5.

Little Gem. A hybrid of *D. terminalis* and *D. Norwoodiensis*, and a plant well deserving its name. It is dwarf and dainty in character, with bronze-green leaves edged and suffused with clear, deep pink. Just such a plant has long been needed as a center-piece for table jardinières. *Cocos Weddeliana*, delicate and feathery, and *Pandanus Veitchii*, prettily striped, have both done duty for this purpose, but until this pretty bit of a foliage plant was evolved no plant combining sufficiently brilliant color with compact and symmetrical habit had been found. It is easily propagated, grows fast, and colors with the first leaves. \$5.

Violetta. Another of the miniature class, and entirely unique. The foliage is of medium width, upright and gracefully recurving, and very compactly set around the stem; the color is a deep uniform wine-red, but slightly lighter in the young leaves. This plant will contrast most effectively with light green foliage in jardinière work. \$5.



A NEW FERN, ASPLENENDRIUM STRICTUM.

New Broad-Leaved Dracænas.

We present below several new Dracænas of our own hybridization. In these, it has been our aim to obtain not only the fine coloring usually striven for by hybridizers, but also a strong and vigorous habit and an enduring constitution, in order that the varieties may be fully available for the hard usage of decorating and outdoor sub-tropical plant ing. In this we have succeeded to a remarkable degree, and the new varieties here presented are a very considerable advance in this useful genus.

DRACÆNA, American Florist. Of upright growth, with recurring leaves, which are of a very bright and lively green, varied with clear white and sharply edged with rosy pink. An attractive and useful variety of strong growth and graceful habit. A hybrid between *D. Cooperi* and *D. marginata alba*. \$5.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. One of the most remarkable Dracenas ever seen. A majestic plant of strong growth and vigorous, upright habit; its very broad and beautifully-waved foliage, held at an angle of 45°, attracts the eye first by symmetry of form, and holds it to be further delighted by remarkable coloring. At the base of the plant the older leaves present a deep, blackish crimson surface, varied in the younger foliage with the rich coloring of American Beauty rose, and crowned by central leaves, with delicate tints of pink and crimson, only comparable to the sunrise sky. A specimen plant of this species will always command instant attention. \$10.

Mrs. Terry. A hybrid of *D. Scottii* and *D. terminalis*, showing its relationship to the latter in general appearance, but having broader leaves, with a particularly wide base and an odd, beautiful coloring distinctively its own. Two-thirds of the entire leaf is a soft, charming, deep rosy pink, the remainder being a greenish brown; young plants color brightly while yet small, and grow rapidly into symmetrical form. \$7.50.

Stricta albo-lineata. This is certainly the best white-variegated Dracæna yet introduced. Nearly all sorts of this type now in cultivation have proved weak in constitution, coloring or variegation, and are, therefore, very unsatisfactory. But this new form, we are glad to announce, has, after two years' trial, proved itself robust in habit and regular in variegation and form of growth, the latter being much like that of *D. stricta grandis*. Distinct and valuable; hybridized from *D. terminalis alba* and *D. Scottii*. \$7.50.

Titsworthiana. Of distinct and compact habit, the leaves reflexing to form each a semi-circle. The coloring is attractive; the ground is a light and very bright green, varied with white and clear salmon and margined with pink. An excellent variety for table decorations, coloring finely when very young. \$2.

Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer. A stately plant, with splendid coloring somewhat like that of *D. hybrida*, but richer and much more intense. The stems of the leaves, as well as the plant-stem, partake of this color, which we can only describe as a combination of salmon-pink and rosy red. The plant grows rapidly, and is quite distinct; a hybrid between *D. Scottii* and *D. hybrida*. \$7.50.

Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman. One of the finest of our broad-leaved hybridizations. A cross between *D. Scottii* and *D. terminalis alba*, it mingles the coloring of both. The remarkably broad leaves are set in compact arrangement about the stem at a considerable angle, assuming a beautiful recurved or semi-pendulous form, which reveals the rich coloring of the central foliage, including rich green, shading through creamy lemon color to snowy white, again melting into clear pink and light crimson. This variegation often extends over more than half the leaf, and in the older foliage is bright, bronzy green, with deep pink shades and suffusion. \$10.

Mrs. Geo. J. Magee. A handsome, broad-leaved hybrid (*D. Scottii* × *D. stricta grandis*). The color is light green, beautifully varied with bright, clear pink, and edged with the same shade. The whole stem is of a handsome, light crimson, which is prominent in the entire plant, giving it a remarkable character. The plant is strong and regular in growth, coloring freely while very young. \$5.

Dracæna Sanderiana.

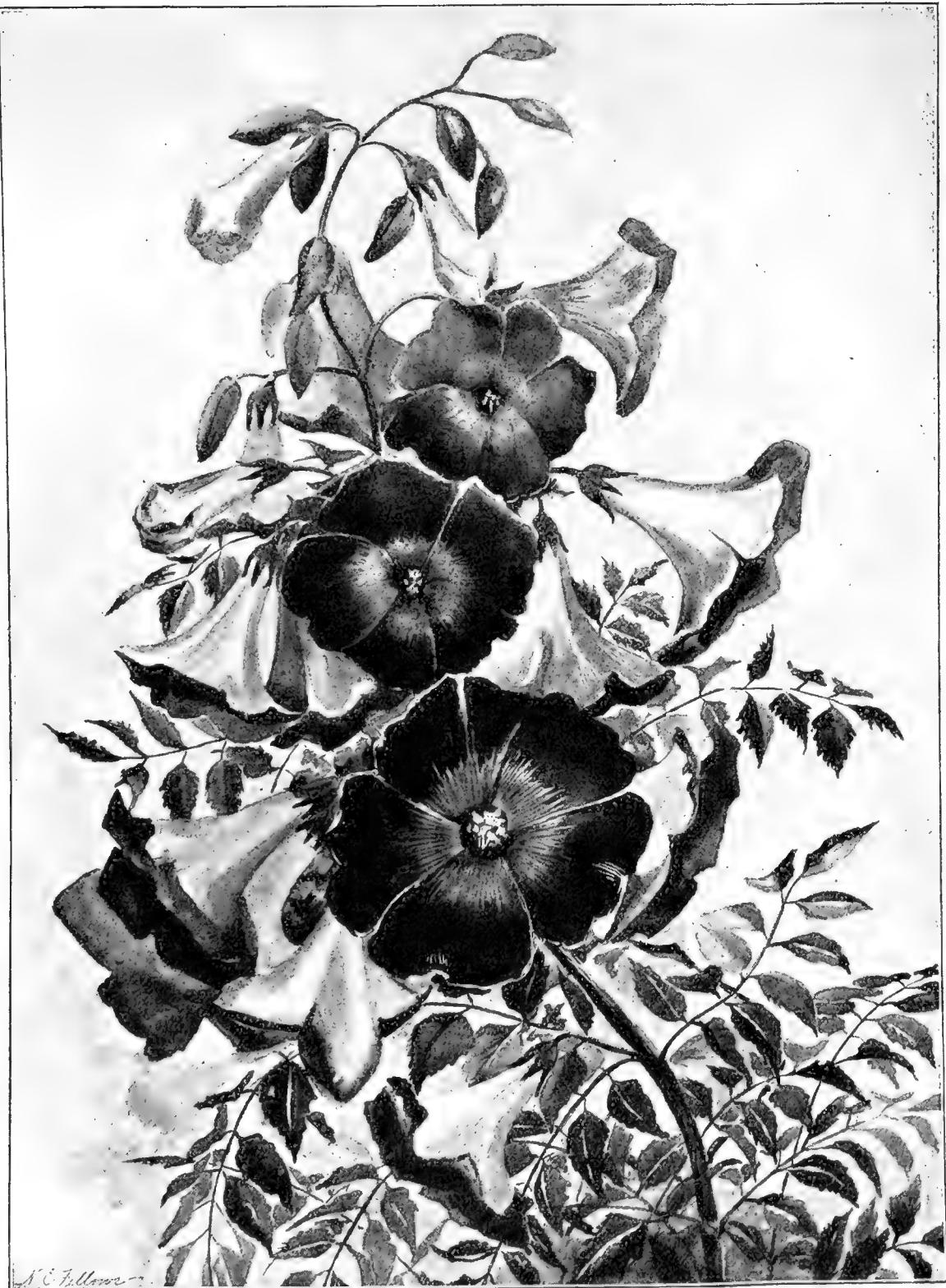
This grand novelty of recent introduction is a most beautiful addition to this already charming class of foliage plants. As will be seen in the illustration, it is of a very distinct character, and altogether different from anything ever introduced. As a single plant it is most valuable for jardiniere work and table decorations, but if three to nine plants are massed together it makes the finest exhibition specimen that can be found. The leaves are of a heavy texture, adding greatly to its value as a decorative plant. \$10, \$15 and \$20.



DRACÆNA SANDERIANA.



A CHOICE COLLECTION OF NEW DRACÉNAS. (For prices, see pages 7 and 8.)



S. C. Fellowes

TECOMA (BIGNONIA) PRECOX GRANDIFLORA. A new plant from Japan. (See page 11.)

Genista Andreanum.

A beautiful greenhouse shrub, with flowers unusually large for a Genista, and remarkably colored. The upper petal is clear golden yellow, while the lower ones are rich deep brownish scarlet, edged yellow. The flower might be described as a sweet-pea of colors yet unattained in that popular family—golden yellow and scarlet; very showy. \$2.

Tecoma (Bignonia) præcox grandiflora

NEW HARDY CLIMBER.

A magnificent Japanese climber, with foliage much larger and fuller than that of *T. grandiflora*, producing at the end of every branch a raceme of large, brilliant, trumpet-shaped flowers of crimson-scarlet, lighted with orange. As many as 65 buds and flowers have been counted in a cluster. It thrives well and blooms profusely in any rich soil and is of strong and rapid growth, an excellent greenhouse climber, but thoroughly hardy when grown outdoors. It can also be grown as a pot-plant and trained to various forms. We now offer this superb Tecoma for the first time, and have a stock of well-grown plants. See illustration from nature, page 10. Thrifty young plants, \$1 each; six plants for \$5.

Kentia Mooreana.

This graceful new Palm resembles *K. Forsteriana* somewhat in habit of growth, but its arching leaves spread more widely, and their stems are a dark purplish color; the pinnæ, too, are of a tough and leathery texture, and the Palm is free and clean in growth. \$7.50 to \$10.



LYCHNIS FLOS CUCULI PLENISSIMA SEMPERFLORENS.

Lychnis flos cuculi plenissima semperflorens.

This is a new variety of Lychnis, having many excellent qualities. Dr. L. Wittmach, of Berlin, says of this new Lychnis: "It is a variety which defies all description as regards rich bloom and the beauty of the delicate rose-colored flowers." It has been shown and greatly admired at various European exhibitions. The plant has also proved to be an excellent winter bloomer; plants with half-developed buds put into the house in late fall can be brought into bloom in four weeks, in a moderately warm house. The plant is perfectly hardy, grows very easily and rapidly, and comes in bloom when quite small, forming with its many stalks bushes twelve to eighteen inches high. The blossom resembles a beautiful feather ball of fresh rose color. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Phormium tenax atropurpureum variegatum.

A new and especially beautiful form of the New Zealand Flax. The plant is strong and graceful in growth—a veritable fountain of white, purple and rose color. As a center for vases or beds of low-growing tropical plants it will be most useful and available. \$10.

New Palm, *Sabal glaucescens*.

A very distinct and attractive new Palm from Brazil. It is of rather medium height, with fine, broad foliage, bright green on the upper surface and underneath a beautiful glaucous blue. Of free growth, easy culture, and handsome in every way. Young, thrifty plants, 50 cts.; larger plants, with leaves showing their real character, \$1 to \$2.50.

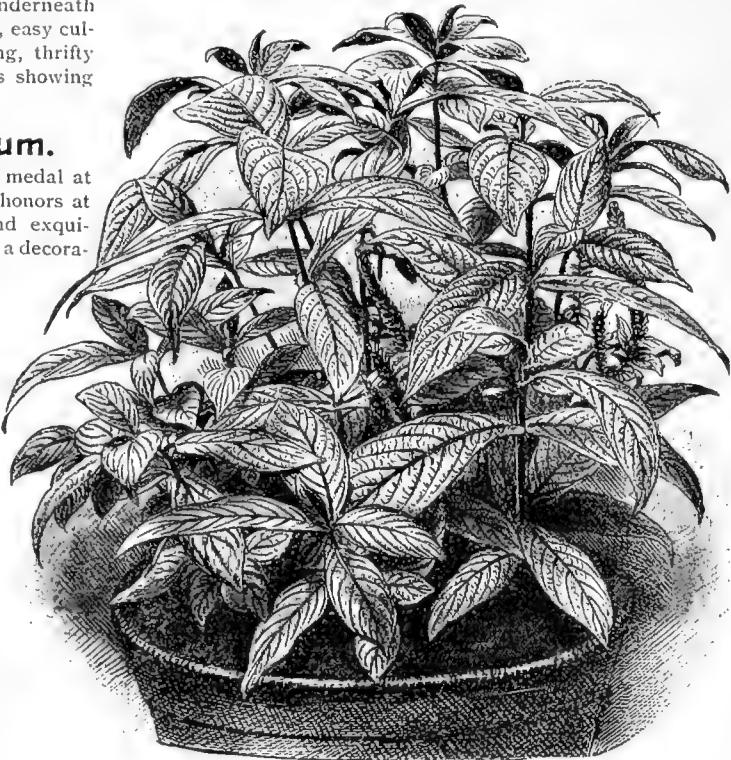
Strobilanthes Dyerianum.

A beautiful new plant, awarded silver medal at the recent New York show, and also other honors at the European exhibitions. Of brilliant and exquisite coloring, easy growth and very useful as a decorative plant. The long racemes of lovely violet blossoms in midwinter greatly enhance its value. \$1.

New *Tillandsias*.

TILLANDSIA La Salliana. A new species from South America, with most brilliant flowers. It is of free growth and easily cultivated, thriving best in a moderate temperature and in a light, fibrous soil mixed with sphagnum. \$5. See cut, page 66.

T. splendens major. Particularly handsome and showy, resembling *T. splendens* in some respects, but its sword-like scarlet flower-scape is much larger and fuller than that of the type, and its leaves are also much larger. Thrives well in conservatories, stove or palm house, and needs an abundance of water while growing. \$2.50.



STROBILANTHES DYERIANUM.

New Running Rose, Turner's Crimson Rambler.

This new introduction from Japan is nearly an evergreen, retaining its dark green, glossy foliage very late. It is of a free-growing and rambling habit. Its showy flowers are of brilliant carmine-red, passing to crimson, produced in large clusters. Was wintered out for two seasons in England, and is expected to prove hardy here. \$1, \$2 and \$3 each.

New Roses in Sight.

We are propagating at Rose Hill Nurseries, for dissemination as soon as ready, some most remarkable Roses, brief mention of which follows. We are sure that these Roses will mark a great advance.

A New Class of Roses—the Carman Collection of Rugosa Hybrids, and the Dawson Hybrid Rugo-Jacqueminot, "Arnold."

These new Roses form a distinct class unlike any type ever known to cultivation, containing, in a measure, the strength and beauty of the popular *Rosa rugosa* (from Japan) and the color and fragrance of some of our best garden Roses. They are wonderful results of careful cross-fertilization—the work of years by Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, and Mr. Jackson Dawson, of the Arnold Arboretum. We own the entire stock, and hope to send them out during 1895. Sets of ten distinct varieties will be offered at \$10; 5 varieties for \$6; single plants at \$1.50 each. Orders for these Roses received and entered now.

Our New Pedigree Rose, "Belle Siebrecht."

We will offer to the public in 1895 the new pedigree Rose, "Belle Siebrecht," the result of years of patient work by one of the best rosarians in the world. It shows many points in advance of any existing varieties of its class in color, vigor and general good qualities. It is not sent out for the public to try; we have been subjecting it to the most severe tests, and are now fully satisfied that it is the best florist's Rose in existence. The color is of the peculiar deep rose which has made "American Beauty" famous, but much deeper and yet brighter, and with a wonderful glow, and shading to brighter pink when exposed to the fullest light. Unlike "Beauty," its only tint of purple is when it is first cut, when the tinge of a reddish violet adds brilliancy; as it fades, the tint becomes a lighter and brighter pink. The plant has broad and bright foliage, and the bud is of the much-desired long, tapering shape. Orders booked now, to be filled in rotation, at \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

*For other new Roses, see Rose Department, in this Catalogue.

II.

OTHER NEW AND RARE PLANTS OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

HERE are included many good, new plants of our own introduction, some promising and popular foster-children of other well-known firms, and some fine old plants quite as rare as the novelties, whose beauty and merit have not yet been generally recognized. There is presented a brilliant array of decorative plants for both greenhouse and garden, noteworthy among the latter being the new hybrid Begonias and Cannas for bedding. For the new Orchids offered here we ask especial attention.

Amomum vittatum.

A very remarkable and striking plant, much resembling the Maranta. It is of dwarf habit, producing tufts of lanceolate coriaceous green leaves, having whitish bars or stripes between the nerves, of which there are six or eight principal pairs; the flowers are rosy red, borne in dense spikes at the foot of the leaf-stalk. \$1.50 to \$5.

Anthurium Chantrieri.

An odd and beautiful species, with a spathe of ivory white, erect, oblong, acuminate; spadix dark violet; leaves triangular, with widely spreading basal lobes, dark, shining green; a vigorous hybrid. \$5 to \$7.50.

For other Anthuriums, see Novelties and General Collection.

Aphelandras.

APHELANDRA chrysops. One of the handsomest species yet introduced, producing a grand golden inflorescence a foot in length, composed of four rows of compound, ovate, pointed bracts, proceeding from which are flowers of the same bright yellow color. To add to its beauty, this plant has also strikingly variegated leaves, thus combining two attractive qualities, and rendering it one of the most desirable of ornamental plants. It has been imported from Brazil. \$1.50 to \$3. (See cut, page 14.)

A. fascinator. Flowers bright vermillion, in very large spikes; foliage olive-green, beautifully banded with silvery white, whilst the under side is purplish violet; fine. \$1.50 to \$3.

Ardisia crispa.

A pretty greenhouse or conservatory plant, of upright and symmetrical growth, with glossy foliage, purplish underneath, and crimped along the edges. It bears an abundance of red berries similar to those of *A. crenulata*, but much larger. Will prove a valuable decorative plant. 50 cts. to \$1.

New Aristolochias.

ARISTOLOCHIA cymbifera. The flowers of all the Aristolochias are curious and comical freaks of nature, quite handsome in their way, and strangely colored.

Cymbifera's flowers are eight or more inches long, and of most peculiar shape; the ground color is creamy white, marked and blotched with blackish maroon. A strong-growing summer-climber, flowering profusely, and attaining a height of 10 or 15 feet in one season. 50 cts. each, three plants for \$1.

A. ridicula. A very remarkable and most interesting new species, introduced from Brazil. The tube of the flower is from 3½ to 4½ inches long, abruptly contracted and then bent upon itself below the middle, the basal part being much inflated, the upper portion somewhat conical, widening toward the mouth, which is prolonged into two ascending and backwardly directed lobes, diverging from each other at an obtuse angle. The entire limb is of a tawny color, closely covered with dark purple reticulations on a cream-colored ground; the lobes are dark, with light reticulations. The bright green leaves are orbicular reniform, the entire plant, stems, leaves and flowers, being covered with hair. \$2.50 to \$4. (See cut, page 15.)

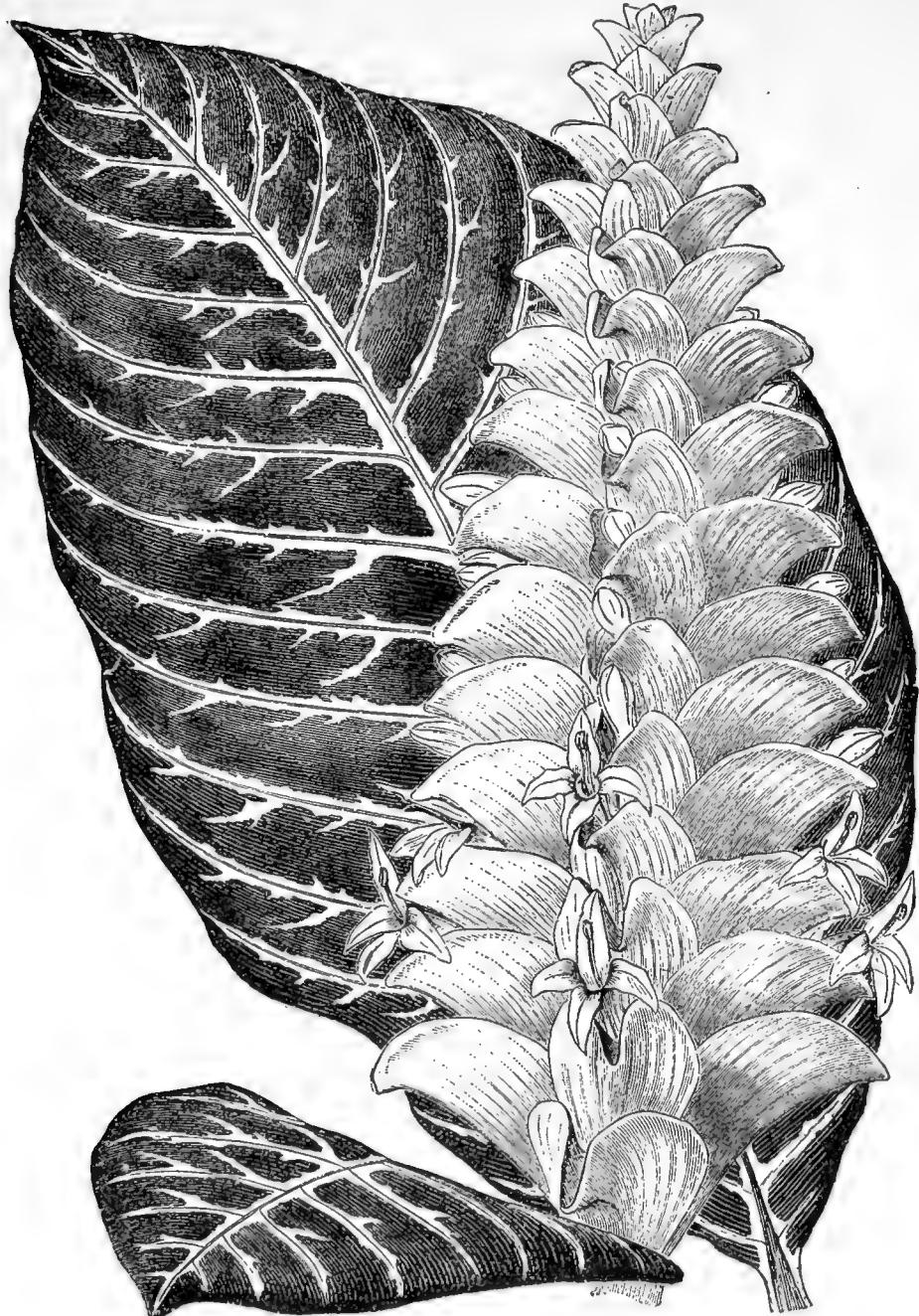
For other Aristolochias, see Stove and Hothouse Plants.

Lemoine's New Hybrid Begonias.

Especially Adapted for Bedding.

The Begonias have attracted great attention during the last three years, and quite fittingly, since we do not know of another class of plants wherein so much progress has been made as in this useful and handsome genus. All the good qualities of the various types and sections have been so manipulated that now we have them combined in what might be called an Improved Section. These Begonias are perfect in habit of growth; they have beautiful foliage in all the various shades, from fresh, light green through yellowish and brownish greens to rich bronze; they have exquisite, waxen flowers, superb in form and color, and borne in great panicles abundantly and incessantly; and they are especially adapted for bedding, because they stand the hot sun well.

Gloire de Lorraine. Of dwarf, compact habit, with roundish, fresh green, bronze-tinted leaves, and well-set, four-petaled flowers of fresh, rosy carmine; an abundant bloomer. The French and German press pronounce this the best Begonia ever introduced. \$3.



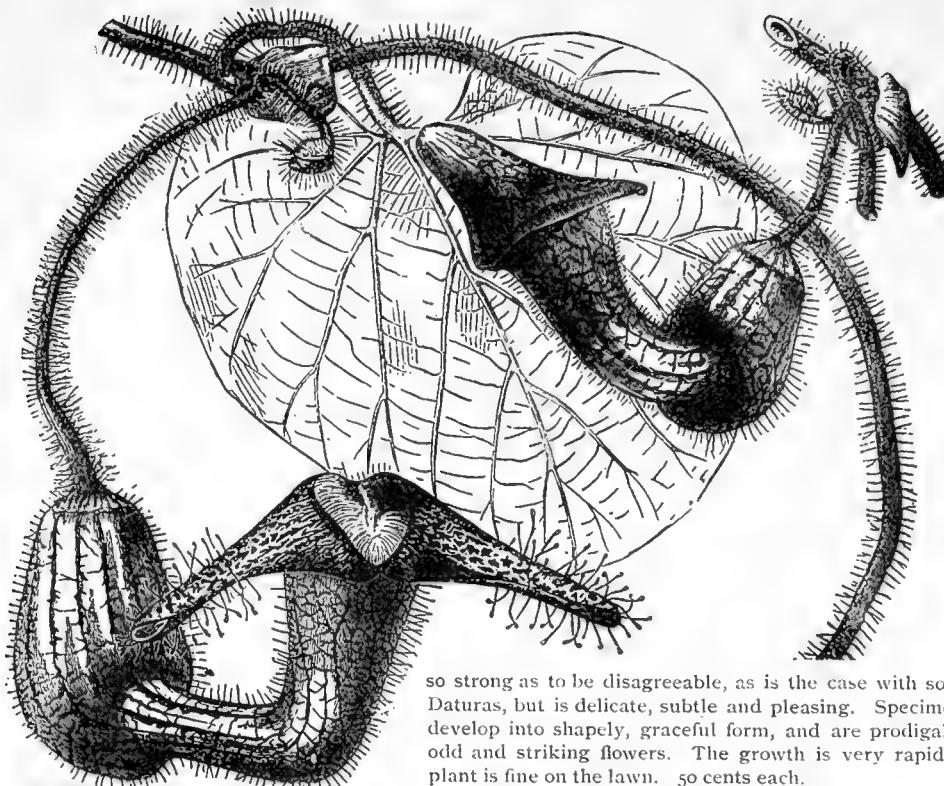
APIELANDRA CHRYSOPS. (See page 13.)

HYBRID BEGONIA, Enfant de Lorraine. Another fine everblooming variety, of compact habit, with beautiful, satiny flowers of light rose color. A free-blooming, fast-growing plant, of great decorative value. \$2.

Gerbe Fleure. A grand Begonia, of taller and stronger habit than the preceding sorts, but very compact in growth, forming a ball-shaped plant, which is one mass of delicate and tender rose-colored flowers. \$2.

Trophee. One of the best hybrids of the Semperflorens group. A strong-growing plant of excellent form, bearing its panicles of light carmine flowers in great profusion; very ornamental. \$2.

The above four distinct sorts of Begonias belong to the same section, and are especially well adapted to bedding or grouping outdoors, as they flower continually, and require little or no attention. The four sorts for \$7.



ARISTOLOCHIA RIDICULA. (See page 13.)

Other New Begonias.

Begonia Vernon. This beautiful new Begonia has been universally accepted as the most useful novelty of its class. The Semperflorens blood shows plainly in its strong, dwarf, compact habit and freedom of bloom. The flowers are brilliant orange-carmine, with a yellow center. The plant flowers the entire season, and is one of our best bedding varieties. This Begonia promises to be one of the best of recent introductions. 50 cents.

Begonia Baumannii. This is the sweet scented Tuberous Begonia—a very dwarf plant, bearing its flowers on long stems. They are exceedingly bright and pretty, of good size, and quite fragrant. A good, free-blooming bedder, and undoubtedly a most useful acquisition. \$1.

Datura Cornucopia.

The flowers of this new Datura are odd and captivating in form and color combinations. They are funnel-shaped and triple-crowned, as shown by the picture, the outer surface being waxen white, and the throat, or inner surface, rich, softly shaded lilac and purple. The fragrance is not peculiar and

so strong as to be disagreeable, as is the case with some other Daturas, but is delicate, subtle and pleasing. Specimen plants develop into shapely, graceful form, and are prodigal of their odd and striking flowers. The growth is very rapid and the plant is fine on the lawn. 50 cents each.



DATURA CORNUCOPIA.

BEGONIA fulgens. A very fine species from Bolivia.

The large bronzy red flowers, which are produced in umbels of from five to ten, emit in the afternoon a tea-rose fragrance. The plant is in every way remarkable, distinct and beautiful. 50 cents.

B. Martiana pulcherrima. A compact-growing plant, with very small leaves of greenish, bronzy purple, and large, nearly round flowers of vivid, rosy carmine. An excellent free-flowering Begonia, fine for outdoor bedding. \$1.50.

B. "Excelsior." A hybrid between *B. Baumannii* and *B. Veitchii*, and still another grand variety for bedding. The stiff, radical leaves of purplish bronze resemble those of both parents; the male and female flowers are produced together in great showy masses, and their color is rich carmine, with centers of golden yellow. The plant is extraordinarily strong in growth. \$1.

The entire set of nine new varieties for \$12.

B. Scharffiana. A new species, with large, thick leaves, resembling emerald-green velvet on the upper surface, and deep purplish red underneath; flowers large, pure white. 25 cts.

Rex Begonia, Louis Closson.

A fine new foliage Begonia, having small metallic leaves, considerably marked with a peculiar purplish gray color; the young growth is especially bright. 50 cts.

See For other Begonias, new and old, see departments of Novelties (p. 7) and Stove and Greenhouse Plants.

Bignonia regalis.

A very handsome stovehouse climber; the flowers are exceedingly beautiful, very large, and of a bright yellow and red color. It has been recently imported from British Guiana, and is a decided acquisition to this beautiful genus. \$3.50 to \$5.

Billbergia nutans.

One of the finest winter-flowering air-plants for window or conservatory. The rich green leaves are in character like those of the Pineapple, and the flower-bracts are large and rosy. The bloom-spikes are long and many-flowered, the sepals and petals being a rare combination of reddish and yellowish green, with margins of blue. The plant is free-growing, and may be suspended in a pot or basket, \$2. See illustration in Stove and Greenhouse Plants.

Bougainvillea refulgens.

A strikingly handsome new plant from Brazil, with rich, dark green foliage and long pendulous racemes of flowers, surrounded by bracts of brilliant purplish mauve. Like most of its allies, it is of strong growth and climbing habit, thriving best in a rich, sandy soil, and luxuriating in the rose house fully exposed to the sun, or in a similar temperature. This species blooms more freely than the beautiful *B. spectabilis*, and is very valuable for cut-flowers, as its sprays resemble those of choice orchids, and last many weeks in perfection. \$5.

Burbridgea nitida.

A brilliant flowered stove plant, with slender, leafy, tufted stems two or three feet high, topped by long spikes of many bright orange-scarlet flowers. The leaves are cordate and bright green above. \$1.50 to \$3.

Select New Cannas.

Alphonse Bouvier. One of the very best of the popular new dwarf section. Flowers rich scarlet-vermilion, on long spikes; leaves green; of vigorous habit, 3½ feet in height. \$1.

Capitaine P. de Suzzoni. Flowers light yellow, dotted with chestnut, and very large; handsome light green foliage; four feet in height. \$1.

Childsii (*The Tiger Canna*). Strong, light green foliage and flowers of good size, clear yellow, spotted with brilliant crimson. This variety differs from most of the Crozy sorts in having four good-sized petals instead of three, thus making the flowers seem larger than those of other Cannas. 25 cts.

Nellie Boudin. A superb new sort, with flowers of pure, unspotted yellow, having only a touch of red in the throat, and rich green foliage. A very free bloomer, producing flowers in immense trusses; height three feet. \$1.

Paul Marquant. Flowers salmon, changing to rosy carmine; foliage beautiful light green; of vigorous habit, growing about two feet high. Handsome in every way. \$1.

See For other varieties of Cannas, see Bedding-Plants, Stove and greenhouse Plants.

Novelties in Clematis.

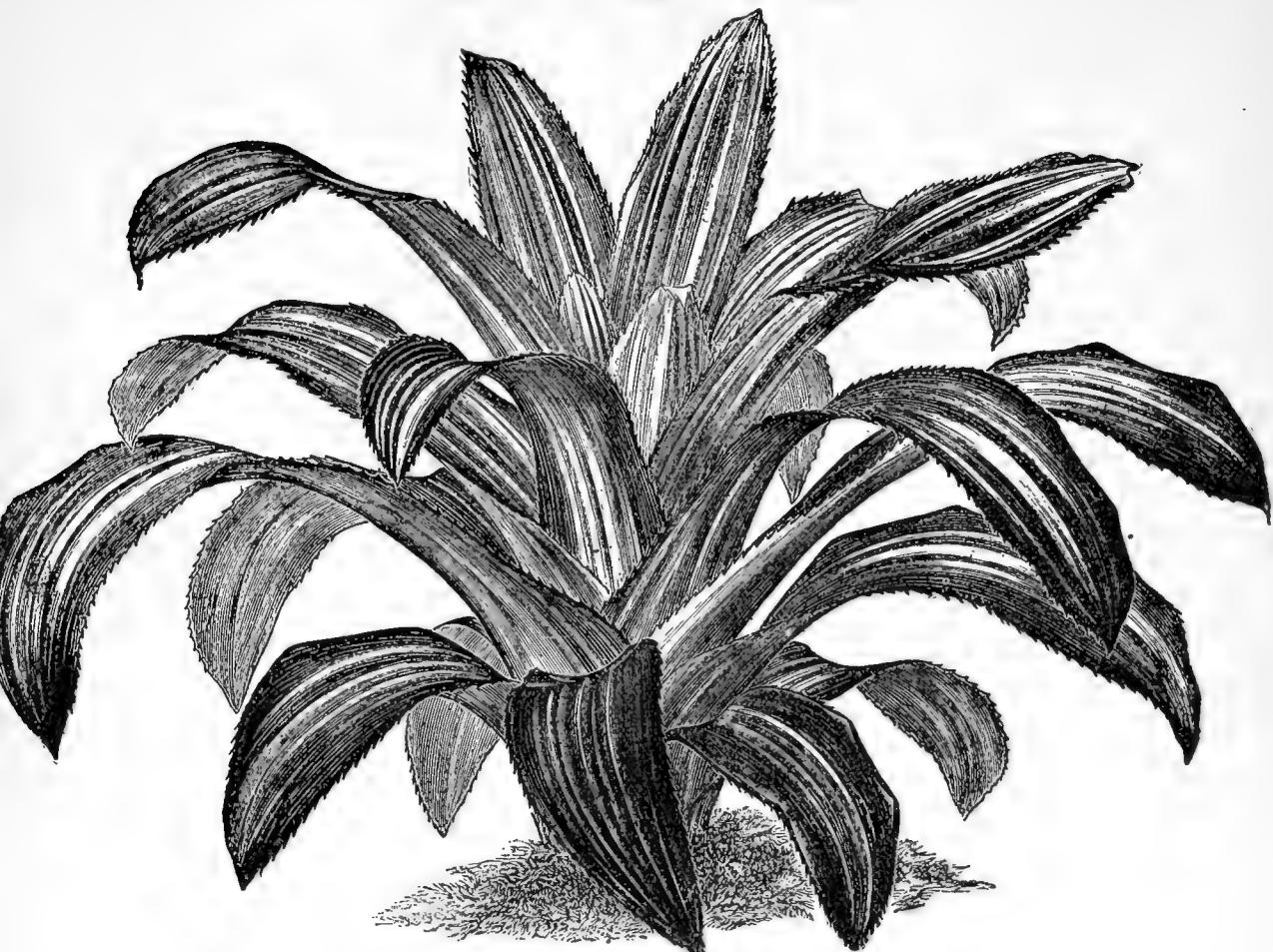
C. Brevicordata. This new Clematis is a native of Japan. It grows very rapidly, quickly covering a large space with its handsome, dark green foliage. The pure white flowers are of medium size, delightfully fragrant, and borne in such profusion that the whole plant seems a drift of white. In general character this species is somewhat like *C. paniculata*, but has the advantage of flowering fully a month earlier, and consequently is not so liable to be injured by early frosts. From early August until autumn it is covered with bloom. \$1.

C. paniculata. Another new and especially valuable Japanese Clematis, that has been well tested around Newport and other localities, and been found so beautiful, free-flowering and hardy that a great demand for it has arisen. The foliage is broad and luxuriant, a deep, clear green; the flowers are pure or cream-white, star-shaped, about an inch in diameter, and borne in clusters on stiff stems from four to six inches long in the axil of nearly every leaf. Their fragrance is subtle and remarkable, distinctly pleasing, and noticeable at quite a distance from the plant. Its blossoming-time fills a gap where other climbers are flowerless; from mid-August till late September it is a cool, fragrant bank of white. The plant grows so rapidly that in a short time it converts trellises, porches, or the sides of buildings to living walls of green. (See cut on page 19, showing it on our office.) 25 cts, 50 cts. and \$1.

New Dracænas.

D. australis aurea striata. This is a beautiful and striking plant for coolhouse culture. The broad leaves, which are the same size as *D. australis*, are beautifully variegated with a number of yellow stripes running lengthwise. A plant that has a great future. \$10.

D. DeSmetiana. A grand hybrid, with broadly oblong leaves. The ground color is rich bronze, beautifully colored on the margin with red and white. \$5.



NIDULARIUM STRIATUM.

DRACÉNA indivisa atropurpurea. Beautiful new variety of this popular class, with bright crimson-red foliage. One of the most desirable additions to the cool section of Dracenas. \$5.

D. argenteo-striata. An extremely elegant narrow-leaved species, imported from the South Sea Islands. It has linear lanceolate bright green leaves, beautifully striped and occasionally margined with creamy white, the bright green being also relieved with streaks of silvery gray. It is of exceptionally neat habit, and admirably adapted for table decoration and other ornamental purposes. \$5 to \$7.50.

Lilium Wallichianum superbum.

A greatly improved form of *L. Wallichianum*, bearing long, tubular, very sweet-scented flowers of a rich apricot-yellow. It blooms in summer, and is a most distinct and desirable lily. \$1.

Nephthytis picturata.

A very distinct and ornamental stove aroid from the Congo, remarkable for the handsome, variegated character of its foliage. The plant is stemless, with terete green

petioles growing about a foot high, and broadly ovate-hastate leaves, which are abruptly pointed at the apex; the color is bright green, with a silvery white variegation between the nerves. The variegation is peculiar and quite unique in character, forming a pattern resembling in outline the tips of fern fronds laid between the nerves, with their points all directed towards the base of the leaf. \$4.

Nidularium striatum.

This striking and ornamental bromeliaceous plant has been imported from Brazil. It has bright green leaves from eight to twelve inches long, most effectively striped or striped with a central white variegation, deepening off to creamy yellow, rendering it a charming and attractive decorative plant. The margins of the leaves are freely furnished with small spinose teeth. \$7.50 to \$15.

New Orchids.

CATTLEYA Dowiana. This wonderfully beautiful Orchid, although not new, is yet rare in collections, presumably because of its high price; but we are pleased to announce that we can now furnish very fine plants at



NEPHITYTIS PICTURATA. (See page 17.)

CATTLEYA, continued.

much more popular rates. In coloring the flowers of this Cattleya are so different from all others of the genus that it attracts much attention whenever and wherever exhibited. The sepals and petals are bright nankeen-yellow, while the entire lip—broad, spreading and frilled on the margin—is intense rich purple, shaded with violet-rose and beautifully streaked with lines of gold. In general appearance the flower reminds one of *C. aurea*, and, like it, is very fragrant. The plant grows best in baskets suspended near the glass in an intermediate temperature; blooms in autumn. \$5 upwards.

C. labiata autumnalis. Although not entirely new, this grand Cattleya will be received with all the eclat due a brilliant novelty, since it has only recently been rediscovered. It was first found by a collector in South America, years ago, but the man died without informing anyone as to the locality in which it grew, and it became very scarce. Other collectors have long sought for it in vain at great expense and risk of life, but did not succeed in finding it until a short time ago. In habit of growth, character and color of flowers it resembles *C. labiata Warneri* perhaps more than any other variety. The value of this Orchid is greatly increased by the fact that its beautiful flowers are borne in autumn when few other Orchids are in bloom. It grows thriflily, requiring about the same treatment as *C. Trianae* and other familiar varieties. \$5 and upward.

CYPripedium insigne Montana. A new, distinct and valuable variety of this well-known species. The dorsal sepal is much larger than in the type, pure white on the apical half, and beautifully spotted with rich purple, the spots being much larger and darker than in *C. insigne Chantini*. The greenish petals are veined with amber, and the pouch is reddish brown. \$7.50 and upward.

DENDROBIUM Phalaenopsis. Nothing that has been introduced of late can in any way surpass this beautiful Dendrobie. Its habit of free and abundant flowering and its graceful sprays of very showy yet delicate flowers make it of extra value, both for cut blooms and exhibition purposes. \$5 and upward.

LÆLIA autumnalis alba. New and rare. A pure white, beautiful Orchid, resembling *L. autumnalis* in form. A very free bloomer. We are headquarters for this exquisite Lælia. Price on application.

Phoenix pumila.

A handsome Date Palm, of rapid and compact growth, forming a most desirable decorative plant; a grand acquisition. \$1 and upwards.

Reinwardtia tetragyna.

A greenhouse flowering plant of dwarf habit, with bright green foliage and golden yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers, resembling those of an Allamanda. It is a free and abundant bloomer, of easy and rapid growth, and worthy of more extended cultivation. \$1.50.

New Hybrid Streptocarpus.

These new hybrids are remarkable for their abundance of bloom and the continuous succession in which the flowers are produced for about four months in the early autumn, and also for the long time the individual flowers last in perfection. The plant is a greenhouse perennial, of dwarf, neat habit, growing about 9 inches high, with rather long, narrow, arched and recurved stemless leaves; whilst the flowers, which are very graceful in form, are trumpet-shaped, and measure about 1½ inches in length. The variation of colors in these new hybrids is very striking, scarcely two plants being exactly the same, and the colors range from pure white, through pale lavender, lavender-blue, lilac-blue, light mauve, purple, violet, bright rose, and red to rich rosy purple, with all the intermediate tints; and in all the flowers the throat and three lower segments are more or less marked or splashed with long blotches or spots of various shades of purple, generally shaded and relieved with white, which greatly enhances the effect, and affords a pleasing contrast of color. 50 cents.



HYBRID STREPTOCARPUS.

Scutellaria Mociniana.

A showy stovehouse shrub of medium height, with handsome obovate foliage, bearing panicles of fine tube-shaped bright scarlet flowers; the inside of the lip is yellow, and the tube is covered with short, fine hair. It is a rapid-growing and free-flowering plant, which will be useful in any stove collection. \$2.

Symplocos crataegoides.

(Jackson Dawson.)

A remarkable and entirely unique new hardy shrub from Japan, alike attractive for its foliage, flowers and fruit. The leaves are shaped somewhat like those of the plum, and are dark, glossy green. In June the plant is covered with beautiful white hawthorn-like flowers, carried in panicles; these are succeeded by a plentiful setting of bright, clear blue berries, about the size of holly berries, which remain on the plant until frost comes. The shrub is of rapid and handsome growth, reaching a height of 5 to 6 feet, and its fine blue effect gives it especial value to the ornamental planter. It is attractive and decorative at all stages of growth, either in flower, foliage or fruit. \$1 each.

New Syringas.

SYRINGA Marie Le Gray. The best white lilac in cultivation. It is of dwarf and compact habit, and the pure white flowers are produced in great abundance. Especially adapted for winter forcing. \$1.

S. rosea gigantea. Probably the largest-flowering lilac of all the list now in cultivation. It is strong and robust habit, with very large foliage, and produces great panicles of rosy pink flowers. The florets are double the ordinary size. \$2.50.

Thunbergia affinis.

This beautiful species, introduced from Zanzibar, is one of the handsomest plants of the genus. When cultivated in pots, it assumes a dwarf, compact habit, the flowers being of large size and very rich, bright purple, with an orange-yellow throat. \$2.50 to \$5.

Yucca filamentosa aurea variegata.

A charming acquisition, with much of the habit and character of the plain *Y. filamentosa*, but with leaves beautifully and strongly variegated and broadly margined with rich, creamy white, which in the sun and strong light becomes golden yellow; perfectly hardy. \$3.



OFFICE OF ROSE HILL NURSERIES, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Showing a three-year-old vine of *Clematis paniculata*.

For description, see page 16.



(1) *Latania Borbonica.*

(4) *Kentia Belmoreana.*

* Assorted sizes of *Cocos Weddelliana* around Cycas.

(2) *Cycas revoluta.**

(5) *Phoenix reclinata.*

(3) *Areca lutescens.*

(6) *Phoenix rupicola.*

III.

PALMS.

Including all the various types of Palms, Cyclanthaceas and Cycadeas.

A CLASS of plants especially noted for their majestic and very imposing character, and rightly called the monarchs of the vegetable kingdom. They are of great decorative value. Their grand appearance, their magnificent foliage, and their universally graceful and imposing habit distinguish them from all other plants. No collection is complete without Palms; they are unrivaled for the decoration of greenhouses and conservatories, parlors and halls, and many establishments have stately structures used especially as Palm houses. Twenty years ago but few varieties of Palms were to be found in collections, as gardeners then generally supposed them difficult to cultivate, but now we find large numbers of species and varieties of Palms, Cycads, Zamias, etc., in nearly all the prominent gardens. They can be justly recommended for their great usefulness, beauty and easy cultivation; in all modern decorations of churches, public and private festive halls, as well as for floral exhibitions, handsome specimens of Palms are the main factors, and are indispensable.

Foreseeing the steadily increasing taste and demand for these noble plants, we prepared our houses and stock for it, and, at great expense, continued cultivating and increasing our now unlimited supply. We have added year by year a number of new, handsome and distinct species and varieties, and our stock is now of such magnitude that it must be seen in order to form the least idea of it. As most of our stock is raised in our own plantations and tropical nurseries in Trinidad, West Indies, and cultivated and perfected in our extensive Palm houses at Rose Hill Nurseries, New Rochelle, N. Y., we are enabled to supply the trade of the country at most reasonable and popular prices.

The culture of most species of Palms is comparatively simple. On an average they give less trouble than the majority of plants, enduring rough usage, smoke, dust and changes of temperature in most heroic fashion. All the species in the following list require for their successful cultivation an average temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees; but when used as decorative plants for greenhouses, conservatories, winter gardens, or even for outdoor decorations, will endure without harm an occasional drop to 40 degrees in the temperature.

ACANTHOPHOENIX crinita (*Areca nobilis*). A Palm of very graceful habit, with fine pinnated fronds.

The under side of the pinnulae are a silvery glaucous color, and the plant is garnished with long black spines, which give it a very decorative appearance. \$5 upward.

ARECA. Fine decorative plants of robust and dwarf habit, with strong pinnated fronds.

A. alba \$3 50 to \$5 00

A. Baueri (*Kentia Baueri*) 2 50 to 10 00

A. lutescens. The most beautiful and graceful decorative Palm in cultivation, with light green, arching, feathery fronds. See pages 20 and 22 . . . 1 00 upwards

A. Madagascariensis 10 00 to 20 00

A. monostachya (*Seaforthia premorsa*) 2 00 to 5 00

A. rubra. A fine pinnated Palm of high decorative value, and with purplish shaded foliage 1 50 to 3 50

A. sapida 2 00 to 5 00

A. Verschaffeltii. See *Hyophorbe Verschaffeltii*.

ARENAGA saccharifera. The true Sugar Palm of India. \$2.50 to \$5.

ASTROCARYUM Ayri. The Murumur Palm. A very fine pinnated and spinous Palm \$5 00 to \$10 00

A. argenteum. Leaves silvery underneath 5 00 to 10 00

BRAHEA glauca (*Roezlii*). A Palm of an exquisite habit, with glaucous green fronds. \$5 to \$10.

CALAMUS ciliaris. Beautiful and of very graceful habit, with colored spines.

The young specimens are unrivaled for small decorations and for jardinieres . . . \$5 00 to \$10 00

C. Lewisiana 5 00 to 10 00

CARLUDOVICA. Carludovicas are Cyclanthaceous plants, much like the small Latanias in habit. Their broad leaves are rich, dark green, and they are very useful decorative plants, of rapid and easy growth.

C. palmata \$2 00

C. atrovirens 3 50

CARYOTA. Caryotas are broad, acute, pinnated Palms of majestic habit, with bi-pinnated fronds. The pinnae are of a peculiar fish-tail-like form, and the species are admirable for decorative uses.

C. sobolifera \$5 00 to \$10 00

C. urens 1 50 to \$5 00

CERATOZAMIA Mexicana. An excellent Cycadaceous plant of hardy nature, much valued for decorations, and unrivaled for arranging in Palm houses and conservatories. \$5.

CEROXYLON neveum. The Wax Palm from the Andes; of very striking character, with beautiful, broad foliage, silvery underneath; very fine and of imposing habit. \$7.50 to \$20.



(1) *Areca lutescens.* (Specimen plant.)
(3) *Licuala peltata.*

(2) *Martinezia caryota-folia.*
(4) *Chamaerops humilis stricta.*

REGD. For prices, see text in this Department.

CHAMÆDOREA. The Chamædoreas are Palms with pinnated fronds, and of a dwarf habit; useful for all sorts of decorations, and for table plants.

C. elegans \$1 50 to \$5 00

C. Ernesti-Augusti (*C. latifrons geonomia*). An exquisite dwarf species, with large leaves, and producing large racemes of flowers, which afterward ripen into scarlet berries 5 00

CHAMÆROPS. During the summer months all the Chamaerops Palms are particularly hardy in the open air. No better decorative plants for lawns and grouping can be found.

C. Fortunei (excelsa) \$3 50 to \$10 00

C. humilis 5 00 to 10 00

C. humilis stricta. See page 22.

COCOS. The Cocoa Palms are without exception majestic forms, with long fronds and narrow pinnae.

C. flexuosa \$1 50 to \$2 50

C. nucifera. The real fruit-bearing species 5 00 to 15 00

C. Weddeliana. A beautiful dwarf and graceful species, with very fine pinnated fern-like fronds; excellent for jardinières, table decorations etc.; it bears the same relation to other Palms as the fine maiden-hair fern does to all other ferns. (See illustration showing this species grouped around a Cycad, on page 20) 1 00 to 10 00

CORYPHA australis (*Livistonia australis*). An excellent and hardy Palm of compact and robust habit, \$1.50 to \$10.

CYCAS. These are magnificent plants, the true type of the Cycadæas. Of noble and majestic habit, and most impressive, yet they do not grow too large. They are probably the most valuable decorative plants grown, both for indoor and outdoor use, and the cut leaves have recently been made available for funeral wreaths, etc. The Cycas are very hardy; their heavy, glossy, deep green fronds resist alike the gas, cold and dust to which decorative plants must frequently be exposed. We grow them by the thousand, and offer a superb stock.

C. circinalis. A handsome species . . . \$10 00 to \$100 00

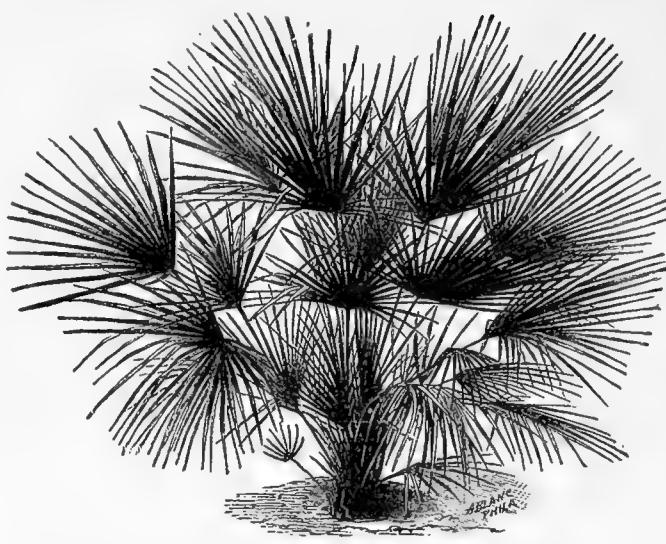
C. revoluta. (See illustration, page 24.) Often called the "Sago Palm," or Palm of Victory, and more largely grown than any of the other species. It is rather difficult to describe sizes of Cycads, and in ordering it would be best to state price intended to pay, and we will choose the best plants 1 00 upward

C. Rumphii. Distinct and rare. Price on application.

DÆMONOROPS. Very graceful Palms, much like the Calamus.

D. Palembanicus \$5 00

D. periacanthus 5 00 to \$10 00



CHAMÆROPS HUMILIS.

DION EDULE. A well-known, fine, decorative Cycadaceous plant, much on the order of the Cycas. \$2 to \$10.

ENCEPHALARTOS Altensteinii. A Cycadaceous plant, allied to the Cycas, conspicuous and odd in form, and very showy when grown in Palm-houses and conservatories—even small specimens show their peculiar habit. \$20.

EUTERPE. Tall growing, unarmed Palms with clean and handsome stems.

E. edulis \$1 00 to \$5 00

E. montana 2 00 to 5 00

GEONOMA. Very graceful and elegant Palms of dwarf habit; the new leaves are of a beautiful red color.

G. gracilis \$2 00 to \$5 00

G. princeps 5 00 to 10 00

G. Schottiana 2 50

HYOPHORBE. One of the most graceful Palms, with golden leaf stems; among the best Palms in cultivation.

H. lutescens (*Areca lutescens*) \$1 00 upward

H. Verschaffeltii (*Areca*) 2 50 to \$10 00

KENTIA. All the Kentias are of very graceful and decorative habit; of compact and well-furnished growth of a most hardy, distinct character, they stand more hardship than any other Palm. (See illustrations, page 26.)

K. Baueri. A strong dwarf species . . . \$2 50 to \$10 00

K. Belmoreana. Very largely grown, and a splendid species. (See cut, page 26) 3 50 to 5 00

K. Canterburyana (*Vitchii*) 5 00 to 10 00

K. Forsteriana. See Specimen Palms.

K. frutescens. Very distinct 5 00

K. Lindeni 5 00 to 10 00

K. MacArthurii 5 00 to 10 00

K. Mooreana. A handsome new Palm. See New and Rare Plants, page 8.

K. sapida (*Areca sapida*). A dwarf and compact, hardy and useful Palm 2 00 to 7 50

K. Wendlandiana 5 00 to 10 00



SPECIMEN PLANT OF CYCAS REVOLUTA. (See page 23.)

Of this fine decorative plant we have an immense stock, in all sizes and in perfect condition. Prices, \$2.50 to \$150.

LATANIA. A small genus of handsome Fan-Palms, from the Mauritius Islands; they are among the best of the decorative species.

L. aurea. A distinct and showy form, with yellowish stems and leaves . . . \$10.00 upward

L. Borbonica. (See *Livistonia Chinensis*.)

L. rubra. A most distinct species, with large palmated fronds, finely serrated, and of a dark, often red-brown, color; a beautiful show plant 5.00 to \$10.00

LICUALA. A class of dwarf but elegant Palms, of a conspicuous habit, with palmate fronds; they make beautiful specimens for decorations, and are valuable for almost any sort of general grouping.

LICUALA grandis (*Pritchardia grandis*). The rarest and handsomest Palm of the Fan-shaped type; handsome specimens \$25.00

L. horrida 4.00

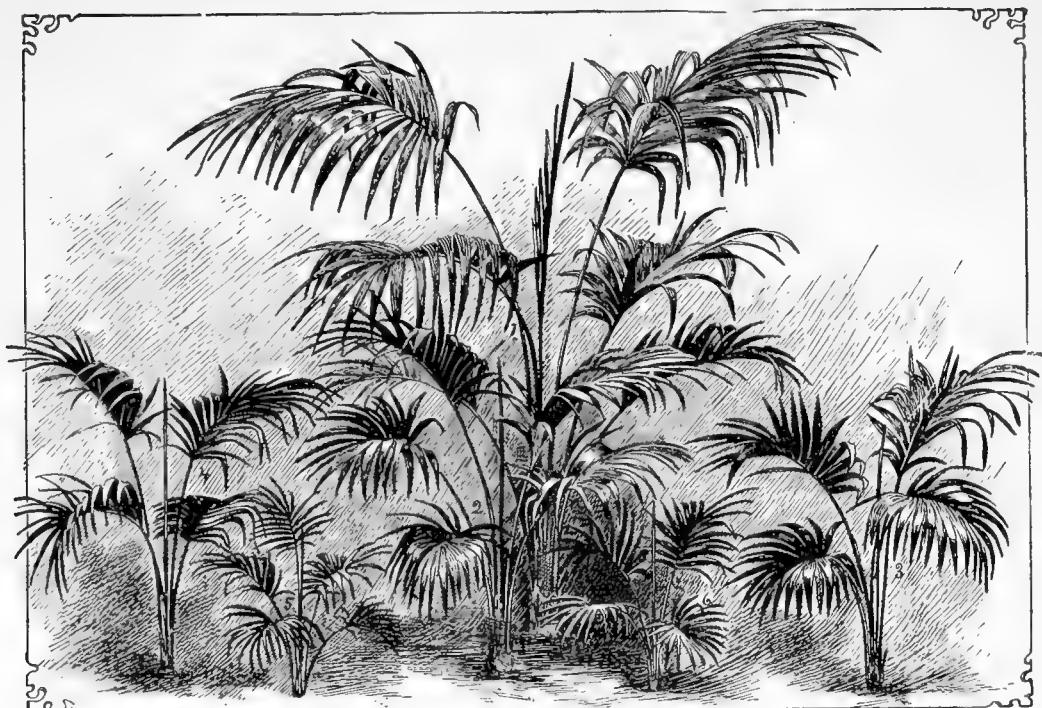
L. peltata. See page 22 5.00

LIVISTONIA Chinensis (*Latania Borbonica*). Well known under both names—perhaps best under the latter. Probably the most widely distributed Palm for decorative purposes; its shining green fan-shaped foliage, resisting dust and gas, has made it most popular. Of free and rapid growth, and showing its fine and characteristic habit at an early stage, it is deservedly popular everywhere. We grow it in enormous quantities, and offer fine specimens in a wide range of sizes, at from \$2.50 to \$25; smaller plants, \$1 to \$2. See cut, page 20.



PHOENICOPHORIUM SECELLARUM. (See page 26.)

One of the handsomest Palms in cultivation, and well adapted for conservatories.

A GROUP OF KENTIAS OF USEFUL DECORATIVE SIZES, FROM $\frac{1}{2}$ TO 7 FT. (See page 23.)

MACROZAMIA spiralis. Perhaps the most graceful of all the Cycads, themselves so valuable; indispensable in any collection. \$5.

MARTINEZIA. These are most remarkable and distinct showy Palms, with bi-pinnated fronds and pinnules like a fish-tail; most elegant, in either large or small specimens.

M. caryotaeifolia. See page 22. \$2 50 to \$10 00

M. erosa 5 00 to 20 00

M. Lindenii. Very fine species 6 00

MAXIMILIANA regia (*Attalea amygdalina*). A very striking and dense-growing, hardy, and yet very graceful Palm; a rare species. \$10 to \$20.

OREODOXA regia. The Royal Palm, from Cuba. A very lofty-growing Palm, sometimes reaching over 100 feet in height. \$2.50 to \$10.

PHENICOPHORIUM Sechellarum (*Stevensonia grandifolia*). The celebrated Phoenix Palm; also called the "Thief Palm." Certainly the grandest of all the family. Our illustration shows its distinct and stately form very accurately. (See page 25.) Even small plants show this beautiful habit. A worthy and esteemed member of any collection. \$10 and upward.

PHENIX. This genus includes the Date Palm. All forms of it, even when quite small, are beautiful for decorative purposes. The pinnate leaves are long and graceful, spreading and recurving.

P. Canariensis. From the Canary Islands. See cut, No. 5, page 27. . . \$3 00 to \$10 00

P. dactylifera. The true Date Palm . . . 2 50 to 10 00

P. sylvestris. The Wine Palm 2 00 to 10 00

PHENIX spinosa \$3 50 to \$10 00

P. rupicola. This, the handsomest species of all, is truly beautiful; quite rare. See pages 20 and 27. . . 5 00 to 10 00

P. pumila. See New and Rare Plants, page 17.

P. reclinata. See pages 20 and 27. . . 3 00 to 10 00

P. tenuis. See page 27. 3 00 to 10 00

PRITCHARDIA. Palms of majestic habit, with very large and serrated leaves of palmate form. The finest species for Palm-houses; the rarest of all is called *P. grandis*.

P. aurea \$10 00 to \$15 00

P. grandis. See page 28. A handsome, dwarf-growing Palm of unusually striking appearance; the rarest in cultivation. See *Licuala grandis*.

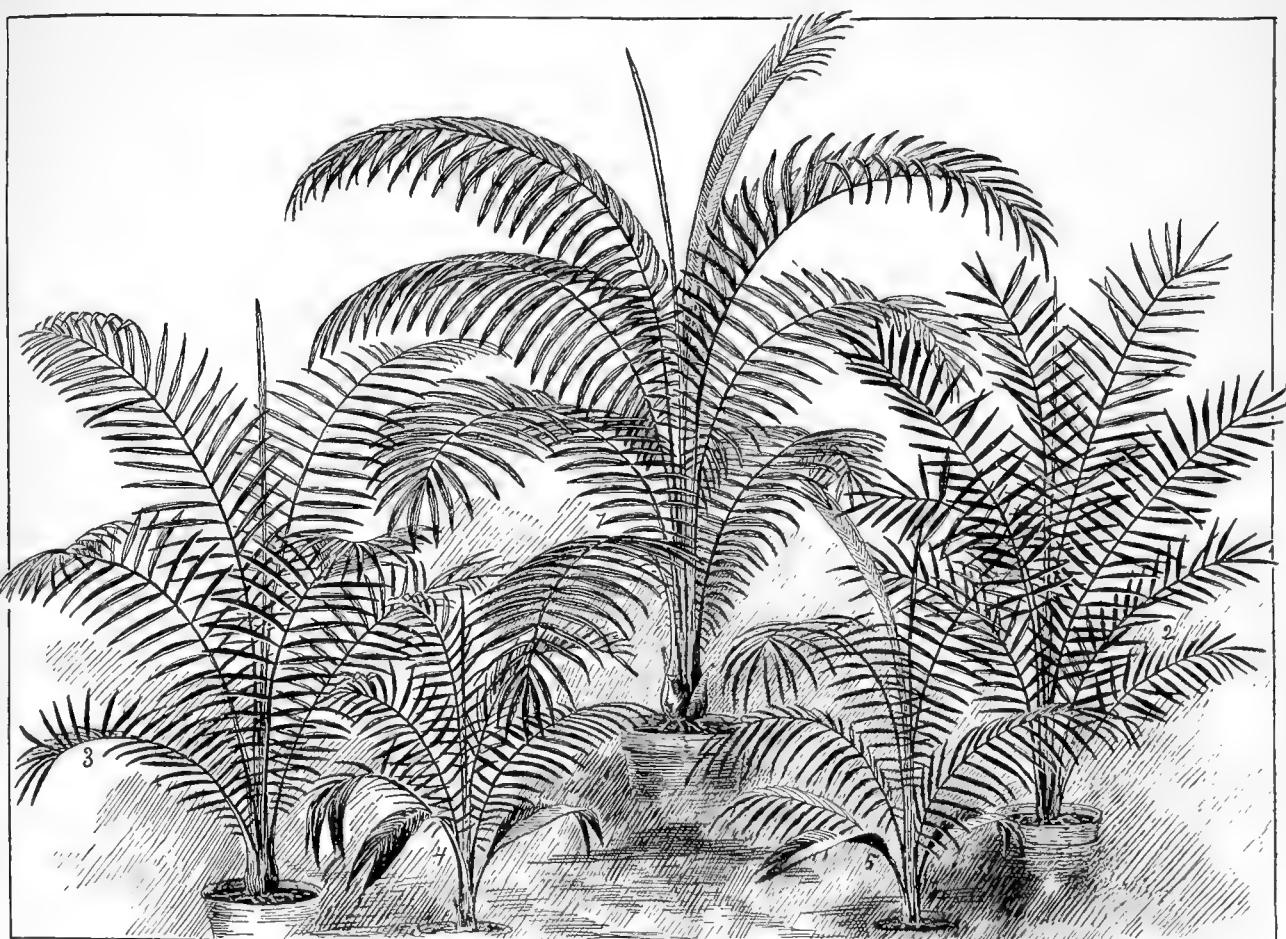
P. Pacifica 7 50 to 10 00

PTYCHOSPERMA (*Seaforthia*). Palms of graceful and elegant habit; the fronds are broad, pinnated and rich green above, silvery on the under side; largely used and highly esteemed.

P. Alexandriæ. Elegant and rare . . . \$2 50 to \$5 00

P. Cunninghamii (*Seaforthia elegans*). A well-known sort; very fine . . . 3 00 to 50 00

RAVENALA Madagascariensis. This, the Traveller's Tree of Madagascar, is of stately and noble habit, and but for the Musa-like character of its large, handsome, oblong leaves, it might be taken for a Palm. Its singular character gives it a most interesting appearance, and it is a most useful decorative plant. Fine specimens, \$5 to \$10.



A GROUP OF PHÉNIX PALMS.

(1) *Phoenix rupicola*, specimen. (2) *Phoenix tenuis*, specimen. (3) *Phoenix reclinata*.
 (4) *Phoenix rupicola*, half specimen. (5) *Phoenix Canariensis*.

RHAPIS. Very distinct Palms, of an exceedingly elegant habit, with segmental foliage of a rich color and great hardiness. No better decorative plants are grown.

R. filabelliformis. A very beautiful

Palm, with slender, graceful leaf-stems, and five to seven cleft, somewhat plaited leaves. The main-stems are curious and pretty, rather low-growing, forming plants of most convenient size, which are very well adapted to withstand the trials which befall decorative plants.

See page 30. \$2 50 to \$10 00

R. filab. intermedia. Resembles the above in every respect, but that the leaves, instead of having rather a semi-erect bearing, proceed in a nearly horizontal direction, giving the plant a most compact and graceful habit

\$2 50 to \$10 00

5 00 to 10 00

RHAPIS Khivanwontsik. An odd and somewhat rare species . . . \$5 00 to \$25 00

R. humilis. An exceedingly graceful and very distinct form 10 00 to 25 00

SABAL. The Sabal or Umbrella Palms are majestic forms, like the Pritchardias, Latanias and Coryphas, with very large leaves, but young plants with well-established leaves can be used for minor localities. For Palm-houses these species are indispensable. To this genus belongs the native Palmetto of our Southern states, and some other common species.

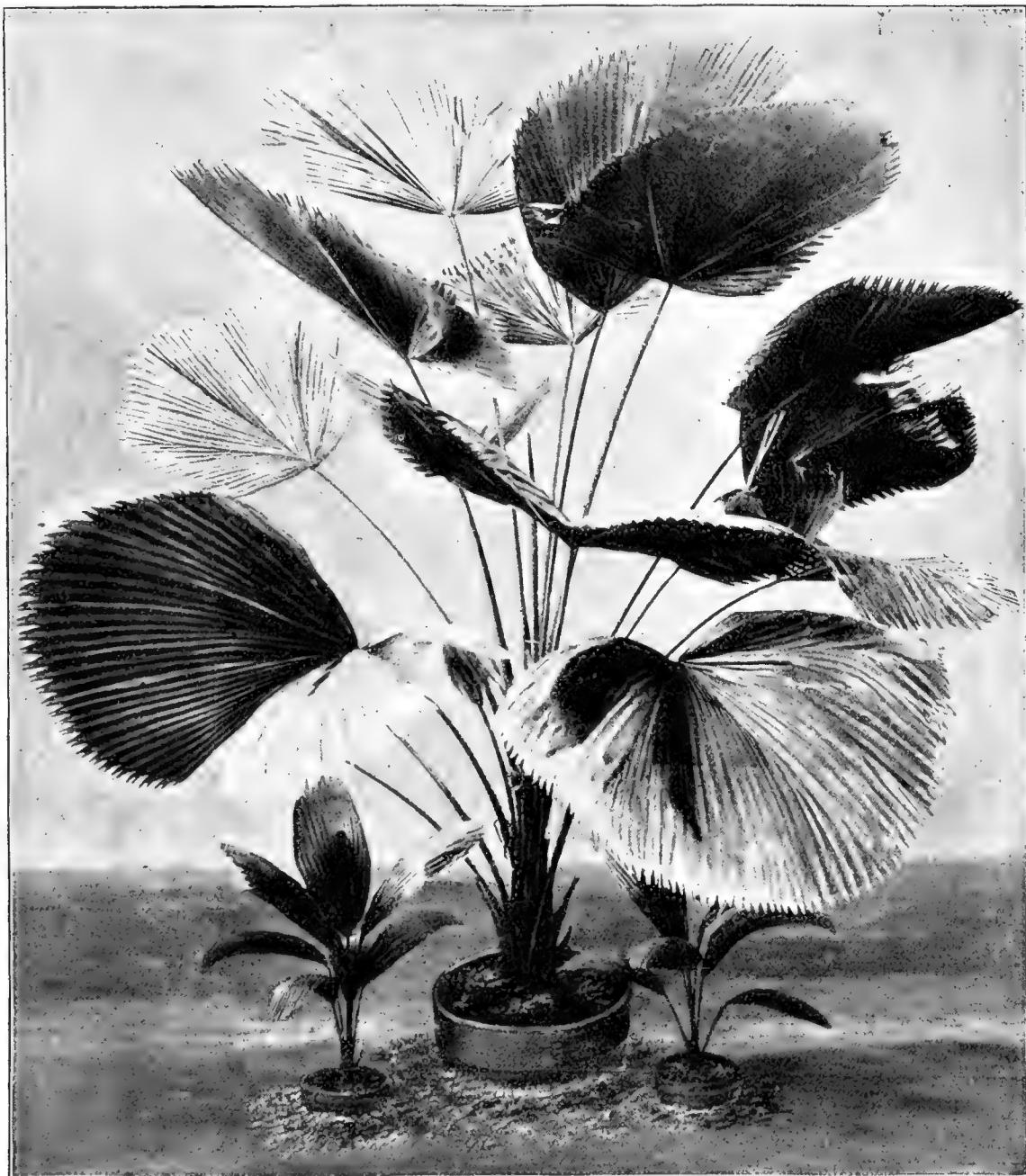
S. Adansonii (minor). A very dwarf but useful and hardy decorative Palm from Georgia and Florida . . . \$3 50 to \$7 50

S. glaucescens. See New and Rare Plants, page 8 1 00 to 2 50

S. princeps 5 00

SEAFORTHIA elegans. See *Ptychosperma Cunninghamii*, page 26.

STEVENSONIA. See *Phænicophorium*, page 26, and illustration, page 25.



PRITCHARDIA (LICUALA) GRANDIS.

The choicest and rarest Palm in cultivation. Large specimen plant, 5 ft. high; small specimens, 1½ to 2 ft.

THRINAX. Noble decorative plants, with long fronds and beautifully formed umbrella-like leaves of fine color, some of a silvery appearance beneath.

T. argentea	\$5.00
T. elegans	5.00
T. elegantissima	7.50
T. graminifolia	5.00
T. parviflora	2.50

VERSCHAFFELTIA. Fronds of a most conspicuous and remarkable form, of fine red-brown color.

V. melanochactes. Rare. Price on application.

V. splendida

ZAMIA. Like the Cycas, very ornamental plants.

Z. integrifolia \$5.00 to \$20.00

Z. pungens 25.00 upward

Z. Roemlii 25.00 upward



RHAPIS FLABELLIFORMIS.
(See page 27.)

RARE SPECIMENS OF PALMS, CYCADS AND TREE FERNS.

Plants of Extraordinary Size and Beauty.

ALL THE superb specimens offered here are of perfect and symmetrical form, and have for years been grown at the Rose Hill Nurseries with great care. We offer them at prices which will be supplied on application, and describe them just as they stand. Those wishing superior specimens to grace any decorative point will find this list of great value. The numbers are for convenience in writing for prices and information.

PALMS.

No. 1	<i>Areca alba</i> .	12 feet; grand specimen	One specimen
2	" <i>Iutescens</i> .	15 feet, three stems; fine specimen	"
3	" "	15 feet, two stems; fine specimen	"
4	" "	10 feet, one large stem, very well-furnished	"
5	" <i>Verschaffeltii</i> .	9 feet, six leaves; fine specimen	"
6	<i>Astrocaryum Mexicanum</i> .	10 feet, twelve leaves; a beautiful specimen	"
7	<i>Caryota sobolifera</i> .	10 feet; exceedingly fine specimen	"
8	" "	8 feet; handsome plant	"
9	" <i>urens</i> .	18 feet; grand specimen, with three stems	"
10	" "	12 feet; splendid specimen	"
11	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i> .	6 foot clean stem, 6 inches in diameter; over 100 leaves; a magnificent plant, the largest in the country; it is rarely that <i>C. humilis</i> forms a stem, and the only other plant of such size and beauty in cultivation is in Berlin	"
12	<i>Chamaerops stauracanthus</i> .	8 feet, nine leaves; fine plant	"
13	<i>Kentia Wendlandii</i> .	15 feet, twelve leaves; the largest specimen in cultivation	"
14-15	" <i>Belmoreana</i> .	7 feet	Two specimens
16	" <i>Forsteriana</i> .	6 feet	One specimen
17	" "	5 feet	"
18	<i>Livistonia Chinensis</i> (<i>Latania Bourbonica</i>).	12 feet, ten leaves	"
19-20	" " "	10 feet, twelve leaves	Two specimens
21	" " "	8 feet, eight leaves	One specimen
22	" <i>horrida</i> .	5 feet, eight leaves; grand specimen	"
23	" <i>rotundifolia</i> .	8 feet, twelve leaves; largest known	"
24	" "	5 feet, twelve leaves; fine plant	"
25	<i>Martinezia Lindenii</i> .	10 feet; a beautiful plant	"
26	<i>Phoenicophorium sechellarum</i> .	10 feet; grand specimen. (See cut, page 25)	"
27	<i>Phoenix rupicola</i> .	7 feet; beautiful plant	"
28	<i>Pritchardia Pacifica</i> .	8 feet, eight leaves; handsome plant	"
28a	" <i>grandis</i> (<i>Licuala</i>).	5 feet, ten or more leaves	"
29	<i>Ptychosperma Alexandræ</i> (<i>Kentia robusta</i>).	16 feet, seven leaves; noble specimen	"
30	" " "	12 feet; elegant specimen	"
31	<i>Thrinax elegans</i> .	12 feet; a grand specimen plant	"
32	" " "	10 feet, eleven leaves; beautiful plant	"
33	" <i>elegantissima</i> .	18 feet, eight leaves; very distinct	"
34	" <i>argenteum</i> .	A very distinct and rather robust variety; 6 feet; fine	"
35-36	<i>Seaforthia elegans</i> (<i>Ptychosperma Cunninghamii</i>).	16 feet; a magnificent pair, with beautiful straight stems; very handsome	Two specimens
37-38	" " "	14 feet; elegant pair	"
39-40	" " "	12 feet; elegant, perfect plants	"
41-44	" " "	10 feet; elegant, perfect plants	Four specimens
45	<i>Verschaffeltia melanochætes</i> .	9 feet, six leaves; probably the largest and handsomest specimen of this very rare species in cultivation under glass anywhere in the world	One specimen

CYCADS.

46 *Cycas circinalis*. This grand and most magnificent specimen stands twelve feet high, with a clean trunk or stem two feet in circumference, having 50 fine fronds, each eight feet long; perfect in shape, and is probably the finest specimen in America One specimen

47 *Cycas Lehmanii*. Truly a noble plant of a most elegant and very distinct species. It is the only specimen in this country so far as is known, and has a clear stem or trunk two feet high and a foot in diameter, with 56 perfect fronds. The plant has a twelve-foot spread; its leaves are of a beautiful arching and graceful character, and measure seven feet in length, with still another new growth of many more new fronds starting One specimen

48 *Cycas Rumphii*. This, another grand specimen, is much like the foregoing, but of a different species; it is of a beautiful compact habit, and its wide-spreading, handsome fronds are of a somewhat glossy, rich green color. The plant has a two-foot stem or trunk, and a ten-foot spread, with 50 perfect fronds, each six feet in length; also the only specimen of its kind in the country, so far as is known One specimen

49-50 *Cycas revoluta*. (Commonly called the "Sago Palm.") Noble specimens, with stems fully six feet high, well proportioned, with upwards of 100 fronds—a magnificent pair Two specimens

51 *Cycas revoluta*. A beautiful specimen, with five-foot stem, well proportioned, and with 40 fronds, all perfect One specimen

52 *Cycas revoluta*. A splendid plant, with four-foot stem; of good shape, with upwards of 40 fronds One specimen

53-54 *Cycas revoluta*. Elegant specimens, three-foot stems; in fine shape, with upwards of 40 leaves; a magnificent pair Two specimens

55 *Cycas revoluta*. A fine specimen, with a 3½-foot stem; a magnificent plant, with splendid head of perfect leaves One specimen

56 *Cycas revoluta*. A beautiful specimen, with three-foot trunk and perfect head "

57-58 " " Grand specimens; a fine pair, with 2½-foot stems and good heads Two specimens

59-62 " " Magnificent specimens, with two-foot stems, well proportioned Four specimens

63-72 " " Very handsome specimens, with eighteen to twenty-inch trunks, all with magnificent heads Ten specimens

Cycas revoluta. Splendid half-specimens, with trunks from one to 1½ feet, all with perfect heads and a number of leaves 100 or more

73 *Dion edule*. A grand specimen, with a clear stem of three feet, and a perfect head of 10 fronds. One specimen

74-76 " " Handsome specimens, with one-foot stems and good heads Three specimens

77 *Zamia Lindenii*. A most magnificent specimen, with a two-foot clear stem, and 14 elegant fronds six to seven feet long One specimen

78-79 *Zamia Roczlii (true)*. Beautiful specimens, seven feet high, with seven perfect fronds and strong trunks Two specimens

80-81 *Zamia Mexicana*. Beautiful specimens, of compact, dwarf habit, and dark purplish green gracefully curved leaves, about four feet high Two specimens

TREE-FERNS.

Besides this list of extraordinarily large and handsome specimens, we have many half and three-quarter specimens closely approaching the sizes mentioned and described below. For full list of Tree-Ferns, see Ferns.

82 *Alsophila australis*. Handsome specimen, with stem of four feet, crowned with eight large perfect fronds of a charming rich green color; the plant has a six-foot spread One specimen

83 *Cyathea dealbata*. A grand plant, with a seven-foot stem and 15 fronds; this is a rare specimen "

84-85 " *Smithii*. A perfect pair of this grand species, with five-foot stems, and upwards of twenty fronds; very rare variety Two specimens

86 *Cibotium Schiedei*. A very beautiful and graceful specimen, which is established upon a six-foot stem of *Cyathea dealbata*, with 12 fronds One specimen

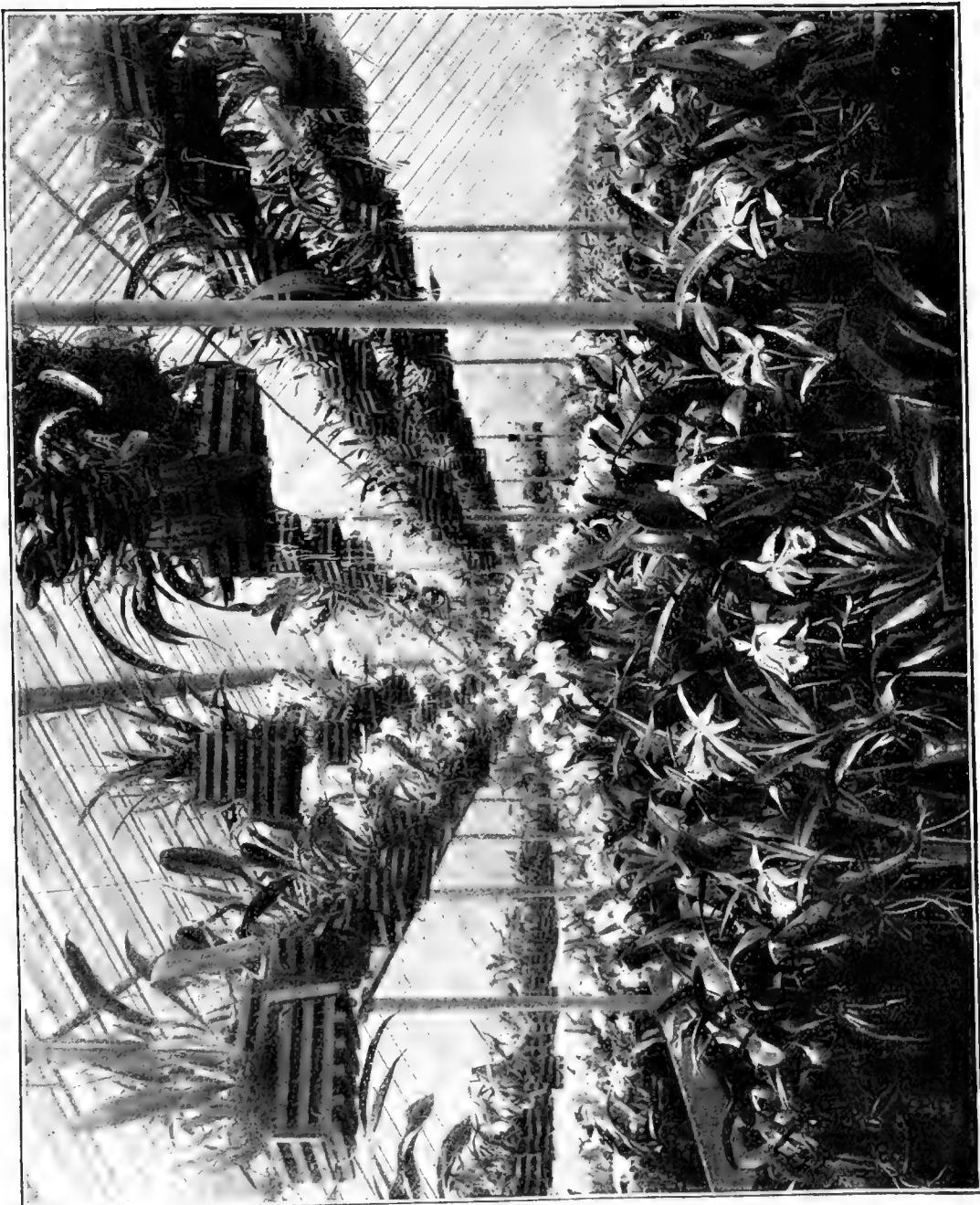
87 *Cibotium regale*. One grand specimen of this handsome variety, with rich light green fronds, which strongly contrast with the golden yellow silk-like fur on the leaf-stalks; the stem is three feet, with a beautiful top One specimen

88 *Cibotium princeps*. Magnificent specimen of this noble and vigorous-growing tree fern, about six feet high, with about the same spread, and many fine fronds One specimen

DICKSONIA ANTARCTICA (*Belantium*). Of this most stately Tree-Fern, a native of Australia and New Zealand, we have an unsurpassed collection, with fibrous stems or trunks from six inches to two feet in diameter, and varying in height from three to twenty feet. The tops or crowns of these grand, erect stems are surmounted with numerous lace-like fronds of a rich green, from three to six feet long. These choice Tree-Ferns are indispensable in conservatory decorations or furnishings, and are easily cultivated and cared for, requiring only ordinary attention, and they produce a stately and tropical effect wherever placed.

Prices of these extraordinary fern specimens range from \$25 to \$75 and upward to \$500 each. The illustrations presented in our Catalogue (in Fern Department) convey but a faint idea of what they really are.

P.D. Prices for any of the specimens, together with further particulars in regard to the plants, handling, etc., promptly supplied on application. Please mention plants by the numbers in front of the names, for convenience.



VIEW OF ONE OF OUR ORCHID HOUSES (CATTLEYA).

IV.

ORCHIDS.

IT IS WELL KNOWN that we have one of the most extensive and valuable commercial collections of Orchids in America, to which we are constantly adding, both by our own propagation of the most desirable species, and by large importations from the various quarters of the globe in which are found growing these strange and most beautiful members of the floral kingdom.

Orchid-culture and propagation has always been with us a labor of love as well as a matter of business; wherefore we may be pardoned for our enthusiasm. Indeed, anyone who has ever engaged in the culture of Orchids will agree with us that it is a most fascinating employment, interesting to every sense of man, and filling him with admiration and reverence for the great Creator of whose wonders these are but a fragment. There is something about these plants which, while they may attract first only from curiosity aroused by the grotesque form of a particular species, will always hold the nature-lover with triple bands of interest, surprise and admiration.

WHAT IS AN ORCHID?

Among many people, indeed among many flower lovers, there is an inquiry, often unspoken but yet visibly apparent, as to what really constitutes an Orchid—wherein do Orchidaceous plants differ from the forms familiar to us? A reference to a botany, a dictionary, or even a horticultural encyclopædia does not answer this question satisfactorily, except for trained botanists—and these do not require to know! Briefly, the **ORCHIDEÆ** is a very large class or “natural order” of plants, endogenous (or mostly without bark), and differing essentially from all other classes in the construction of the plant, and particularly in the strange and varied forms of the flowers. They are found growing in a large part of the habitable globe, although more especially in the warm and torrid regions of the tropics, and their very remarkable flowers take on most wonderful and peculiar shapes, often of exquisite beauty, and are generally of rich fragrance. There are two main divisions: the **TERRESTRIAL** Orchids, so called because they grow in the ground, and the **EPIPHYTAL** (sometimes called *celestial*) Orchids, which maintain themselves in nature by attaching their long adventitious roots to the trunks of trees and rocks, deriving their support from the atmosphere—not from the object upon which they fasten, as is often erroneously supposed. These latter usually have thick, fleshy leaves, which, with their peculiar “*pseudo-bulbs*” (really meaning *imitation* bulbs), act as storage reservoirs, by which the plant secures, in the “wet season” of the tropics, a plentiful supply of moisture to carry it through the hot, rainless “dry season” uninjured. The epiphytal Orchids are by far in the majority, and include the most beautiful and curious forms.

Although Orchids are generally classified as hothouse, intermediate and coolhouse plants, it is not at all necessary that every class should have a special house. Fine specimens are often seen growing in a palm house, ordinary greenhouse, or regular stove house, and species that love a cool temperature are kept in cold graperies for most of the time. We know a very successful grower of everything that he touches who has only one greenhouse, less than a hundred feet long, wherein he grows not only all kinds of greenhouse, hothouse and hardy outdoor plants, but also all classes of Orchids, all of which seem to do well. This man is the wonderful Jackson Dawson, of the Arnold Arboretum, Professor Sargent's able assistant. There is no difficulty in enjoying the exquisite flowers of very many species of Orchids in any greenhouse which will produce good rosebuds between October and April. The old idea, obtaining even among successful Orchid-growers, that special greenhouses must be devoted to the culture of these plants, and specially troublesome conditions maintained therein, will be quickly exploded for any one who will visit our nurseries, where the most beautiful Orchids are seen blooming and flourishing among Roses, Palms and other more ordinary plants as luxuriantly as in their native habitat. Nevertheless, for the benefit of those who wish to be very exact in particulars of culture, and for general information, we have given every variety in the list below a designating mark, and here append the outlines of culture for each class:

Coolhouse Orchids, or all those marked *c* in the general list, require a so-called cool treatment. A winter temperature of from 50 to 55 degrees, with plenty of moisture, is best suited to them, and in summer they should be kept as cool as possible; the direct rays of the sun should never reach them. The principal species which constitute this section are Odontoglossums, Masdevallias and Oncidiuns, together with a few sorts of *Lælia*, *Cattleya*, *Maxillaria*, *Epidendrum* and *Disa*, all of which are very beautiful and most satisfactory flowering Orchids. The principal thing in successfully growing these Orchids is to keep them cool and moist, and to admit plenty of air.

Orchids for an Intermediate Temperature, marked *i* in the following list, can be grown in any ordinary greenhouse, or where the facilities are limited, in those parts of houses where cool and hothouse Orchids are grown which may favor their requirements as to a little cooler or warmer temperature.

Hothouse or East Indian Orchids, marked *h* in this catalogue, include many magnificent species. They are usually grown in a stove-plant house, or in any house having a temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees, and a moist atmosphere.

NEW, RARE AND SELECT ORCHIDS.

ACINETA. Epiphytal plants of stout habit, bearing showy, fragrant flowers in drooping racemes. They are related to the Peristeria or Holy Ghost Orchid. All the species are grown in baskets.

i **A. Barkeri** \$1 00 to \$2 00
i **A. Humboldtii** 1 00 to 2 00

ACROPERA. The Acroporas are epiphytal plants, bearing long, loose racemes of large and curiously shaped flowers. They, too, are grown in baskets filled with fibrous peat and sphagnum moss.

i **A. armeniaca** \$0 75 to \$1 50
i **A. Loddigesii** 50 to 1 00
i **A. luteola** 75 to 1 50

AÉRIDES. The Aérides are among the most beautiful of East Indian Orchids, many of them uniting every good quality that a plant can possess, even when they are not in bloom. The stems are straight or slightly bent, the leaves, which are of a leathery texture, being attached on opposite sides, and nourished by large fleshy roots, shooting out horizontally from near the base. The flowers, which proceed from the axils of the leaves, extend in pendulous delicate racemes one to two feet in length, and are very fragrant. These plants are of easy culture, and should be grown in pots or baskets with potsherds and moss, and a good supply of water at all times.

h **A. Ballantinianum.** A new and really valuable introduction of this handsome species. The flowers of this plant are produced like those of *A. crispum*, on long racemes, but differ from them in being suffused with a much brighter rose color, while equally sweet-scented; a free grower and bloomer. \$10.
h **A. crassifolium.** This is not a new variety, but certainly is one of the most free-flowering and easiest cultivated, and a truly beautiful and bright, showy sort. We offer a few perfect specimens, twelve inches high with twelve to fifteen leaves. Large specimens, \$10; smaller, \$2.50 to \$7.50.

h **A. crispum** \$2 50 to \$5 00
h **A. — Warneri** 3 50 to 10 00
h **A. Fieldingii.** Fox-brush Orchid . . . 2 50 to 5 00

h **A. Larpentæ (*falcatum*).** In the way of *A. crispum*, with sweet-scented white and crimson flowers, which are produced in dense, pendulous masses.

Large specimens 5 00 to 10 00
h **A. Leeeanum** 2 50 to 5 00

h **A. Lobbii** 2 50 to 7 50

h **A. quinquevulnigerum.** This is a splendid free-growing and free-flowering Orchid, and though not exactly new, is yet rare. Grows more open than any other of the genus; its flowers are fragrant and of a beautiful combination of rosy purple and white. Large specimens, \$10; smaller \$2 50 to \$5 00

<i>h</i> AÉRIDES ordoratum	.....	\$2 50 to \$4 00
<i>h</i> A. — majus	.....	3 50 to 5 00
<i>h</i> A. purpureo-roseum	.....	3 50 to 5 00
<i>h</i> A. suavissimum	.....	5 00 to 10 00
<i>h</i> A. virens	.....	2 00 to 5 00
<i>h</i> A. — Dayanum	.....	2 00 to 4 00

ANGRACUM. A very curious genus of Orchids, all of them being very handsome, and desirable for every collection. In habit they resemble the Aérides, having much the same stem and leaves; their flowers also are produced in a similar manner, but are yet quite distinct and different, on account of their peculiar spur and spreading sepals and petals. They require the same treatment as Aérides.

h **A. citratum.** This really coquettish, dwarf-growing variety is one of the most interesting of the genus. Numberless pure white flowers are set in regular order upon round green stems, which curve over from the plant in a most graceful manner. Several fine plants \$5 00 to \$15 00

h **A. eburneum** 3 50 to 7 50

h **A. eburneum superbum.** A grand specimen three feet high and the same in spread. An exceptionally fine plant, producing a number of long white spikes of ivory white flowers, measuring eighteen to twenty inches long; its fine, dense-growing habit gives it a stately appearance, even when not in bloom 3 50 to 10 00

h **A. eburneum virens** 3 50 to 5 00

h **A. falcatum** 3 00 to 6 00

h **A. Leonis (*Aeranthus Leonis*).** A very distinct Orchid, of dense, rather dwarf habit, with stiff leaves of a fleshy texture; many flowers, in branching spikes, of pure white, and sweet-scented; handsome and noteworthy 2 50

h **A. sesquipedale.** Often called the "Ivory Orchid" for its ivory white flowers, which are curious as well as handsome, quite fragrant and very showy, lasting a long time in perfection; before fading the flowers turn a lemon-yellow 7 50 to 25 00

h **A. superbum** 5 00 to 10 00

h **A. virens** 3 50 to 5 00

ANGULOA. Very showy plants, growing about eighteen inches high. The flowers are large and beautiful, with thick, fleshy, connivent sepals, which often give them a sub-globular outline. They should be grown in pots, with fibrous peat and moss.

i **ANGULOA Ruckeri.** A very handsome Orchid, of strong growth and bold habit, with large green leaves and rich, dark flowers; the sepals and petals have crimson spots on a yellow ground, and a deep crimson lip; flowers remain in good condition for three weeks. Is best cultivated in a pot in a warm temperature. \$5 and upward.

i **A. Clowesii** \$1 00 to \$2 50

i **A. eburnea.** (Rare) 5 00 to 7 50

i **A. virginialis** 8 00 to 10 00

i **BRASSAVOLA.** Epiphytal plants, with somewhat thickened stems; one leaved, with terminal, showy flowers, of which the sepals are long and spreading. They should be grown on a block.

i **B. acaulis** \$1 50 to \$2 50

i **B. glauca** 1 50 to 2 50

i **B. Digbyana (Laelia Digbyana)** 1 50 to 2 50

BRASSIA. This genus is closely allied to Oncidium, differing in the narrow, long sepals and petals. The flowers are in loose and simple racemes. They are evergreen plants of easy culture, and are best grown in pots, with fibrous peat and moss; should never be allowed to get dry.

i **B. maculata** \$1 50 to \$3 00

i **B. — major** 3 50 to 5 00

i **B. verrucosa** 75 to 1 50

i **B. — grandiflora** 1 00 to 1 50

BURLINGTONIA. There are some beautiful species in this genus, all of which are compact in growth and very pretty. The lip is short, spreading and curiously shaped. The plants grow best in baskets with moss and crocks.

i **B. candida** \$2 00 to \$3 00

i **B. decora** 3 50 to 5 00

i **B. fragrans** 3 50 to 5 00

CALANTHE. A very distinct genus. The several species and garden hybrids are among the freest flowering and most satisfactory Orchids. Their very beautiful and also very useful flowers are produced on long spikes from two to three feet in length, and bloom in the most acceptable time. They are of easy culture; a few varieties are evergreen, but most of them are deciduous. The latter sorts require a decided period of rest, while the evergreen varieties must be kept moist all the year. The majority of them are terrestrial Orchids, and therefore should be potted in loam and leaf-mold, and given a liberal supply of water when growing.

h **C. oculata gigantea.** This very rare and truly handsome Calanthe is certainly the most beautiful and showy of the genus. It has been commonly named the "Christ Orchid," as the pure white, five-petaled flower, with the rich blood-red blotch in the center, very correctly represents the wounded hand of the Saviour on the cross. \$5 and upward.

h **C. Fournieri** \$3 50 to \$5 00

h **C. Regnierii.** Quite a rare acquisition, as its very beautiful and bright, striking flowers, with a wholly rosy pink lower petal, appear much later than those of most other varieties. Several strong plants \$3 50 upward

h **C. Turnerii** 2 50 to \$4 00

h **C. Veitchii** 1 50 to 3 50

h **CALANTHE vestita** \$2 00 to \$2 50

h **C. — igneo oculata**

h **C. — luteo oculata** 2 00 to 3 50

h **C. — oculata gigantea** 2 50 to 4 00

h **C. — rubra oculata** 1 50 to 3 50

CATASETUM. A genus of a very remarkable character, with short stem-like pseudo-bulbs, large leaves and erect spikes of quaint-looking flowers. The plants should be potted in a compost of peat, with good drainage.

h **C. Bungerothii.** A beautiful and very handsome Orchid, with large white flowers of a waxy texture and of great substance. Its bold and strong-growing habit and its easy cultivation make it at once a favorite with all who have seen it . . . \$7 50 to \$10 00

h **C. macrocarpum** 75 to 1 50

h **C. scurra** 2 70 to 5 00

h **C. tridendatum** 1 50 to 2 50

CATTLEYA. The species of this popular genus rank among our finest Orchids; they are general favorites, and we are glad to find that they are beginning to be extensively cultivated in this country. The pseudo-bulbs are, in many cases, elongated and thickened, and the dark, massive, evergreen foliage renders the plants peculiarly attractive. The flowers are all large and elegant, and can scarcely be surpassed for their sparkling richness and depth of color, the most frequent tints of which are violet, rose, crimson, magenta, white, yellow, mauve and purple, with their intermediate shades. The flower-scape, which is enclosed in a sheath, issues from the top of the stem, and a single spike sometimes contains as many as from ten to twenty flowers. The plants are easily grown in baskets or pots, with a compost of fibrous peat and moss, good drainage and a liberal supply of moisture when growing; they should always be shaded from the direct rays of the sun. (See view of one of our Cattleya houses, page 32.)

h **C. Acklandiae** \$2 50 to \$3 50

h **C. amethystina** 1 25 to 2 50

h **C. amethystoglossa** 2 00 to 3 50

h **C. — sulphurea** 3 50 to 5 00

i **C. aurea.** This lovely Cattleya is from Colombia, and is quite distinct from *C. Dowiana aurea*, with which it is often confused. It is of strong growth and free-flowering; very distinct. It flowers in the autumn; sepals and petals greenish lemon-yellow; lip is undulated and of rosy purple, with yellow streaks; the flowers are large and fragrant. \$1 00 to \$15 00

h **C. bicolor** 3 50 to 5 00

i **C. Bowringiana.** A capital Orchid, of free and easy growth; an abundant bloomer in autumn; flowers amethyst; rosy petals and sepals, with rich, purple lip; many flowered, and good for cut-blooms. Fine specimens, \$3 50 upwards

c **C. citrina.** This is the only Cattleya that thrives in a coolhouse, and it there grows to perfection. It is citron-colored and citron-scented; should be grown on blocks of wood \$1 00 to \$2 00

h **C. crispa** 1 50 to 3 00

i **C. Dominiana** 3 50 to 5 00



GROUP OF CATTLEYAS.

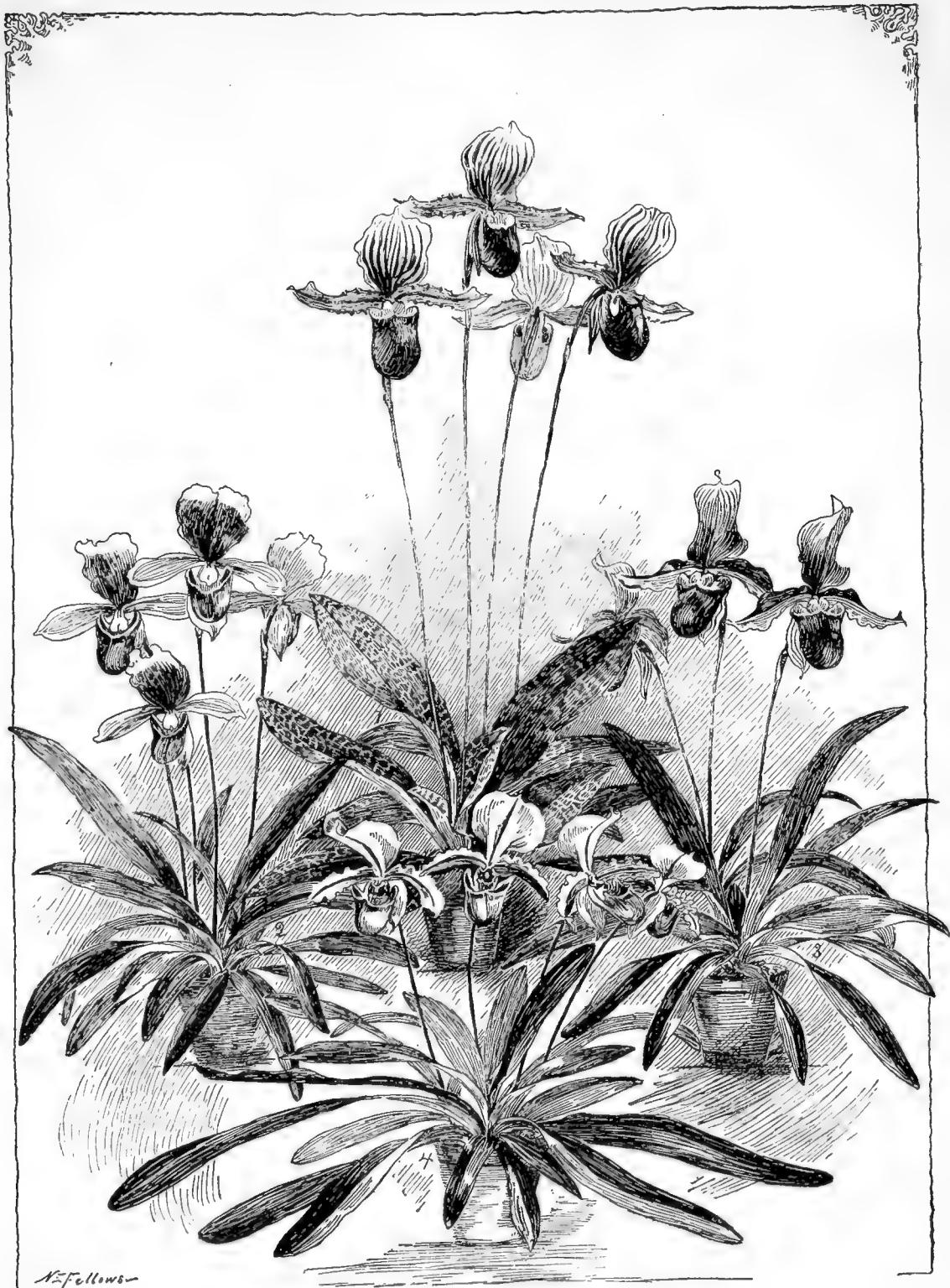
(1) *Cattleya Percivaliana.*
(4) *Cattleya Trianae delicata.*

(2) *Cattleya Dowiana aurea.*
(5) *Cattleya gigas.*

(3) *Cattleya Trianae.*
(6) *Cattleya Mossiae.*

ED. These illustrations represent good, fair-sized plants from photographs of plants we offer. For prices and descriptions, see page 37.

<i>i</i> CATTLEYA Dowiana. See New and Rare Plants, page 17	\$5 00 upward	<i>i</i> CATTLEYA Percivaliana alba. Price on application.	
<i>i</i> C. Eldorado	1 50 to \$5 00	<i>i</i> C. pumila marginata	\$2 00 to \$3 00
<i>i</i> C. — alba (Wallisii)	5 00 to 10 00	<i>h</i> C. Sanderiana	2 50 to 4 00
<i>i</i> C. — splendens	5 00 to 10 00	<i>h</i> C. Schilleriana	2 50 to 3 50
<i>i</i> C. — Wallisii (or Virginalis). A pure white Cattleya, flowering in September. Sepals, petals and lip pure white, with orange-yellow throat; very sweet-scented	25 00 upwards	<i>h</i> C. — Regnellii	3 50 to 5 00
<i>i</i> C. Gaskelliana	1 50 to 3 00	<i>i</i> C. Schroederæ	2 50 to 5 00
<i>h</i> C. gigas. The Giant-flowering Cattleya. This section contains the largest and most showy flowering Cattleyas known. It is of robust growth and good, strong constitution, and delights in plenty of heat and moisture; does best in baskets. On some extra-fine specimens we have had as many as 26 flowers, measuring from seven to nine inches across. Fine specimens, \$2.50, \$5, \$10, \$25 and \$50.		<i>i</i> C. Schroederiana. Of late introduction, and certainly a variety of the <i>C. Trianae</i> section, though quite distinct from that type in its flowers, which are of great size and good substance. Sepals and petals of a delicate mauve, the lip being very full, well frilled, and of an exquisite rosy salmon color. Several fine specimens	\$5 00 upward
<i>h</i> C. gigas, var. — We have several new unnamed varieties, with extraordinarily handsome, rich and brilliantly colored flowers; they are extremely large; the sepals and petals are very full and round, so as to almost entirely enclose the rich, broad lip. Strong and perfect specimens, \$25 and upward.		<i>h</i> C. Skinnerii	2 00 to \$3 50
<i>h</i> C. — Sanderiana	\$2 50 to \$3 50	<i>i</i> C. speciosissima. A very large winter-flowering and sweet-scented Cattleya.	2 00 to 3 50
<i>h</i> C. guttata	2 50 to 3 50	<i>i</i> C. speciosissima Lowii	5 00 to 7 50
<i>h</i> C. — Leopoldii	3 00 to 5 00	<i>i</i> C. — regina	5 00 to 7 50
<i>h</i> C. Harrisoniana	1 50 to 2 50	<i>i</i> C. — superba	2 50 to 5 00
<i>h</i> C. — violacea	2 50 to 4 00	<i>i</i> C. — splendens	5 00 to 7 50
<i>h</i> C. imperialis (gigas)	3 50 to 5 00	<i>i</i> C. Trianae. This Cattleya we grow by the thousand, and find it the best winter-flowering variety. Among its flowers are found colors of all shades and hues, from the purest white to the deepest royal purple and crimson. The species are free and vigorous growers and abundant bloomers	1 25 to 5 00
<i>h</i> C. intermedia	1 50 to 2 50	Extra-large specimens of the handsomest and largest flowering types, often showing twenty or more open flowers at one time, we offer at low prices, size and condition considered. \$10 and upward.	
<i>i</i> C. — superba	2 50 to 3 50	<i>i</i> C. Trianae alba. One of the most delicate and chaste flowering Orchids. Sepals and petals pure white and full; lip broad and fringed, pure white with a yellow throat	\$50 00 upward
<i>i</i> C. labiata autumnalis. See New and Rare Plants, page 18	5 00 upward	<i>i</i> C. Trianae delicata. See illustration, page 36	3 50 to 10 00
<i>h</i> C. — Warnerii	2 50 to 5 00	<i>i</i> C. Trianae, var. — (Unnamed.) Sepals and petals pure white and extremely broad and full, with white lip, mottled with rosy pink, giving a most exquisite and distinct appearance. Several specimens	10 00 upward
<i>h</i> C. lobata	2 00 to 3 50	<i>The purchaser is entitled to name these plants, as well as other unnamed sub-varieties, of which fine specimens are offered at \$10 and upward.</i>	
<i>C. Loddigesii</i>	2 00 to 3 00	<i>h</i> C. velutina	\$3 50 to \$5 00
<i>i</i> C. luteola. An abundant bloomer	1 00 to 2 50	<i>i</i> C. virginialis (Wallisii)	15 00 to 50 00
<i>i</i> C. maxima	2 50 to 5 00	<i>h</i> C. Walkeriana	2 00 to 3 50
<i>i</i> C. Mendelii	2 00 to 4 00	<i>h</i> C. Warnerii (labiata Warnerii)	2 50 to 5 00
<i>i</i> C. — grandiflora	5 00 to 7 50	<i>i</i> C. Warscewiczii	1 50 to 2 50
<i>i</i> C. — superbissima	7 50 to 10 00	<i>i</i> C. — delicata	2 00 to 4 00
<i>i</i> C. Mendelii, var. — (Unnamed.) We offer several plants of this new and beautiful variety, which resembles the old form of <i>C. Mendelii</i> , but has a much larger lip, with extraordinary frills and distinct form	15 00 upward	<i>i</i> C. — superba	3 00 to 5 00
<i>i</i> C. Mossiae. This variety is one of the best and largest flowering of the genus, both in form and richness of color; very sweet-scented, and altogether a beautiful, showy variety. We have many hundred plants, among which are found endless varieties	1 00 to \$5 00	CHYSIS. This is a beautiful genus, producing showy flowers in lateral racemes with the young growth. Of easy culture, growing in baskets or pots of peat and moss. Flowers pure white to golden brown.	
<i>i</i> C. — Mattetina. A new introduction, of which we offer a few fine specimens	5 00 upward	<i>h</i> C. aurea	\$1 50 to \$2 50
<i>i</i> C. Percivaliana. One of the richest colored Orchids in cultivation; free-growing and an abundant bloomer; flowers early in the season, when flowers are generally scarce	1 50 to \$5 00	<i>h</i> C. bractescens	1 50 to 2 50



GROUP OF CYPRIPEDIUMS

(1) *C. Lawrenceanum.* (3) *C. Harrisianum.*
(2) *C. insigne.* (4) *C. Spicerianum.*

* For description and prices, see pages 39 and 41.

COELIA. A small genus of epiphytes, the base of whose stems eventually thicken into bulbs. From the base of the bulbs are sent up dense racemes of good sized flowers on short, erect scapes. The plants grow best in pots with peat and sphagnum moss and a little charcoal; very free-growing and free-flowering.

i. C. bella \$1 50 to \$2 50
i. C. macrostachya 75 to 1 50

COELOGYNE. There are numerous species of Cœlogyne, many of them very beautiful, the color of the flowers being generally pure white, with rich yellow throats, and often richly marked. The pseudo-bulbous and evergreen foliage presents a very interesting appearance, even when not in bloom. The blossoms are generally produced with the young growth, and are excellent for cut-flower purposes, measuring often as much as three inches across. They should be grown in a pot with peat and moss, with a liberal supply of water when growing.

i. C. cristata. (Chatsworth variety). One of the most beautiful of all East Indian Orchids, easily grown in an ordinary plant-house, and indispensable for cut-flower purposes. The drooping, many-flowered racemes are about nine inches long, and the flowers are fragrant, large, elegantly formed and snow-white, with the exception of the rich yellow fringe and blotches on the lip. They are freely produced in winter, and last a long time when cut and placed in water. We offer some very large and extra-fine specimens of this charming Orchid at \$5 and upward; smaller plants, \$1 to \$2. (See illustration in full page group, page 45.)

i. C. cristata citrina \$1 25 to \$2 50
i. C. — Lemoniana 2 50 to 5 00
i. C. — major maxima 3 50 to 5 00
i. C. Dayiana 5 00 upward
h. C. flaccida 2 50 to 5 00
i. C. Lowii 15 00 to 25 00
h. C. Massangeana 10 00 to 15 00
h. C. pandurata 15 00 to 25 00
i. C. speciosa 3 50 to 5 00

CORYANTHES macrantha. The fragrant brown and yellow flowers of this plant are very curious objects. They are of large size, and just before opening greatly resemble a Chinese foot. They are produced from the base of the bulb on a pendulous raceme. The plant should be grown in baskets with peat and moss, and given good drainage. This plant, aside from its interest as a curious botanical specimen, has a distinct and individual beauty for which it is also greatly prized by collectors and enthusiastic orchid growers everywhere. \$2.50 to \$5.

CYMBIDIUM. These are all evergreen plants of a noble and decorative aspect, with closely set tufts of long and somewhat narrow leaves; most of them are large and vigorous plants, with short pseudo-bulbs, from which the leaves and flowers proceed. The flowers are large, beautiful and very attractive, the racemes being often three feet long and remaining perfect for many weeks. Cymbidiums require plenty of pot room for their many roots; we grow them most successfully in rough peat and moss, with good drainage.

h. C. eburneum \$3 50 to \$10 00

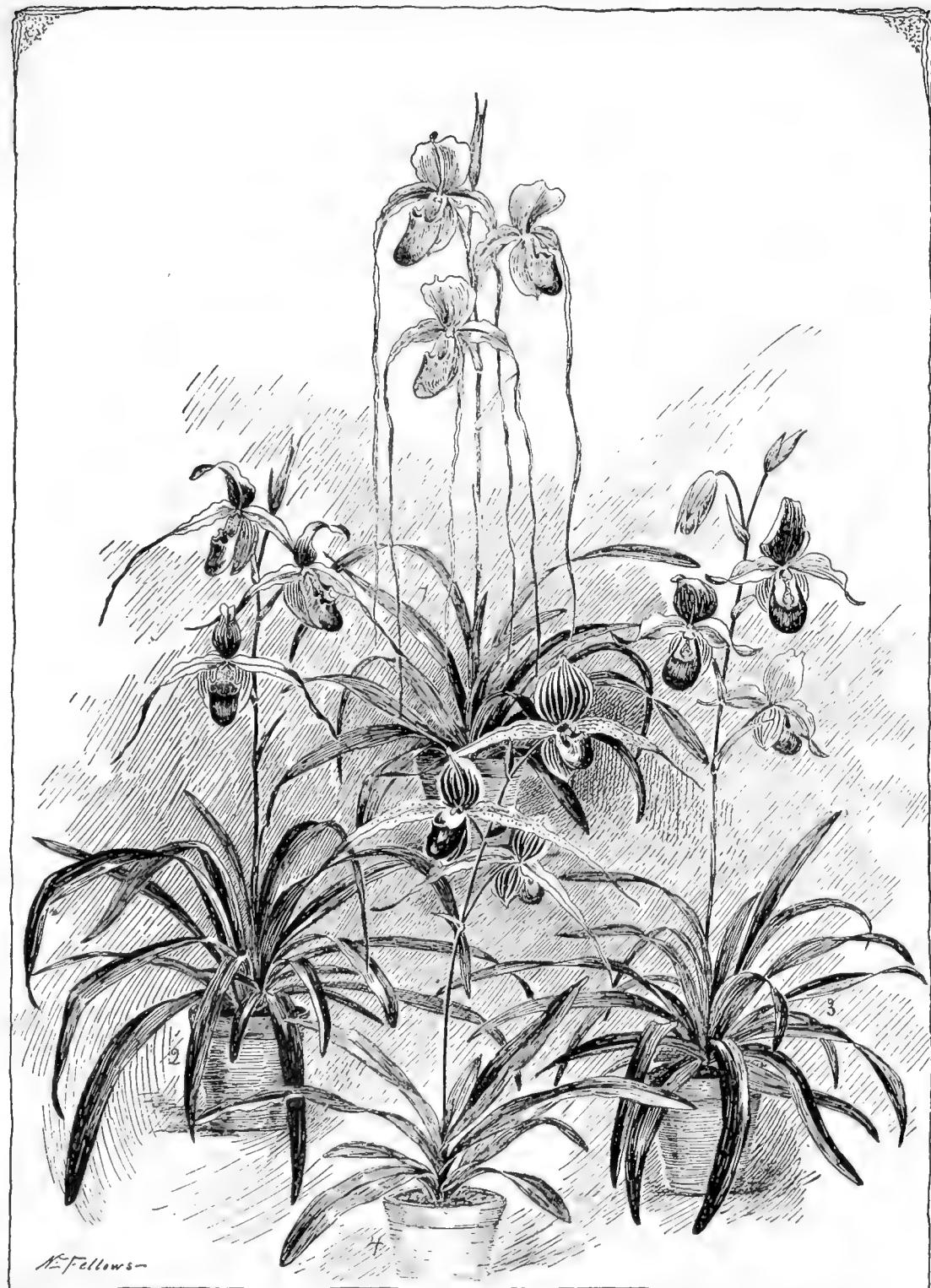
h. CYMBIDIUM Mastersii \$2 50 to \$5 00

h. C. — album. Price on application.

h. C. Lowianum. An unusually distinct and rare East Indian Orchid, with its decorative, reed-like foliage, and its grand horizontal spikes, of a peculiar combination of greenish brown and yellow flowers, which give it an extraordinary character. One of the most peculiar and desirable species . 3 50 to 5 00
Extra-large plants 15 00 to 50 00

CYPRIPEDIUM. Very little indeed need be said about this now popular and highly esteemed genus of Orchids. They among the most beautiful and satisfactory plants in cultivation. Almost all of them have very showy and decorative foliage, while their flowers are of fairy-like delicacy. Of the 300 or more in cultivation, we offer the newest, rarest and handsomest sorts, as well as many standard varieties.

<i>h. C. albo purpureum.</i>	Hybrid	. . . . .	\$10 00 to \$15 00
<i>h. C. Argus</i>		. . . . .	1 50 to 3 50
<i>h. C. Ashburtoniae.</i>	Hybrid	. . . . .	3 00 to 5 00
<i>i. C. barbatum</i>		. . . . .	1 00 to 2 50
<i>i. C. — nigrum</i>		. . . . .	2 50 to 4 00
<i>i. C. — superbum</i>		. . . . .	3 00 to 5 00
<i>h. C. bellatulum</i>		. . . . .	5 00 upward
<i>h. C. Boxallii</i>		. . . . .	2 50 to 5 00
<i>h. C. Bullentii</i>		. . . . .	1 50 to 3 00
<i>h. C. calurum.</i>	Hybrid	. . . . .	5 00 to 10 00
<i>h. C. caudatum</i>		. . . . .	2 50 to 5 00
<i>h. C. — roseum</i>		. . . . .	10 00 to 20 00
<i>c. C. Chantinii</i> (<i>C. insigne</i>)		. . . . .	10 00 to 15 00
<i>h. C. chloroneurum.</i>	Hybrid	. . . . .	6 00 to 10 00
<i>h. C. ciliolare</i>		. . . . .	2 50 to 5 00
<i>h. C. conchiferum.</i>	Hybrid	. . . . .	10 00 to 20 00
<i>h. C. concolor</i> (<i>Regnieri</i>)		. . . . .	3 00 to 5 00
<i>h. C. Crossianum.</i>	Hybrid	. . . . .	5 00 to 10 00
<i>h. C. Curtissii</i>		. . . . .	12 50 to 20 00
<i>h. C. Dauthieri</i>		. . . . .	5 00 to 10 00
<i>h. C. Dayanum</i>		. . . . .	5 00 to 7 50
<i>h. C. Dominianum.</i>	Hybrid	. . . . .	5 00 to 10 00
<i>h. C. Druryi</i>		. . . . .	10 00 to 12 00
<i>h. C. Elliottianum.</i>		. . . . .	10 00 to 15 00
<i>h. C. Euryandrum</i>		. . . . .	15 00 to 20 00
<i>h. C. Godefroyæ</i>		. . . . .	5 00 to 7 50
<i>h. C. grande.</i>	Hybrid	. . . . .	20 00 to 25 00
<i>h. C. Harrisianum.</i>	Hybrid	. . . . .	2 00 to 5 00
<i>h. C. Haynaldianum</i>		. . . . .	2 50 to 5 00
<i>h. C. hirsutissimum</i>		. . . . .	3 50 to 7 50
<i>h. C. Hookeræ</i>		. . . . .	1 50 to 3 50
<i>c. C. insigne</i>		. . . . .	1 00 to 2 50
<i>c. C. — albo marginatum</i>		. . . . .	3 50 to 5 00
<i>c. C. — Chantinii</i>		. . . . .	10 00 to 15 00
<i>c. C. — Maulei</i>		. . . . .	7 50 to 15 00
<i>c. C. — maxima</i>		. . . . .	3 50 to 5 00
<i>c. C. — Montana.</i>	A new, rare and very distinct, large-flowering variety. See New and Rare Plants, II.	. . . . .	7 50 upward
<i>c. C. — punctatum violacea</i>		. . . . .	10 00 to 15 00
<i>h. C. Javanicum</i>		. . . . .	2 50 to 4 00
<i>h. C. Kimballianum</i>		. . . . .
<i>h. C. laevigatum</i>		. . . . .	2 00 to 5 00
<i>i. C. Lawrenceanum</i>		. . . . .	1 00 to 2 00
<i>i. C. — giganteum</i>		. . . . .	7 50 to 10 00



A GROUP OF CYPRIPEDIUMS. (Selenipedium Type.)

(1) *C. grande.*
(2) *C. Rozei.*(3) *C. Sedenii.*
(4) *C. Rothschildianum.*

For description and prices, see pages 39 and 41.

<i>h</i> CYPRIPEDIUM Leeanum.	Hybrid	\$5 00 to \$7 50
<i>h</i> C. — superbum		10 00
<i>h</i> C. Lowii		3 00 to 5 00
<i>h</i> C. marmorophyllum.	Hybrid	15 00 to 20 00
<i>h</i> C. microchilum.	Hybrid	10 00 to 15 00
<i>i</i> C. nitens		10 00 to 20 00
<i>h</i> C. niveum		2 50 to 4 00
<i>h</i> C. oenanthum.	Hybrid	15 00 to 20 00
<i>h</i> C. — superbum.	Hybrid	25 00 to 30 00
<i>h</i> C. pardinum		3 50 to 5 00
<i>h</i> C. Parishii		3 50 to 7 50
<i>h</i> C. Pearcei		3 00 to 5 00
<i>i</i> C. politum		25 00 upward
<i>h</i> C. porphyreum.	Hybrid	5 00 to 10 00
<i>h</i> C. præstans		10 00 to 12 50
<i>h</i> C. Robbelinii		3 00 to 5 00
<i>h</i> C. Roezlii		1 50 to 2 50
<i>h</i> C. Rothschildianum		10 00 to 15 00
<i>h</i> C. Sanderianum		10 00 to 15 00
<i>h</i> C. Schlimii		5 00 to 7 50
<i>h</i> C. — albiflorum		7 50 to 10 00
<i>h</i> C. Sedenii.	Hybrid	2 00 to 4 00
<i>h</i> C. — candidulum		10 00 to 20 00
<i>h</i> C. selligerum.	Hybrid	2 50 to 7 50
<i>h</i> C. Spicerianum.	This grand Cypride is conceded by all to be the most showy and useful free-growing and free-blooming variety, being exceptionally well adapted for cut-flowers. Its blooms are very large and of good substance; in color a striking combination of white, rosy violet and rich purple. Very fine specimens	5 00 upward
	Smaller plants	2 50 to 4 00
<i>h</i> C. — superbum		10 00 to 15 00
<i>h</i> C. Stonei		2 50 to 5 00
<i>h</i> C. superbium (Veitchii)		4 00 to 6 00
<i>h</i> C. superciliare		5 00 to 10 00
<i>h</i> C. Swanianum.	Hybrid	4 00 to 7 50
<i>h</i> C. Veitchii superbium.	This is the true Prince Demidoff variety, being the original plant. It is one of the most charming species, and a very showy plant, of robust habit and distinct character. The leaves are beautifully mottled with dark and yellowish green; the flowers have sepals and petals of white, purple and green, with a large pouch of rich, brownish purple	5 00 to 10 00
<i>i</i> C. venustum		1 00 to 2 50
<i>i</i> C. — spectabilis		4 00 to 7 50
<i>h</i> C. villosum		2 50 to 5 00
CYRTOPODIUM. These are large-growing plants, and, if well grown, are noble objects, even when not in bloom. The large and showy flowers are produced with the young growths in spring. The best soil for Cyrtopodiums is a rich, fibrous loam, mixed with manure in order to produce a vigorous growth.		
<i>h</i> C. Andersonii		\$3 50 to \$5 00
<i>h</i> C. maculatum		2 50 to 4 00
<i>h</i> C. — giganteum		3 50 to 5 00
<i>h</i> C. punctatum		4 00 to 6 00

DENDROBIUMS.	The Dendrobes form an extensive and magnificent genus of Orchids, varying greatly in habit of growth and form of flowers. Some are evergreen, while others are deciduous, producing their flowers on the ripened, leafless stems. Many of the species blossom very freely, and as their flowers are large and showy, delicate in color and delightfully fragrant, they are of especial value for cutting. During their growing season, which immediately follows the time of flowering, plenty of moisture, with a temperature of from 75 to 80 degrees, seems to delight Dendrobiums. They should be kept in the hothouse while growth continues, usually during the summer months, and after it is completed may be gradually accustomed to a cooler temperature. Until wanted in bloom they can be kept either in intermediate or cool houses, and need only enough water to keep their tissues from shriveling. They thrive best in baskets. (See illustrations of select Dendrobiums, page 43).
<i>i</i> D. aggregatum	\$1 50 to \$2 50
<i>i</i> D. — majus	2 50 to 4 00
<i>i</i> D. Ainsworthii.	A beautiful hybrid—the most charming and sweet scented of all the Dendrobiums. The flowers, which are borne in great numbers on erect spikes, are handsomely marked; the pure white sepals contrast finely with the deep claret-purple lip. (See illustration, p. 43)
<i>i</i> D. — roseum	5 00 to 7 50
<i>i</i> D. albo sanguineum.	Large creamy white flowers, with a crimson-blotted lip
	2 00 to 3 50
<i>i</i> D. Bensoniae	1 50 to 5 00
<i>i</i> D. — xanthinum	
<i>i</i> D. bigibbum	2 50 to 4 00
<i>i</i> D. — candidum	
<i>i</i> D. — superbum	5 00 to 7 50
<i>i</i> D. Brymerianum.	True. Large, golden yellow flowers, beautifully fringed, and having beard-like appendages
	5 00 to 7 50
<i>i</i> D. Cambridgeanum	1 50 to 3 00
<i>i</i> D. chrysanthum	1 25 to 2 50
<i>i</i> D. chrysotoxum	2 00 to 3 50
<i>i</i> D. crassinode	1 50 to 3 00
<i>i</i> D. — Barberianum	2 00 to 3 50
<i>i</i> D. crepidatum	2 00 to 3 00
<i>i</i> D. cretaceum	1 50 to 3 00
<i>i</i> D. cruentum	5 00 to 7 50
<i>i</i> D. crystallium	2 00 to 3 50
<i>i</i> D. Dalhousianum	2 50 to 4 00
<i>i</i> D. Dearei	1 50 to 3 00
<i>i</i> D. — grandiflorum	5 00 upward
<i>i</i> D. densiflorum	1 25 to 2 50
<i>i</i> D. — album Schröderi	10 00 to 25 00
<i>i</i> D. — Walkerianum	10 00 to 20 00
<i>i</i> D. Devonianum	1 50 to 2 50
<i>i</i> D. Dominianum.	Hybrid
	6 00 to 10 00
<i>i</i> D. Falconerii.	This plant requires a great deal of moisture and warmth
	2 50 to 7 50
<i>i</i> D. Farmeri	2 50 to 4 00
<i>i</i> D. fimbriatum	2 00 to 5 00
<i>i</i> D. Findleyanum.	(See cut, p. 43)
	2 50 to 5 00
<i>i</i> D. formosum	1 50 to 2 50

<i>i D. dendrobium formosum giganteum.</i>	A fine evergreen species, and no doubt the largest flowering of the genus. Its flowers, which are pure white with an orange-yellow center, often attain the extraordinary size of a Cattleya. It is very fragrant, and lasts a long time in perfection. Like most all evergreen Dendrobes, it delights in plenty of heat and moisture. Some fine, strong specimens are offered at \$5 and upward. Smaller plants . . .	\$2 00 to \$3 50
<i>i D. hedyosmum (aureum)</i>	. . . . . 2 50 to 4 00	
<i>i D. heterocarpum</i>	. . . . . 2 00 to 3 50	
<i>c D. Jamesianum</i>	is the only species of the genus for the coolhouse. A lovely white flowering Orchid, lasting a long time in perfection; it should be grown in baskets, with peat and sphagnum moss, and plenty of water while making its growth	2 50 to 3 50
<i>i D. lituiflorum</i>	. . . . . 2 00 to 3 50	
<i>i D. luteolum</i>	. . . . . 2 00 to 3 50	
<i>i D. Lowii</i>	. . . . . 5 00 to 7 50	
<i>i D. macrophyllum</i>	. . . . . 3 00 to 5 00	
<i>i D. nobile.</i> (See cut, p. 43)	. . . . . 1 00 to 3 50	
<i>i D. — Cooksonianum.</i>	Price on application.	
<i>i D. — intermedium.</i>	Price on application.	
<i>i D. — nobilis.</i>	Price on application.	
<i>i D. — superbum.</i>	This is a grand, very distinct and most superior variety of <i>D. nobile</i> , the flowers being much larger, and the deep and dark throat being of a more intense maroon purple than in the type; quite as handsome as the very valuable and highly prized <i>D. nobile nobilis</i> , which it much resembles. Fine, large specimens \$5 00 upward	
<i>i D. Parishii</i>	. . . . . 1 00 to \$2 50	
<i>i D. Phalænopsis.</i>	Fine new species, best of all for cut-flowers. See New and Rare Plants, p. 17, and cut, p. 43 . . .	5 00 upward
<i>i D. Pierardii</i>	. . . . . 1 00 to 2 00	
<i>i D. — latifolium</i>	. . . . . 4 50 to 6 50	
<i>i D. primulinum</i>	. . . . . 2 00 to 2 50	
<i>i D. — giganteum</i>	. . . . . 3 50 to 5 00	
<i>i D. splendidissimum.</i>	A rare hybrid. Price on application.	
<i>i D. suavissimum</i>	. . . . . 2 00 to 3 50	
<i>i D. superbens</i>	. . . . . 7 50 to 70 00	
<i>i D. thyrsiflorum.</i> (See cut, p. 43)	. . . . . 1 00 to 2 50	
<i>i D. — Walkerianum.</i>	Price on application.	
<i>i D. tortile</i>	. . . . . 2 50 to 3 50	
<i>i D. — roseum</i>	. . . . . 2 50 to 3 50	
<i>i D. Wardianum.</i> (See cut, p. 43)	. . . . . 2 00 to 3 50	
<i>i D. — candidum</i>	. . . . . 10 00 to 15 00	
<i>i D. — giganteum</i>	. . . . . 10 00 to 25 00	
<i>i D. — Lowii</i>	. . . . . 5 00 to 7 50	
DENDROCHILUM.	A small genus, consisting of plants of graceful habit, having small pseudo-bulbs and narrow, evergreen leaves. The flower-spikes are eight or ten inches in length, and covered all over with hundreds of deliciously sweet-scented miniature flowers of a light straw color. They bloom in winter, and the flowers remain a long time in perfection. These plants thrive best in fibrous peat and moss, with plenty of good drainage.	
<i>i D. filiformis</i>	. . . . . \$4 00 to \$6 00	
<i>i D. glumaceum</i>	. . . . . 2 50 to 3 50	

EPIDENDRUM. We offer only the choicest species in this extensive genus. They are all of very luxuriant and rapid growth, easily cultivated, and can be grown upon blocks of wood, in pots or in baskets, with fibrous peat and sphagnum moss, in equal parts, for potting material. They delight in plenty of moisture nearly all the time.

<i>i E. atropurpureum</i>	. . . . .	\$2 00 to \$3 00
<i>i E. — roseum</i>	. . . . .	5 00 to 7 50
<i>i E. aurantiacum</i>	. . . . .	2 00 to 3 00
<i>i E. bicolorinum.</i>	This beautiful and chaste white Orchid produces its delightfully sweet-scented flowers about Christmas. They are borne from six to twelve on a spike, and are of great substance, lasting for six weeks or more. In form they somewhat resemble the flowers of <i>Phalaenopsis</i>	1 50 to 2 50
<i>i E. ciliare</i>	. . . . .	1 00 to 2 00
<i>h E. cinnabarinum</i>	. . . . .	3 50 to 5 00
<i>h E. cochleatum</i>	. . . . .	1 50 to 2 50
<i>i E. crassifolium</i>	. . . . .	1 50 to 2 50
<i>i E. fragrans</i>	. . . . .	2 00 to 3 50
<i>i E. imperator</i>	. . . . .	4 00 to 6 00
<i>h E. microchilum atropurpureum</i>	. . . . .	2 00 to 3 00
<i>h E. — roseum</i>	. . . . .	5 00 to 7 50
<i>h E. maculatum</i>	. . . . .	2 50 to 4 00
<i>h E. nemorale</i>	. . . . .	1 50 to 2 50
<i>h E. — majus</i>	. . . . .	2 00 to 4 00
<i>h E. paniculatum</i>	. . . . .	3 50 to 5 00
<i>h E. prismatocarpum</i>	. . . . .	2 00 to 4 00
<i>i E. radicans</i>	. . . . .	2 50 to 4 00
<i>i E. rhizophorum</i>	. . . . .	2 50 to 4 00
<i>i E. Stamfordianum</i>	. . . . .	2 50 to 4 00
<i>i E. tibicinis</i>	. . . . .
<i>c E. vitellinum</i>	. . . . .	1 00 to 1 50
<i>c E. — majus</i>	. . . . .	1 50 to 2 50

The last two are the only Epidendrums we can recommend for the coolhouse. They require to be grown in baskets or on rafts, with peat and moss, and need a liberal supply of water all the year. They are beautiful dwarf-growing plants, the most brilliant of the genns, as they throw up long spikes of bright vermillion and orange-colored blossoms, which last six or more weeks in perfection.

GONGORA. This genus is much like the Acroperas in habit, but larger; they require the same treatment.

<i>h G. atropurpurea</i>	. . . . .	\$1 00 to \$1 50
<i>h G. fuscata</i>	. . . . .	75 to 1 50
<i>h G. maculata</i>	. . . . .	2 50 to 4 00
<i>h G. truncata</i>	. . . . .	2 50 to 4 00
h GOODYERA discolor.	A very pretty dwarf-growing terrestrial Orchid, with handsome, variegated, velvety foliage and white flowers. It grows well in small pots or pans, and requires plenty of moisture when growing. The best of the genus. \$2 to \$3.50.	

GRAMMATOPHYLLUM Ellisii. This is a deciduous Orchid, of large and vigorous growth and distinct habit. It requires plenty of room, and is best grown in pots with peat and liberal drainage. The large flowers are produced on branching spikes of good size, and have tawny yellow sepals and petals, and a pink-tinged white lip; they last a long time in perfection. \$5 to \$10.



GROUP OF DENDROBIUMS. (See pages 41 and 42.)

(1) *D. Ainsworthii.*
(4) *D. Findleyanum.*

(2) *D. Phalaenopsis.*
(5) *D. thrysiflorum.*

(3) *D. Wardianum.*
(6) *D. nobile.*

LÆLIA. This is a lovely and valuable genus of epiphytic Orchids, most of the species being vigorous and compact in growth, with evergreen leaves much like the Cattleyas, to which they are closely allied. Their flowers, which are large and distinct in color and very handsome, are produced on spikes from the top of pseudo-bulbs. They are unsurpassed for cut-flower purposes. Some of them may be grown upon blocks or rafts, though they will all thrive better in baskets or pots, with a compost of fibrous peat and good drainage.

c L. acuminata	\$2 00 to \$3 50
c L. albida	1 00 to 1 50
c L. — bella	2 00 to 3 00
c L. — rosea (<i>Marianæ</i>)	2 50 to 4 00
c L. — sulphurea	3 50 to 5 00

c L. *anceps*. Grand cylinder specimens of this popular and charming easy and free-flowering Orchids, bearing from 50 to 100 flowers on a single specimen; especially good and selected varieties 25 00 upward
Good smaller plants 1 00 to 2 00

c L. — alba	5 00 to 7 50
c L. — Barkeriana	5 00 to 7 50
c L. — Dawsonii.	Fine, strong specimens 20 00 upward
c L. — delicata	2 50 to 4 00
c L. — grandiflora	3 50 to 5 00
c L. — Hilliana	5 00 to 7 50
c L. — Percivaliana	7 50 to 10 00
c L. — rosea	5 00 to 7 50

L. *Arnoldianum*. One of the very best Lælias for all purposes. It blooms freely and abundantly; the fragrant rosy white and violet flowers somewhat resemble those of *L. autumnalis*, but are more delicate in color 2 50 upward

c L. *autumnalis*. (See cut, p. 45) 1 50 to 2 50

L. — *alba*. A new Lælia of great beauty and value. See New and Rare Plants, page 17. Price on application.

c L. — atrorubens	3 50 to 5 00
i L. cinnabarina	2 50 to 4 00
i L. Crawshayana	15 00 to 25 00
i L. crispa	1 50 to 3 00
i L. Dayana	1 00 to 1 50
i L. Dormaniana	3 50 to 5 00

i L. elegans. Grand specimens 20 00
Smaller 5 00 to 10 00

i L. — Leeana

i L. — *Pattiniti*. This new midwinter blooming Orchid from Colombia promises to be a grand acquisition. Coming into bloom as it does, at Christmas, and being of a very free-flowering habit, and of an entirely new form and color, it will no doubt become a favorite; in appearance this new variety much resembles *Cattleya Skinnerii*, and yet it is quite distinct from that species. The charming, richly colored and compact flowers give it a fine character; a most beautiful, distinct and valuable plant, which will prove of value and interest in any collection. Well established blooming plants . . . \$2 00 upward

i L. — *superbum* 7 50 to \$15 00

i L. *Eyermanii* 10 00 to 15 00

i L. *exoniensis* (*Cattleya exoniensis*) . . . on application

i L. flava 1 00 to 2 00

i L. <i>Gouldiana</i>	on applicat'n
i L. <i>harpophylla</i>	\$1 50 to \$3 00
c L. <i>majalis</i>	1 50 to 2 50
c L. — <i>majus</i>	1 50 to 3 00
i L. <i>pedicularis</i>	1 00 to 1 50
h L. <i>Perrinii</i>	2 50 to 3 50
i L. <i>praestans</i>	2 50 to 4 00
i L. <i>pumila</i>	2 50 to 4 00
h L. <i>purpurata</i>	5 00 upward
h L. — <i>atropurpurea</i>	5 00 to 7 50
h L. <i>Russelliana</i>	
i L. <i>Schilleriana</i>	
i L. — <i>splendens</i>	
h L. <i>superbiens</i>	2 50 to 5 00
h L. <i>xanthina</i> . A lovely yellow Lælia	3 00 to 3 00

LYCASTE. The beautiful and very substantial flowers of the Lycastes, and their free-blooming habit, make them very popular and profitable. Several fine varieties have appeared during the past few years, chiefly belonging to the *L. Skinnerii* type, but differing very much in color. *Lycaste Skinnerii* is the best among the many known species, as its lasting qualities are unsurpassed, the flowers often remaining perfect for three months. The Lycastes are of easy culture; they should be potted in peat, with good drainage, and never allowed to get dry.

i L. <i>aromatica</i>	\$0 75 to \$1 00
i L. <i>citrina</i>	1 50 to 2 50
i L. <i>cruenta</i>	75 to 1 50
i L. <i>Dappei</i>	75 to 1 50
i L. — <i>punctatissima</i>	5 00 to 7 50
i L. <i>gigantea</i>	3 50 to 5 00
i L. <i>Lawrenceana</i>	2 50 to 7 50
i L. <i>plana</i>	2 50 to 4 00
i L. <i>Skinnerii</i> . (See cut, p. 45)	75 to 2 00
i L. — <i>alba</i>	
i L. — <i>delicatissima</i> . Very rare	
i L. — <i>purpurata</i> . Quite rare	
i L. — <i>rosea</i> . Quite rare	
i L. — <i>superba</i> . Quite rare	

Price on application.

MAXILLARIA. A very interesting and free growing genus. The flowers are pretty and sweet-scented, and the plants are all evergreen. They succeed best grown in pots of peat and moss, and require a liberal supply of water while growing.

h M. <i>grandiflora</i>	\$2 50 to \$4 00
h M. <i>Harrisoniae</i>	2 00 to 3 50
h M. <i>Iuteo alba</i>	2 00 to 2 50
h M. <i>Lehmanii</i> . Very rare	5 00 to 7 50
h M. <i>Sanderiana</i>	10 00 upward
h M. <i>venusta</i>	2 50 to 4 00

MESOSPINIDIUM. A small group of coolhouse Orchids, closely allied to Odontoglossums, with pretty flowers. They are evergreen plants, and are grown in baskets in peat and moss, with plenty of water.

c M. *sanguineum* \$2 00 to \$3 00

MILTONIA. This genus includes a number of beautiful Orchids. They are all evergreen and compact in growth. The pseudo-bulbs are short, bearing two or three leaves each; the flowers are large and handsome. They are easily managed, and can be grown either in pots, upon blocks, or in baskets. They require a liberal supply of water.



SOME OF THE MOST POPULAR ORCHIDS.

(1) *Oncidium tigrinum*. (Page 48.) (2) *Laelia autumnalis*. (Page 44.) (3) *Laelia anceps*. (Page 44.)
(4) *Cœlogyné cristata*. (Page 39.) (5) *Lycaste Skinneri*. (Page 44.) (6) *Odontoglossum crispum*. (Page 46.)

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ODONTOGLOSSUM ALEXANDRAE (CRISPUM).

<i>i</i> MILTONIA bicolor	\$2 50 to \$4 00
<i>i</i> M. — candida	2 50 to 4 00
<i>i</i> M. Clowesii	2 00 to 3 50
<i>i</i> M. cuneata	1 50 to 2 50
<i>i</i> M. Regnelli	5 00 to 7 50
<i>i</i> M. — purpurea	
<i>i</i> M. spectabilis	1 50 to 3 00
<i>i</i> M. — Moreliana	7 50 to 10 00
<i>i</i> M. — rosea	5 00 upward
<i>i</i> M. Warscewiczii	1 50 to 3 00
<i>i</i> M. Weltoni	1 50 to 3 00

MORMODES. These form a most highly interesting genus, bearing quaint and very showy and most peculiar flowers. The plants are deciduous, and do best potted in peat, with a liberal quantity of water during their period of growth.

<i>i</i> M. buccinator	\$2 50 to \$5 00
<i>i</i> M. colossus	2 50 to 5 00
<i>i</i> M. eburneum	5 00 to 7 50
<i>i</i> M. luxatum	3 00 to 4 00

ODONTOGLOSSUM. To this comprehensive genus of Orchids so many magnificent additions have been made during the last few years, that it now contains some of the choicest and most useful Orchids in cultivation. The demand for these plants is becoming very great, and this is not to be wondered at, for they form a lovely and most satisfactory class. They can be grown in a coolhouse at less expense than the more stately Brazilian and East Indian Orchids. In the form of cut blooms, and otherwise, they yield very much enjoyment to cultivators. The flowers are exquisitely beautiful, and last a long time in perfection. They succeed best in a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees in winter, and should be kept as cool as possible in summer. Shade and moisture are very essential to

their well being; some growers prefer a north house, but a little sun in winter is very good, helping to ripen the bulbs, and to produce their handsome flowers more freely. Most of them can be grown in pots or baskets in rough fibrous peat and moss, with good drainage and plenty of water.

c O. Alexandræ (crispum).

This, the grandest of the cool Orchids, with its many varieties and colors, is a most desirable species. The flowers are borne in great numbers upon long, slender stems, which issue from the base of dark green pseudo-bulbs in a very graceful, curving manner. They are of very peculiar forms and colors, and of a most lasting and satisfactory character. Some very rare selected forms and specimens, \$5 and upward; smaller plants, \$1 to \$3.50.

See illustration, which shows well the graceful character of the sprays.

<i>c O. Andersonianum</i>	\$3 50 to \$5 00
<i>c O. aspersum</i>	1 50 to 3 00
<i>c O. Victoriente</i>	1 50 to 2 50
<i>c O. — album</i>	2 50 to 4 00
<i>c O. — superbum</i>	3 50 to 5 00
<i>c O. Bluntii</i>	1 50 to 3 00
<i>c O. Cervantesii</i>	1 00 to 2 00
<i>c O. — Andersonii</i>	2 50 to 3 50
<i>c O. cirrhosum</i>	1 00 to 3 50
<i>i O. citrosum</i>	1 50 to 3 50
<i>i O. — roseum</i>	3 00 to 5 00
<i>c O. constrictum</i>	1 50 to 3 00
<i>c O. cordatum</i>	2 50 to 3 50
<i>c O. — superbum</i>	3 50 to 5 00
<i>c O. crispum</i> and its varieties	1 00 to 3 50
<i>c O. Edwardii</i>	10 00 upward
<i>c O. gloriosum</i>	1 50 to 2 50
<i>c O. grande</i>	1 50 to 3 50
<i>c O. Hallii</i>	2 50 to 4 00
<i>c O. Harryanum.</i> The latest important addition to the Odontoglossum family, and a grand and unexpected surprise. A really fresh type, as Professor Reichenbach deservedly called it when it first flowered, but it has ever since then become a greater favorite with all. It has given ample evidence of a free-growing and free-flowering habit, and will no doubt prove to be a grand acquisition, especially for cut-flower purposes. Good, strong, established flowering plants	1 50 to 3 50
<i>c O. hastilabium</i>	2 00 to 3 50

c <i>ODONTOGLOSSUM hebraicum</i>	... \$3 50 to \$5 00
c <i>O. Insleayii</i>	... 2 50 to 4 00
c <i>O. — macranthum</i>	... 3 50 to 5 00
c <i>O. — splendens</i>	... 3 50 to 5 00
c <i>O. luteo purpureum</i>	... 1 00 to 3 00
c <i>O. maculatum</i>	... 1 00 to 2 50
c <i>O. madrense</i>	... 2 50 to 4 00
c <i>O. nebulosum</i>	... 1 00 to 2 50
c <i>O. odoratum</i>	... 1 00 to 2 50
c <i>O. Ørstedii</i>	... 1 00 to 2 00
c <i>O. Pescatorei</i> and its varieties	... 1 00 to 2 50
c <i>O. Phalaenopsis</i>	... 2 50 to 4 00
c <i>O. pulchellum</i>	... 1 00 to 2 50
c <i>O. Reichenheimii (Karwinski)</i>	... 4 00 to 6 00
c <i>O. Roezlii</i>	... 2 50 to 5 00
c <i>O. — album</i>	... 5 00 to 10 00
c <i>O. Rossii</i>	... 1 00 to 2 00
c <i>O. — majus</i>	... 1 50 to 2 50
c <i>O. Ruckerianum</i>	... 1 50 to 2 50
c <i>O. Sanderianum</i>	... 1 00 to 2 50
c <i>O. Schlieperianum</i>	... 3 50 to 5 00
c <i>O. triumphans</i>	... 2 00 to 3 50
c <i>O. vexillarium</i>	... 2 50 to 7 50

ONCIDIUM. One of the older and therefore larger classes of Orchids. The species are all evergreen, and many of them are very beautiful, their flowers being richly colored and showy. They make fine plants for exhibitions and decoration, and are profitable for cut blooms. They are very accommodating plants, as they thrive well either in cool or intermediate houses. Some varieties succeed well on blocks, but they are generally best grown in pots or baskets.

i <i>O. ampliatum</i>	... \$1 50 to \$2 50
i <i>O. — majus</i>	... 2 50 to 4 00
i <i>O. bicolor</i>	... 1 50 to 2 50
i <i>O. bictoniense</i>	... 75 to 1 50
h <i>O. Cavendishianum</i>	... 1 50 to 3 50
i <i>O. cebolleta</i> . Large panicles of brown and golden flowers	... 5 00 upward
i <i>O. crispum</i>	... 1 00 to 3 00
i <i>O. — grandiflorum</i>	... 3 50 to 5 00
i <i>O. flexuosum</i>	... 1 75 to 3 00
i <i>O. Forbesii</i>	... 1 50 to 3 00
i <i>O. Gardnerii (curtum)</i>	... 3 50 to 5 00
c <i>O. incurvum</i>	... 1 00 to 2 50
i <i>O. Jonesianum</i>	... 1 50 to 2 50
i <i>O. Kramerianum</i>	... 2 50 to 4 00
i <i>O. Lanceanum</i>	... 2 50 to 4 00
i <i>O. Lawrenceanum</i>	... 2 00 to 3 50
i <i>O. luridum</i>	... 1 50 to 2 50
i <i>O. — roseum</i>	... 2 50 to 4 00
i <i>O. macranthum</i>	... 3 50 to 5 00
i <i>O. maculatum</i>	... 1 50 to 3 00
i <i>O. Marshallianum</i>	... 2 50 to 4 00
c <i>O. ornithorhynchum</i>	... 1 00 to 2 50
i <i>O. papilio</i>	... 1 00 to 2 50
i <i>O. — majus</i>	... 2 00 to 3 50
i <i>O. — — Eckhardtii</i>	... 3 00 to 5 00
i <i>O. phymatochilum</i>	... 2 50 to 5 00
i <i>O. pulvinatum</i>	... 2 50 to 3 50
i <i>O. — majus</i>	... 3 50 to 5 00
c <i>O. Rogersii</i>	... 2 50 to 3 50
i <i>O. sarcodes</i>	... 1 50 to 3 00
i <i>O. sphacelatum</i>	... 1 50 to 3 00

i ONCIDIUM stelligerum	... \$1 50 to \$3 00
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i **O. splendidum.** Splendid. This rare and noble species is one of the grandest of the genus. Somewhat like *O. tigrinum*, but the flowers are larger and handsomer than in that variety, with a rich and peculiar combination of color. Grows freely in the Cattleya house. Strong, well-established plants ... 5 00 upward

i O. superbiens	...
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i **O. tigrinum (Barkerii).** The rich brown and yellow flowers of this Orchid are delightfully fragrant, large, and borne thickly on erect, branched flower-spikes two or three feet long. This plant is free-blooming, free in growth, and of easy culture; it blooms in autumn, and as the flowers are so beautiful and lasting, is much prized for cut-flowers ... 1 00 to 2 00

c O. varicosum	... 1 50 to 3 00
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c **O. — Rogersii.** (True.) This is called the "Golden Butterfly," and is much like *O. varicosum* in appearance and color, though many times larger. It is a most charming and showy species, with densely branched, nodding panicles of rich golden yellow flowers, as many as 200 having been counted on a single plant. It is winter-flowering, and a most desirable Orchid of easy cultivation. Fine, strong specimens ... 5 00 upward

i O. Warscewiczii	... 1 50 to 3 00
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i **O. Weltoni (Miltonia Warscewiczii Weltoni).** This, though not new, is of such interesting character, both in form and color of flower, that we deem it worthy of description. Its branching flower scape bears great numbers of substantial flowers, which remain a long time in perfection. In color they are a beautiful combination of bright cinnamon, yellow, white and soft rose-violet. It is a free and easy grower, and needs intermediate temperature.

Finely established strong plants ... 1 50 to 3 00

PAPHINIA. Of this rare and pretty genus we have but few species. Their flowers are very fragrant, very curiously shaped, and a combination of very odd and rich colors. They are easily grown in fibrous peat and moss, with a liberal supply of water when making their growth.

i P. cristata	... \$5 00 to \$7 00
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i P. grandis	... 5 00 to 10 00
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i P. rugosa	... 2 50 to 4 00
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i **PERISTERIA elata.** (Holy Ghost Orchid.) A well-known species, with curious and handsome white flowers. \$1.50 to \$2.50; larger specimens, \$7.50, \$10, \$12.50, \$15 and upward to \$50.

PHAJUS. A fine genus of terrestrial plants, which produce their well-furnished racemes of large and showy flowers very freely. They are of easy culture and large growth, and even when not in bloom their foliage is extremely ornamental.

<i>i</i> PHAJUS <i>grandifolius</i>	.....	\$1 50 to \$3 50
<i>i</i> P. Humboldtii. A new and beautiful Orchid, with rosy flowers, beautifully marked and dotted with white and crimson	.....	2 50
<i>i</i> P. maculatus	.....	5 00 to 10 00
<i>i</i> P. Wallichii	.....	5 00 to 10 00

PLEIONE præcox. A pretty dwarf deciduous plant with crocus-like flowers of a fresh and delicate rosy lilac, richly marked, and the lip handsomely fringed. The flowers appear first, then the leaves, and when these die away the plant needs rest; do not water again until the flowers appear. \$2.50 to \$5.

PHALÆNOPSIS. In popular estimation this is the grandest genus among all the Orchids, and its magnificent flowers do indeed outshine all others. The plants are of singular habit and bird-like appearance when looking at them suspended upon rafts, blocks or baskets, with their beautiful leaves, some of which are of rich olive-green, while others are whitish, mottled and marbled, on brown-green ground; all the leaves are of a very fleshy texture. In cultivating a number of different species, some may be had in bloom the year round. The flowers are produced upon long, branching scapes which proceed from the axils of the leaves near the base, there being no pseudo-bulbs to this Orchid. The flowers come in great profusion, more than 300 having been counted on a single plant; the color of these beautiful and delicate flowers, and their construction, is most wonderful. The plants need constant high temperature, and during their growing season, from March to October, require plenty of moisture. Fibrous peat, charcoal, potsherds and live sphagnum moss are what they delight to grow in.

P. amabilis \$3 50 to \$5 00

h **P. — Dayana.** This is a beautiful and very distinctly marked variety of *P. amabilis*, from which it differs in its flowers being larger and the two lower sepals thickly dotted with carmine; the side lobes of the lip at the lower edge are of deep yellow, heavily marked with carmine-crimson across the base of the hastate lobe, and a distinct stripe of the same color down its center. Several fine specimens . . . 15 00 upward

h **P. amethystina** 10 00 "

h **P. casta** 5 00 to 7 50

h **P. Esmeralda** 3 50 to 5 00

h **P. grandiflora.** A truly handsome and noble Orchid, second to none of which we know. It resembles *P. amabilis*, but has larger leaves and flowers, besides there being more yellow and less rose color in this than in *P. amabilis*. Its flower-stems are tinted with purple, and it blooms at different periods of the year. A grand exhibition Orchid, as it lasts a long time in perfection.

Several fine, strong specimens . . . 20 00 upward

h **P. — aurea** (Borneo variety) 7 50 to 10 00

h **P. Luddemanniana** 4 00 to 7 00

h **P. Sanderiana** 4 00 to 6 00

h **PHALÆNOPSIS Schilleriana.** The finest and most beautiful species in cultivation. It has handsome mottled green and whitish foliage, and its long, branching, graceful flower-scapes or peduncles, covered with upwards of 100 charming blossoms of the most delicate mauve and rosy pink, spotted with reddish brown, give it a queenly and fairy-like appearance. This, being a member of the East India section, requires a hot and moist atmosphere. Grand specimens, with large leaves and plenty of roots \$10 00 upward

Smaller plants 4 00 to 6 00

h **P. Stuartiana** 4 00 to 6 00

h **P. violacea** 5 00 to 7 50

~~We~~ We do not boast, but simply say that we have the finest and largest plants of Phalænopsis in cultivation anywhere in the world, and we invite inspection of the stock.

PILUMNA. This genus contains some very handsome dwarf evergreen plants. Their flowers are of good size, beautifully marked with white, green and yellow, and very fragrant. They are best grown in pots with peat and good drainage. They should not have too much water at any time.

i **P. fragrans** \$2 00 to \$5 00

i **P. nobilis** 3 50 to 6 00

SACCOLABIUM. Epiphytic stove Orchids of very ornamental habit, growing erect, with leaves opposite, and long, fleshy roots which proceed from the axils of the lower leaves. The flowers, which are produced on long, densely set, pendulous racemes, are of various beautiful colors; most of them are deliciously sweet-scented in addition, and remain a long time in perfection. They require the same treatment as the Vandæs and Aërides, and need all the light it is possible to give them.

h **S. ampulaceum** \$2 50 to \$3 50

h **S. Blumei** (Java variety) 3 50 to 5 00

h **S. — var. Dayi** 2 50 to 3 50

h **S. — majus.** Fine, handsome specimens 5 00 upward

h **S. giganteum** 2 50 to 3 50

h **S. guttatum** 2 50 to 3 50

h **S. Harrisonianum.** Very fragrant . . . 5 00 to 7 50

h **S. illustre** 3 50 to 5 00

h **S. violaceum** 2 50 to 5 00

SCHOMBURGKIA. This genus resembles the Catleyas and Lælias in growth, except that they are less compact. The flowers are large, with spreading petals and sepals, are produced in large panicles upon long, slender, but strong stems, and are exceedingly pretty, as well as remarkable. They will succeed well on blocks or in baskets suspended from the roof, or may be grown equally well in pots. A liberal supply of water is necessary to make them thrive during the growing season; after they have finished their growth, no more water should be allowed until they show flowers.

h **S. crispa** \$2 50 to \$3 50

h **S. tibicinis.** The handsomest and best known of the genus. Flowers a beautiful combination of rosy crimson, reddish brown, purple and white 3 50 to 5 00

h **S. undulata** 5 00 upward

SCUTICARIA. A small genus of curious epiphytal plants, remarkable for their long, cord-like, pendulous leaves. The scapes are one-flowered, about two inches high, and grow from the side of the stem. The flowers are very handsome and prettily marked with tigerish colors. They can be grown either on blocks or in baskets, with a liberal supply of water while growing.

i. S. Hadwenii \$3 50 to \$5 00
i. S. Steelii 2 50 to 3 50

i SOBRALIA macrantha. A strong, free-growing terrestrial Orchid, with large, rich, purple flowers shaped much like the Cattleyas, reed-like stems, and plaited, dark green leaves. Six or more flowers are borne on a stem, but they open one at a time. Large pots, well drained and filled with rough, fibrous peat suit the plant best. \$3.50 to \$5.

SOPHRONITES. A small genus of dwarf-growing rather miniature Orchids. The flowers are very beautiful, of bright color and great lasting quality, and appear on short, few-flowered racemes from the top of their pseudo-bulbs. These pretty little evergreen plants thrive best on blocks of wood, or in small baskets, with a moderate supply of moisture all the year round.

i. S. coccinea \$3 50 to \$5 00
i. S. grandiflora 1 50 to 3 50
i. S. violacea 2 50 to 4 00

STANHOPEA. A genus of beautiful epiphytes, the majority of which have ovate-furrowed pseudo-bulbs, bearing each at the summit a large green leaf, and from the base a deflexed or drooping scape of several large, curiously shaped flowers. Most of the varieties are highly colored, and emit a very strong perfume. Of easy culture, and best grown in baskets with moss; they require a liberal supply of water and plenty of shade.

h. S. Devoniana. New and rare \$2 50 to \$5 00
h. S. grandiflora 1 50 to 2 50
h. S. insignis 2 50 to 3 50
h. S. oculata 2 50 to 5 00
h. S. tigrina 2 50 to 4 00
h. S. Wardii 3 50 to 5 00
h. S. — aurea 5 00

THUNIA. Deciduous Asiatic Orchids, which need a decided period of rest. They should be grown in pots filled with equal parts of peat and moss, and have plenty of water while growing. The flowers, which appear upon long stalks, are much like those of the Phajus, but of much deeper colors, and therefore more brilliant and showy.

i. T. alba \$1 00 to \$3 00
i. T. Bensoniae 1 00 to 2 00
i. T. Marshalliana 1 00 to 3 00

TRICHOCENTRUM. Pretty miniature dwarf epiphytes, with small pseudo-bulbs and radical scapes bearing one or two flowers of medium size, and beautifully colored. Very free-growing and free-blooming; they present a pretty appearance when growing on blocks, upon which they do best; care must be taken not to allow too much water about their roots.

i. T. albo-purpureum \$1 00 to 2 50
i. T. tigrinum 3 50 to 5 00

TRICHOPILIA. This genus contains some very handsome and distinct-looking dwarf evergreen plants, which produce from the base of the bulbs four or five flowers, curious in form and very distinct in color. They are grown in pots with peat, and not too much water.

i. T. candida \$2 50
i. T. crispa \$3 50 to 5 00
i. T. Galeottiana 10 00 upward
i. T. suavis 1 50 to 3 50
i. T. tortilis 1 50 to 2 50

VANDA. A genus of epiphytal East Indian Orchids, of very distinct habit, nearly all the species having a very characteristic and noble bearing. The flowers are of peculiar butterfly form, and of great beauty; very showy and highly and deliciously scented. All but a few species require regular East India house temperature, and do well in pots or baskets filled with potsherds, charcoal and sphagnum moss. During their growing season they should have abundance of water, while in the winter very little will suffice.

h. V. Amesiana \$10 00 to \$20 00
h. V. Batemannii 3 50 to 5 00
h. V. Bensonii 2 50 to 4 00
h. V. Boxallii 2 50 to 4 00
h. V. Catheartii 10 00 upward

h. V. coerulea. This remarkably handsome plant produces erect scapes from between its leaves, and upon these in dense racemes are borne from ten to fifteen flowers, which are about four inches across. The sepals and petals are of a beautiful pale blue, while the small lip is of a deep, rich blue and of a leathery texture, the spur being short and blunt; it flowers during the autumn and lasts six weeks in perfection. We offer some very fine, strong specimens at 5 00 upward

h. V. coerulescens 3 50 to 7 50
h. V. — Boxallii 2 50 to 6 00

h. V. Denisoniana 3 50 to 5 00
h. V. insignis (true) 5 00 to 7 50

h. V. Kimballiana 5 00 to 10 00

h. V. Lowii 50 00 upward

h. V. Sanderiana 25 00 upward

h. V. suavis 5 00 to 10 00

h. V. suavis superba. Price on application.

h. V. teres. A very handsome and distinct species of curious aspect and scrambling or climbing habit, the growth extending several feet in length. The stems as well as the leaves are terete or cylindrical and dark green. The beautiful, large flowers are produced in ascending, mostly two-flowered, racemes; in coloring they are much like those of *Phalaenopsis Schilleriana*, but of a heavier texture and very lasting. We offer several fine specimens at 2 50 upward

h. V. tricolor 5 00 to 7 50

h. V. — superba 10 00 to 20 00

ZYGOPETALUM. Handsome plants, with stout pseudo-bulbs, evergreen leaves and terminal scapes, bearing racemes of large and showy sweet-scented flowers, which are produced in winter, and are of beautiful blue ground-colors, veined and tipped with white, green and deep purple. Most of the species are rather large-growing, of easy culture; they are grown in pots with peat and moss, and given plenty of water while growing.

<i>i</i>	ZYGOPETALUM	crinitum	.....	\$1 75 to \$4 00
<i>i</i>	Z.	Gautieri	.....	3 00 to 5 00
<i>i</i>	Z.	intermedium	.....	3 50 to 6 00
<i>i</i>	Z.	Mackayi	.....	1 50 to 3 50
<i>i</i>	Z.	rostratum	.....	2 50 to 4 00

i **Z. Sedenii.** Hybrid; very rare. Price
on application.

 For Orchid Novelties, with full descriptions, see
New and Rare Plants.

Collections of Orchids.

In forming collections of Orchids, whether large or small, it is of the utmost importance to begin aright, if besides being beautiful, we wish them to be practical and useful. Thus, in order to have Orchids in bloom throughout the year, a careful selection of such varieties as will give a succession of bloom is necessary. Such assortments may also include a wide range of form and coloring in the flowers. All who are not familiar with the many species, varieties and habits of these plants will find it perfectly safe to intrust the selection to us, as we often make up such collections for customers, always to their entire satisfaction. We need only to know for what purpose the Orchids are desired, and to have some idea of how much money the customer wishes to invest in the collection. Botanical collections of Orchids are formed in quite a different way, by selecting from different genera, species and varieties; this we undertake also, performing the work in a scientific and satisfactory manner; the purchaser, however, must give us an idea of the number of specimens wanted and the number of dollars to be invested. The preceding extensive list includes all the best and most useful varieties.

Some of the very rare and costly varieties of Orchids which we have in stock are not mentioned in this Catalogue, as we have very few specimens of each of them—in some cases only one. But to all who desire very rare Orchids, and will address us, mentioning this fact, we will give particulars of such plants, sending samples of their flowers when this is requested.

As might be supposed, among our vast collection of Orchids there are new and rare varieties of great beauty and value constantly coming into bloom—some of them for the first time. We keep the more enthusiastic of our patrons well-informed concerning the flowering of these plants, and would suggest to all who are forming collections of Orchids that they send us their names and addresses, so that we may advise them of the blossoming of any new or rare plants.

Orchid Miscellany.

The culture of Orchids presents no special difficulty; there are no "secrets" which must be found out in order to succeed, but all who wish more explicit directions concerning their culture than can be given here will find them in our "Manual of Orchid Culture—a short, practical treatise on this subject."

We would also call especial attention to the unusually fine quality of our Orchid-peat, acknowledged to be the best fibrous peat in this country. We supply it in large and small quantities; also live and dry Sphagnum, Orchid-cribs and Pots—in fact all requisites for the Orchid-house, a detailed list of which will be found in the regular list of Supplies in the last pages of this Catalogue.

 For Hardy Orchids, see Hardy Herbaceous and Perennial Plants.



V.

GENERAL LIST OF STOVE AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

THIS important department includes all the best genera, species and varieties of flowering and foliage plants which are grown under glass, either in a stove or warm-house temperature, or in a greenhouse or cool-house temperature. The majority of tender flowering bulbs form a sub-department; the bulbous and tuberous forms, grown for their beautiful leaves, are classed here with other foliage plants.

Plants requiring a stove or warm-house temperature are marked with *s*. Those that grow best in a cool or green-house temperature are marked with *g*.

ABUTILON. A class of showy flowering plants, with bell-shaped flowers, produced in profusion. They are of good habit, and very decorative in any situation.	
<i>g</i> A. Boule de Neige. White flowers	\$0 25
<i>g</i> A. Prince of Orange	25
<i>g</i> A. roseum floribundum	25
<i>g</i> A. Thompsonii. Richly variegated	25
<i>g</i> A. venosum	25
<i>g</i> A. Violet Queen	25
<i>g</i> For Abutilons of trailing habit, see Dept. VII.	
ACACIA. A large genus of flowering plants and trees, with exquisitely beautiful and delicate flowers, mostly of yellow tints and fine, fern-like foliage. We offer only the best kinds useful for cut-flowers and as decorative plants.	
<i>g</i> A. cordata	\$0 50
<i>g</i> A. cultiformis	50
<i>g</i> A. dealbata floribunda	50
<i>g</i> A. Drummondii. Lovely pale lemon-yellow flowers; plant of dwarf habit	1 00
<i>g</i> A. Farnesiana. Flowers clear yellow and exquisitely fragrant	50
<i>g</i> A. ornata	50
<i>g</i> A. paradoxa	50
<i>g</i> A. pubescens. Very fine and showy, with yellow flowers	\$1 00 to 2 50
ECHMEA. Very handsome stove plants, with gracefully disposed strap-like leaves, and flowers of rich and brilliant colors in panicles on erect scapes.	
<i>s</i> Æ. cœlestis	\$1 00
<i>s</i> Æ. coeruleoœscens	1 00
<i>s</i> Æ. fulgens	1 00
<i>s</i> Æ. Luddemanniana	1 00
<i>s</i> Æ. miniata	1 00
<i>s</i> Æ. Regina-Amalia	1 00
<i>s</i> Æ. spectabilis	1 00
<i>s</i> Æ. Veitchii (<i>Chevallieria</i>)	1 00
AGLAONEMA. Fine Aroids, with beautiful foliage. Only the best species are given below.	
<i>g</i> A. costata. See New and Rare Plants, page 5 . . .	\$2 10
AGLAONEMA picta. Of dwarf habit, with fine, dark-colored and white leaves	
<i>g</i> A. nebulosum. Another very beautiful species from Java; resembles the foregoing, but is quite distinct, having striped foliage	2 50
ALOCASIA. These beautiful stove decorative plants are of comparatively easy growth, and all have conspicuous and handsome foliage, beautifully marked and blotched.	
<i>s</i> A. Chantriéri	\$5 00
<i>s</i> A. Chelonií	\$2 50 to 5 00
<i>s</i> A. intermedia	2 00 to 3 00
<i>s</i> A. Jenningsii	1 00 to 2 00
<i>s</i> A. Johnstoni. Leaves semi-erect, arrow-shaped and peltate, the front lobe being about twelve inches long, and the two back lobes fourteen inches and divergent; olive-green, prettily variegated and veined with bright, rosy red. This plant has quite a unique appearance	2 50
<i>s</i> A. Lowii	1 00 to 2 00
<i>s</i> A. macrorhiza fol. var.	50 to 1 00
<i>s</i> A. metallica	1 00 to 1 50
<i>s</i> A. princeps. A species from the Malay Archipelago, with sagittate-sinuate leaves and slender petioles of grayish green, spotted and marbled with deep purple-brown	5 00
<i>s</i> A. Reginæ. A plant of great beauty, with large coriaceous leaves of dark green and purple; leaf-stems are greenish purple, marbled slightly and spotted .	5 00
<i>s</i> A. Sanderiana. A very remarkable plant, with deeply sinuated leaves of a dark slate color, with ivory white bands, mid-rib and nerves	2 50 to 5 00
<i>s</i> A. Sedentii. A very fine hybrid between <i>A. Lowii</i> and <i>A. metallica</i> , combining the merits of both these fine species. A first-class exhibition plant	2 00 to 3 50

s ALOCASIA Thibautiana.	A very imposing plant, with immense leaves of elegant form and rich coloring	\$2 50 to \$4 00
s A. Veitchii	1 50 to 2 00	
s A. Villeneuvei.	This majestic and noble species is from Borneo, and much like <i>A. gigas</i> , but has longer petioles and deep green leaves	5 00
s A. violacea	50	
s A. zebra	1 00 to 2 00	
AMOMUM vittatum.	See New and Rare Plants, p. 13	
g ALPINIA vittata.	An ornamental perennial, with ginger-like roots, pink flowers, and smooth, lanceolate leaves, beautifully striped with white. \$1 to \$2.	
AMORPHOPHALLUS.	A very curious and remarkable genus, with odd foliage and very large flowers formed like a Calla lily, but the spadix greatly enlarged and prolonged; the flowers appear before the leaves.	
g A. campanulatus	\$0 75 to \$1 50	
g A. Rivieri	50 to 1 00	
ANANASSA.	The genus to which belongs the Pineapple; all are handsome, strong plants of a very interesting character.	
s A. Porteana fol. var.	Leaves deep olive-green, with a broad band of pale yellow	\$1 50 to \$5 00
s A. sativa fol. var.	A variegated form of the ordinary Pineapple, and a very handsome plant; leaves beautifully striped with white, green and creamy yellow, and tinged with red	2 50 to 5 00
ANTHURIUM.	A large genus of valuable plants, many of which are remarkably beautiful in both foliage and flower. No stovehouse collection is complete without Anthuriums.	
s A. Andreanum.	The true species. A most striking and beautiful plant, with extra-large brilliant scarlet flowers of a leathery texture and of long duration. Large plants are always in bloom. A plant exceedingly useful to florists	\$2 00 to \$5 00
A. Chantriéri.	See New and Rare Plants. 5 00 to 7 50	
s A. crystallinum.	One of the handsomest of this excellent class of decorative plants, with large leaves of deep velvety green, marked with broad, silvery veins and ribs	1 00 to 2 50
s A. Ferrierense.	This is much like <i>A. Andreanum</i> , both in habit and character, only that the flower is of a rich, deep rosy pink; a very free grower and free bloomer	2 50 to 4 00
s A. magnificum (grande)	1 50 to 3 00	
s A. regale	1 00 to 2 00	
s A. Scherzerianum.	A beautiful plant, unexcelled for conservatory decoration, mingling with Palms, etc.; the beautiful bright crimson spathe and striking orange spadix last in perfection for months	50 to 1 00
s A. — album magnificum (Devausay's var.).	A magnificent white form of the well-known type, having spathes as large as its type, but white; very rare.	2 00

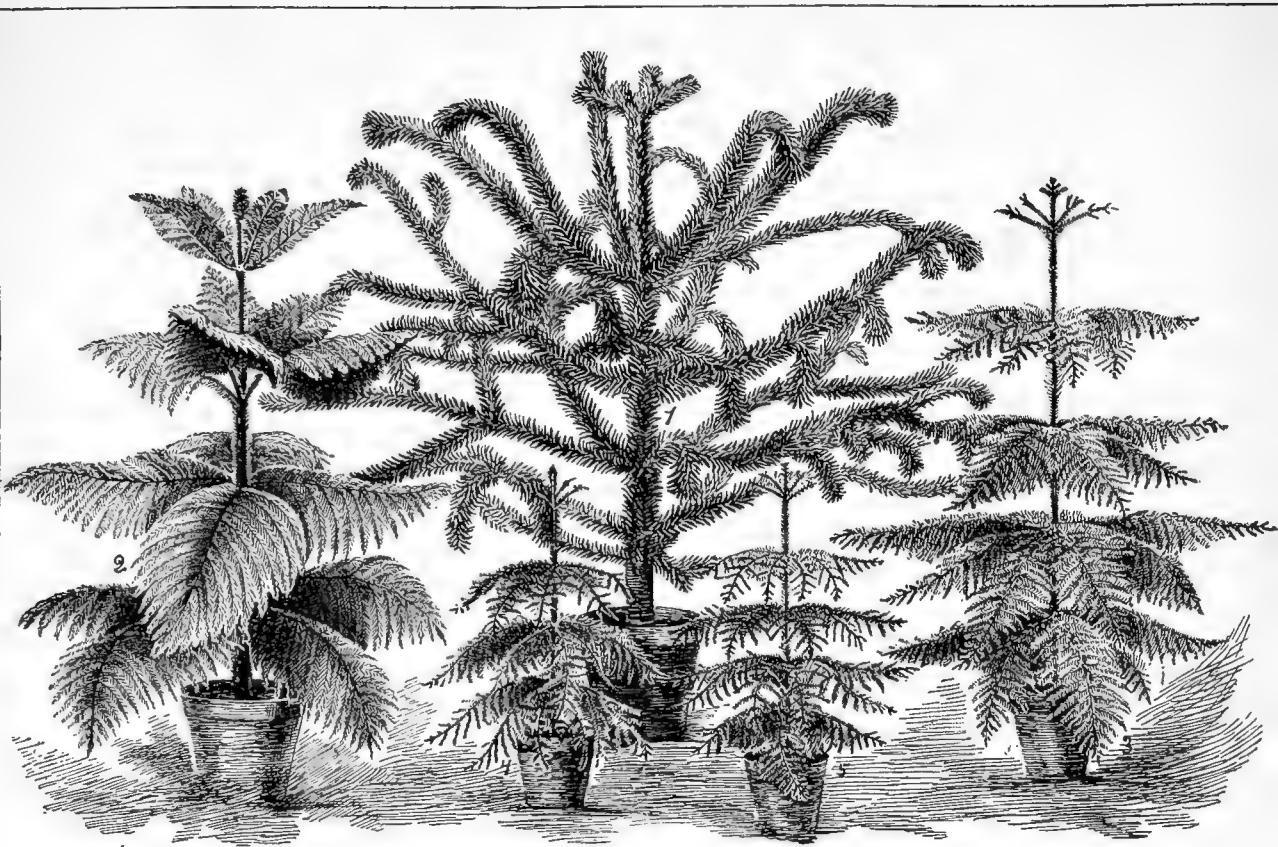
s ANTHURIUM Scherzerianum Bennettii.	Distinct in appearance, with lanceolate foliage, having sharper points than any of the other Anthuriums; the same characteristic is noticed in the flower, which has a long, sharp spathe and an enormous fiery red spadix	\$5 00 to \$10 00
s A. maximum.	Very large spathes	1 50 to 2 00
s A. — Rothschildianum.	A very fine and peculiar profuse flowering species; spathe rich, bright scarlet, mottled with white	2 00 to 5 00
s A. — Wardii.	Leaves and flowers especially broad; as brilliant and rich in color as the foregoing, while of entirely distinct shape. A splendid and noteworthy variety. We have a large and elegant stock of this fine Anthurium.	5 00 to 10 00
A. Siebrechtianum.	See New and Rare Plants, page 6.	2 50
s A. triumphans.	Spathe narrow and green; spadix stout, greenish white; leaves long, cordate, bright green; ribs prominent and of a paler hue. A handsome plant.	5 00 to 7 50
s A. Veitchii.	One of the grandest of the genus, with extraordinarily long leaves; very imposing and decorative	5 00
s A. Warocqueanum.	Long cross-corrugated leaves of a beautiful green, with pale green ribs. This species is an excellent exhibition plant	2 50 to 5 00
APHELANDRA.	Handsome evergreen shrubs of an upright habit of growth, with shining leaves. The flowers are borne in spikes, well above the foliage, and are usually brilliant shades of orange or scarlet. We offer some rare new sorts, which are described in the first pages of this catalogue.	
s A. chrysops.	See New and Rare Plants, page 13	\$1 50 to \$3 00
s A. fascinator.	See New and Rare Plants, page 13	1 50 to 3 00
s A. Roezlii		1 00
ARALIA.	A large and important genus of foliage plants of great beauty and free growth, much used for decorative purposes.	
s A. Chabrierii		\$2 00
s A. elegantissima		\$1 00 to 2 00
s A. filicifolia		2 00
s A. Guilfoylei		50 to 1 00
s A. Kerchovei		2 50
g A. (Fatsia) papyrifera.	Half-hardy	50 to 2 50
g A. quinquefolia		1 50 to 5 00
g A. Sieboldii (Fatsia japonica)		50 to 2 50
g A. — reticulata		1 00 to 2 00
g A. — albo marginata		1 00 to 2 00
s A. Veitchii		1 00 to 3 00
s A. — gracillima.	Leaves spreading; leaflets nearly linear, but slightly narrowed at both ends, having a prominent ivory white central rib; of an elegant and graceful habit. This charming variety is undoubtedly the finest for table decoration	2 50
s A. Victoria		2 00 to 3 00



ANTHURIUMS.

(1) *A. Ferrierense.* (2) *A. Scherzerianum.* (3) *A. Rothschildianum.*
(4) *A. Andreanum.* (5) *A. crystallinum.* (6) *A. Wardii.*
(7) *A. maximum.*

* For prices and descriptions, see page 52.



A GROUP OF ARAUCARIAS.

(1) *A. imbricata*, specimen, 4½ feet. (2) *A. excelsa robusta*, specimen. (3) *A. excelsa glauca*, specimen.
 (4) *A. excelsa glauca*. (5) *A. excelsa*.

g ARDISIA crenulata. A beautiful plant with shining evergreen foliage and bright scarlet berries . . \$0 50

g A. crispa. See New and Rare Plants . . \$0 50 to 1 00

ARAUCARIA. A genus of noble evergreen plants, of distinct habit, forming elegant decorative plants for the greenhouse. Some of the best species and varieties are illustrated above.

g A. Bidwelli \$3 00 to \$5 00

g A. Braziliensis. A superb South American species. Fine young plants. . . . 1 00 to 2 50

g A. Cookii. Of peculiar habit 3 00 to 3 50

g A. excelsa. This, the Norfolk Island Pine, forms an elegant decorative plant, with wide-spreading branches and fine foliage 2 00 to 5 00

g A. — glauca. An especially handsome variety, with silvery leaves

g A. — robusta 5 00 to 7 50

g A. Goldiana. Dark green leaves in pendulous whorls

g A. imbricata. One of the finest and most distinct forms for decorative purposes; is called "Monkey Puzzle." . . 5 00 to 25 00

g A. Napoleon Baumanii 5 00 upward

g ARAUCARIA Rulei \$2 50 to \$5 00

ASPIDISTRA. Pretty, graceful plants, with long evergreen leaves. They are easily grown, and endure well the hard usage to which they are destined as popular decorative plants.

A. lurida 50 to \$1 00

A. — variegata. Leaves beautifully edged and marked with white. \$0 50 to 2 00

AZALEAS. See special department, following Ferns 1 00 upward

BEGONIAS. To this very large genus, itself the basis of a natural order, belong many of our most useful and valuable hothouse plants. No other genus of such ready growth includes at once so many species of beauty, both in flower and foliage. Those offered below are all distinct and noteworthy.

B. glaucophylla scandens. See Stove and Greenhouse Climbers \$0 25 to \$0 50

B. grandis 75 to 1 00

B. imperialis. A Mexican variety, with fine foliage 75 to 1 00

B. macrophylla 75 to 1 00

B. manicata aurea 30 to 50

B. metallica 25 to 50

BEGONIA metallica aurea variegata. See New and Rare Plants, page 7	\$2 00
B. Meyeri	\$0 25 to \$0 50
B. rubra	25 to 50
BEGONIAS, Lemoine's New Hybrid. This splendid section, although especially adapted for bedding, is equally at home in the greenhouse. For descriptions, see New and Rare Plants, page 13.	
Enfant de Lorraine	\$2 00
Gerbe Fleur	2 00
Gloire de Lorraine	3 00
Trophee	2 00
Vernon	50
BEGONIAS, Rex. Of these beautiful-leaved plants we keep a fine assortment, including all the best varieties. 25 to 50 cents.	
B. Louis Closson. See New and Rare Plants, page 16.	
BERTOLONIA. The Bertoloniæ are exquisite foliage plants of dwarf habit, with leaves of beautiful colors, elegantly marked. They are always admired.	
<i>s</i> B. marmorata	\$0 50 to \$1 00
<i>s</i> B. pubescens	1 00
<i>s</i> B. Van Houttei. Deep green leaves, beautifully marked with dark red veins and pink spots	1 00
BILLBERGIA. Handsome plants, with elegant flowers, borne in light panicles; of easy growth, and valuable for decorative purposes.	
<i>s</i> B. Baraquiniana	\$0 50 to \$1 00
<i>s</i> B. fasciata	1 00 to 2 00
<i>s</i> B. Leopoldii	1 00 to 2 00
<i>s</i> B. Liboniana	50 to 1 00
<i>s</i> B. nutans . See New and Rare Plants, page 16.	
<i>s</i> B. pyramidalis	1 00
<i>s</i> B. splendida	1 00
<i>s</i> B. vittata	1 00
<i>s</i> B. zebrina	1 00
BORONIA. Elegant shrubs, with small but exquisitely pretty flowers of pinkish purple or pure white. Their delightful fragrance makes them very popular.	
<i>g</i> B. heterophylla	\$1 00
<i>g</i> B. megastigma	1 00
<i>g</i> B. tetandra	1 00
BOUVARDIA. The handsome single and double flowers of the Bouvardias are produced freely in round, graceful corymbs and in all rich and delicate tints and colors. They are among our best winter-blooming plants, and are greatly prized for cutting. Good strong plants of the varieties named below, 25 to 50 cents each.	
<i>g</i> B. Alfred Neuner. Double white; of elegant habit.	
<i>g</i> B. Bridal Wreath. Delicate pink.	
<i>g</i> B. candidissima. White.	
<i>g</i> B. Hogarthii fl. pl. Double; scarlet.	
<i>g</i> B. President Garfield. Double; reddish pink.	
BRUGMANSIA. (<i>Datura</i> .) Tree-shaped plants, with large, handsome flowers and leaves; useful for lawns and sub-tropical gardening.	
<i>g</i> B. arborea. (<i>Datura</i>).	\$1 00 to \$2 00
<i>g</i> B. cornucopia. (<i>Datura</i> .) Strong plants	50
<i>g</i> B. Knightii fl. pl.	\$1 00 to 2 00
<i>g</i> B. sanguinea. Very handsome, with highly colored flowers; much like the new Cornucopias	75 to 1 00
<i>g</i> BRUGMANSIA suaveolens. Very sweet-scented and fine.	\$0 50 to \$1 00
<i>s</i> BURBIDGEA nitida. See New and Rare Plants, page 16.	
<i>g</i> BURCHELLIA capensis. An elegant plant, with rich, dark evergreen foliage, lighted by a profusion of bright scarlet flowers. \$1.	
CAMELLIAS. (<i>Camellia Japonica</i> and <i>hybrida</i> .) Splendid evergreen shrubs or trees, with glossy foliage and flowers of great beauty and regularity of outline; varying from pure white to rich crimson scarlet. We cultivate and keep in stock all the leading sorts, principally those with imbricated flowers, of the most distinct colors, and furnish good, strong plants, with flower buds, at \$1 to \$2 each. Prices for larger quantities and for larger specimens, on application.	
<i>g</i> C. reticulata. This, one of the best of a good old family, is not a new plant, but has been lately introduced. It blooms freely, and the large, semi-double flowers are clear, bright red and very showy. \$2.50 to \$5.	
CENTRADENIA. Fine ornamental flowering plants of decorative habit; among our best greenhouse plants.	
<i>g</i> C. floribunda	\$0 50
<i>g</i> C. grandifolia	50
<i>g</i> CEPHALOTUS follicularis. (The Australian Pitcher Plant.) Is of extreme beauty and of exceeding dwarf habit. The small white flowers are borne on an erect scape. The leaves are the remarkable feature, some being upright, some in peculiar pitcher form. We have a good stock of this exquisite and rare plant, in splendid condition. \$3.50 to \$5.	
<i>g</i> CHOISYA ternata. A small shrub, bearing bracted peduncles of pretty white, sweet-scented flowers. \$2.	
<i>g</i> CHORIZEMA macrophyllum. A fine dwarf evergreen shrub from New Holland; the pretty flowers appear in spring. 50 cts.	
CITRUS. To this family belong the orange, lemon, lime, etc. We offer varieties which form very handsome dwarf ornamental trees, and fruit easily in a greenhouse temperature. Their rich green leaves, fragrant flowers and attractive fruit commend them.	
<i>g</i> C. aurantium amarum. Sour orange. \$1 50 to \$2 50	
<i>g</i> C. — dulcis. The sweet orange	1 50 to 2 50
<i>g</i> C. — — Otaheite. A dwarf Chinese orange, with pretty edible fruit. The tree flowers and fruits continually, and is very ornamental	2 50
<i>g</i> C. nobilis. The peculiar and very distinct "Mandarin" orange	2 00 to 4 00
<i>g</i> C. Japonica. The "Kumquat;" bears small fruits, which are eaten skin and all; very ornamental and desirable	50 to 1 00
<i>g</i> C. limetta. The sweet Lime; small, fine	1 00 to 2 00
<i>g</i> C. limonum. The Lemon; makes a hand-some ornamental tree.	1 00 to 1 50
<i>g</i> C. medica. The Citron or Cedrat	1 00 to 2 50
<i>g</i> C. — — acida. The cultivated West Indian Lime; a very valuable acid fruit	1 00 to 1 50
<i>g</i> C. Sinensis. (<i>Tahitensis</i> .) A Chinese orange, with small, flattened fruit	50 to 1 00
Several other fine new sorts from Japan and China, ready to bear, \$3 to \$5.	



HYBRID FANCY CALADIUMS.

g **CLETHRAB arborea.** The "Lily-of-the-Valley Tree." A splendid greenhouse tree. \$1.

g **COPROSMA Baueriana picturata.** Another very fine variegated plant, from New Zealand; the leaves are oddly blotched in varying forms. 50 cents.

g **CALADIUMS, Fancy.** No class of foliage plants in cultivation can eclipse in beauty or be pronounced more useful in all decorative ways than this superb race of ornamentals; and no description can do justice to the delicate beauty and elegance of their leaves, painted richly in all manner of varied and harmonious tints and colors. We offer some remarkable varieties, all the best sorts. \$4 per dozen.

g **C. Fancy Hybrids.** We have imported from Rio Janeiro a superb and extensive collection of the choicest Fancy Hybrids, including all the more beautiful leaf-types, markings and colorings. See illustration. \$5 per dozen; hundred rates on application.

COLOCASIA. Superior decorative plants, with large and majestic foliage of much beauty and elegance.

g **C. albo-violacea.** Varied foliage \$0 50

g **C. antiquorum (Caladium esculentum)** 25

g **C. Carracasana** 25

g **C. eucleora** 50

g **C. Javanica (Bataviensis)** 50

g **C. mafaffa (marginata)** 50

CROTON or CODIÆUM. The leaves of this brilliant genus of greenhouse foliage plants are unrivaled in beauty and variety of form and coloring. The plants are useful for almost any kind of decorative work, and large collections may be made of entirely distinct varieties; with large, broad smooth leaves, narrow, curled and twisted ones, or curiously cut and lobed forms; all richly and differently colored

s **C. Andreanum.** Of neat habit and free growth, with highly colored foliage . . . \$0 50 to \$1 00

s **C. angustifolium.** Very narrow leaves, green and yellow 35 to 50

<i>s</i> CROTON aucubæfolium. Green, yellow and crimson	\$0 35 to \$0 50
<i>s</i> C. aureum. Leaves beautifully and symmetrically marked with rich yellow. One of the brightest, best and hardiest of Crotons	50
<i>s</i> C. Baron Adolph Selliere. A rare Croton, of strong and robust growth. The brilliant green leaves are large, with pale yellow nerves, which soon become ivory white, the contrast of color producing a striking effect	2 00
<i>s</i> C. Baronne James de Rothschild. Long and handsome leaves, of olive-green and yellow, changing to brilliant crimson	50 to 1 00
<i>s</i> C. Beauty. Leaves lanceolate, profusely and strikingly variegated with golden yellow on a rich green ground; as they attain age the green ground color gradually becomes a deep bronze, while the yellow variegation develops into a rich, rosy crimson.	2 50 to 3 50
<i>s</i> C. Challenger (Imperator). Long leaves; mid-ribs at first creamy white suffused with red, deepening to bright carmine; one of the best	50 to 1 00
<i>s</i> C. Dayspring. Orange-yellow, edged with green and tinged with red	50 to 1 00
<i>s</i> C. Delight. An extremely handsome variety, with oblong acute leaves. In the young state they are bright yellow, margined with green, the veins being cream color; as they attain maturity, the bright central variegation changes to clear ivory white, with here and there a few dots of the same color scattered through the margin of the leaf. . .	2 50 to 4 00
<i>s</i> C. Disraeli. Leaves oddly shaped; golden ribs and veins.	50 to 1 00
<i>s</i> C. elegantissimum. One of the most charming and elegant varieties offered. The leaves are narrow, and of considerable length. The variegation is of a rich, bright golden color, which contrasts strongly with the bright red tint of the petioles, producing a very pretty effect	1 50 to 3 00
<i>s</i> C. Evansianum. Trilobed leaves, richly variegated and striped	50 to 1 00
<i>s</i> C. excelsior.	50 to 1 00
<i>s</i> C. fasciatum	50 to 1 00
<i>s</i> C. gloriosum (Prince of Wales). Long and narrow drooping leaves; marking variable, but always beautiful.	1 00 to 1 50
<i>s</i> C. illustris. A very handsome Croton, with leaves like those of <i>Passiflora trifasciata</i> ; very brilliant and conspicuous	2 00
<i>s</i> C. interruptum. Peculiar twisted leaves, dark purplish green above; crimson mid-rib	35 to 50
<i>s</i> C. Lady Zetland. Of brilliant coloring and graceful habit.	2 00

<i>s CROTON maculatum Katonii.</i>	Bright green leaves with round yellow spots	\$1 00	<i>s CROTON, Victory.</i>	The young leaves are of deep orange-yellow, blotched with crimson; they change with age to deep olive green, with crimson veins and costa, and a blotching of red	\$3 00
<i>s C. majesticum.</i>	Long, narrow leaves; of elegant drooping habit; green and yellow, changing to olive and crimson. \$0 50 to 1 00		<i>s C. volutum.</i>	Leaves rolled or voluted; rich golden veins	\$0 50 to 1 00
<i>s C. Mrs. H. F. Watson.</i>	See New and Rare Plants, page 7	2 50	<i>s C. Williamsii.</i>	Undulated edges; leaves of magenta, crimson and yellow	1 00
<i>s C. multicolor.</i>	Irregularly formed leaves, of varied hue	50 to 1 00	CURCULIGO.	Very ornamental foliage plants, of an elegant palm-like habit. They form splendid decorative plants, and are fine for summer use outdoors.	
<i>s C. musaicum.</i>	New; wavy oblong leaves; crimson, green and cream	1 50	<i>s C. recurvata.</i>	Elegant dark green leaves	\$0 50
<i>s C. Nestor.</i>	Large, lanceolate leaves, with a broad crimson midrib, spotted margin, and bright yellow central variegation	2 00	<i>s C. variegata.</i>	Handsome leaves, beautifully banded with clear white stripes; a grand plant.	75
<i>s C. nobile.</i>	. . . . .	1 00 to 1 50	CURMERIA (<i>Homalomena</i>).	From this class of shrubby tropical foliage plants we have chosen the two handsomest species.	
<i>s C. ovalifolium</i>	. . . . .	50 to 75	<i>s C. picturata.</i>	Beautiful Maranta-like leaves, marked with silvery white	1 50 to 3 00
<i>s C. picturatum.</i>	Leaves on the order of <i>C. interruptum</i> , but very highly colored	1 50 to 3 00	<i>s C. Wallisii.</i>	Large, white-bordered leaves, with central blotches of bright golden yellow	1 75 to 2 50
<i>s C. Queen Victoria.</i>	Golden yellow, mottled green; ribs magenta	50 to 1 00	CYANOPHYLLUM magnificum.	A noble and effective foliage-plant, with grand leaves of velvety green and rich brownish purple. \$1 to \$2.	
<i>s C. recurvifolium.</i>	A most beautiful sort, with broad recurved leaves of striking variegation	50 to 1 00	DAPHNE.	Dwarf shrubs, with rich, glossy, dark green foliage and clusters of dainty pink and white four-petaled and sweet-scented flowers. An excellent florist's plant, for cut-flowers.	
<i>s C. rosea picta</i>	. . . . .	1 00	<i>g D. indica alba (odora)</i>	. . . . .	\$0 50 upward
<i>s C. ruberrimum.</i>	Narrow drooping leaves of crimson, marked with creamy white	1 00	<i>g D. — rubra</i>	. . . . .	50 "
<i>s C. rubrum striatum</i>	. . . . .	2 00	DARLINGTONIA Californica.	A very interesting pitcher plant of low growth, with small upright pitchers of green color, striped brown; they are entirely distinct from any other form of pitcher plant, and are admired in any collection. \$1.50 to \$2.50.	
<i>s C. spirale.</i>	Richly colored and quaintly curled spiral leaves	1 00	DASYLIRION.	Ornamental evergreen plants, with graceful foliage and handsome flowers on tall spikes. Admirable for sub-tropical gardening.	
<i>s C. Sunbeam.</i>	An attractive variety, with dark bronzy leaves from nine to ten inches long, and about two inches wide. In the young state, the leaves are very freely blotched with yellow, gradually changing into rosy crimson, which in in turn, as the leaf arrives at maturity, becomes of a rich, blood-red color	50 to 75	<i>g D. gracile.</i>	Fine white flowers	\$0 50
<i>s C. tricolor.</i>	Leaves oblong-spatulate, very acute, gradually tapering from the upper third to the base; margin sinuous; upper surface dark, shining green, central portion and mid-rib golden yellow, lower surface dull, reddish green	2 50 to 4 00	<i>g D. junceum</i>	. . . . .	50 to \$1 00
<i>s C. triumphans.</i>	Oblong leaves; deep green and crimson, changing to greenish bronze and rosy crimson	1 50 to 3 00	<i>g D. serratifolium.</i>	Foliage deeply cut on the margins	1 00
<i>s C. undulatum.</i>	Broad and long undulated or crimped leaves, with claret, crimson and purplish veins	1 00 to 1 50	DATURA.	See Brugmansia.	
<i>s C. Veitchii.</i>	Rather narrow, leaves, marked with broad bands of creamy yellow, changing to rose and carmine-purple	75 to 1 00	DIEFFENBACHIA.	A large genus of very beautiful and ornamental foliage-plants, presenting a wide range of markings and blotchings in the handsomely formed leaves. Not of difficult culture, and essential in all decorative arrangements.	
		1 00	<i>s D. Baraquiniana</i>	. . . . .	\$1 00 to \$2 00
			<i>s D. Bausei</i>	. . . . .	1 00 to 2 00
			<i>s D. Chelsoni</i>	. . . . .	1 50 to 2 50
			<i>s D. imperator.</i>	Leaves olive-green, fantastically blotched, marbled and spotted with pale yellow and white. Sixteen to eighteen inches in length, five to six inches wide	2 50 to 5 00
			<i>s D. insignis.</i>	Leaves dark green, with irregular angular blotches of pale yellowish green; six inches or more in breadth; a fine variety	1 50 to 3 00
			<i>s D. Leopoldii</i>	. . . . .	2 00 to 3 50
			<i>s D. magnifica</i>	. . . . .	1 50 to 2 50

<i>s D. Dieffenbachia majestica.</i>	Leaves dark green, variegated with scattered bright yellowish blotches, and a feathery silver bar along the central line. A foot or more in length, and five to six inches in breadth; very distinct and stocky in habit	\$3 00 to \$5 00
<i>s D. nobilis</i>		1 50 to 3 00
<i>s D. Regina.</i>	A very distinct and striking species, with oblong elliptical leaves of greenish white, mottled and blotched with alternate light and dark green tints	3 50 to 5 00
<i>s D. Rex.</i>	A robust and vigorous growing form of extreme beauty	3 50 to 5 00
<i>s D. splendens</i>		1 00 to 2 00
<i>s D. triumphans.</i>	A very ornamental form, from Colombia, with fine variegated leaves	3 50 to 5 00
<i>g Dionaea muscipula.</i>	The well-known "Venus' Fly Trap." This most interesting and really wonderful little plant exhibits more than ordinary plant life, for when touched in certain places it will respond promptly by closing its wing-like claws. 50 cts. to \$1.	
DRACÆNA. (Including <i>Cordyline</i> and <i>Aletris</i> .)	These plants are of great and varied beauty of foliage, and are easily grown and cared for, many of them thriving well in ordinary sitting rooms. As decorative plants, they are unexcelled as to elegant habit of growth, attractive variation of color, and indifference to exposure. Unlike many other plants of similar habit, they are distinct and decorative even when very young. We grow enormous quantities annually, enjoying especial advantages in obtaining propagating material from our own tropical nurseries in Trinidad.	
<i>s D. albo-marginata.</i>	Leaves margined with white	\$2 50
<i>s D. amabilis.</i>	Long, rather broad leaves of bright glossy green, marked and suffused with pink and creamy white	1 00
<i>s D. Amboensis (Aletris).</i>	Bronzy green, with distinct edging of rosy carmine; leaves gracefully arched	1 00
<i>s D. American Florist.</i>	See New and Rare Plants, page 7	5 00
<i>s D. Anerleyensis</i>		1 00
<i>s D. argenteo-striata</i>		\$5 00 to 7 50
<i>s D. Australis.</i>	Oblong lanceolate leaves, with many parallel veins; an elegant species, and very decorative	\$0 75 to 1 00
<i>s D. — aurea stricta.</i>	See New and Rare Plants, page 16	10 00
<i>s D. Baptistii.</i>	A distinct form, in which both stem and leaves are striped with yellow and pink; ground color green	\$1 00 to 1 50
<i>s D. Bausei</i>		1 50
<i>s D. bella.</i>	Small leaves; purplish, marked red; a pretty sort	1 00
<i>s D. Braziliensis (Eschscholtziana).</i>	A robust-growing species, with broad green foliage	\$0 50 to 1 00
<i>s D. congesta discolor.</i>	A fine variety, of much decorative value; very tough and hardy, and unsurpassed for decorations	\$1 00 to 2 50
<i>s D. Cooperii.</i>	A beautiful form of <i>D. terminalis</i> ; its leaves are deep vinous red, gracefully recurved. A splendid decorative plant	1 00
<i>s D. Dracæna De Smetiana.</i>	See New and Rare Plants, page 16	\$5 00
<i>s D. Draco.</i>	The true "Dragon's Tree," and a superior decorative species. The glaucous green leaves are especially fine when young	1 00
<i>s D. Elizabethæ</i>		1 00
<i>s D. ferrea.</i>	Broad, dark crimson foliage	50
<i>s D. fragrans (Aletris).</i>	A superb African species, with beautiful deep green leaves, lighter in the young growth	1 00
<i>s D. — Massangeana.</i>	A species with broad, yellow-striped leaves; a first-class decorative plant, of robust and stout habit	2 00
<i>s D. Fraseri.</i>	Broad and rather erect leaves, blackish purple in color, with a glaucous bloom and a marginal stripe of deep, rosy lake	1 00
<i>s D. Frederici</i>		1 00
<i>s D. frutescens (Aletris)</i>		1 00
<i>s D. Gladstonei.</i>	A broad-leaved variety, of good habit, with leaves of brilliant crimson	2 00
<i>s D. Goldieana.</i>	An exquisite and distinct form, with peculiar zebra-striped leaves and very compact, vigorous habit	\$1 50 to 2 00
<i>s D. Guilfoylei.</i>	Long and narrow leaves, widest in the middle, and tapering; beautifully recurved, and varied with red, pink, white and green	1 00
<i>s D. Hendersonii</i>		\$0 75 to 1 00
<i>s D. hybrida.</i>	Deep green, margined with rose, changing with age to deep rose; creamy white in the young leaves	\$0 75 to 1 00
<i>s D. imperator</i>		1 50
<i>s D. imperialis.</i>	Leaves of deep green, varied with crimson and pink, and a peculiar metallic luster over the whole; of fine habit	\$0 50 to 2 50
<i>s D. indivisa.</i>	Long, tapering, pendent leaves of dark green; a beautiful decorative sort of great popularity	\$0 50 to 1 00
<i>s D. — atropurpurea.</i>	See New and Rare Plants, page 17	5 00
<i>s D. — lineata (aurea lineata).</i>	Broader leaves, stained with pink	\$0 50 to 1 00
<i>s D. Jardiniere.</i>	A beautiful new dwarf hybrid. See New and Rare Plants, page 7	5 00
<i>s D. Knerkii.</i>	This grand Dracæna is much like <i>D. fragrans</i> in habit, but its leaves are glossier, lighter green, and not quite so pendulous as in that variety	
<i>s D. Lindenii.</i>	This plant has a very striking and clearly marked variegation of rich green and bright yellow	3 00
<i>s D. Little Gem.</i>	See New and Rare Plants, page 7	5 00
<i>s D. Massangeana (fragrans var.)</i>		2 00
<i>s D. metallica.</i>	Erect, arching leaves, coppery purple when young, changing to dark purplish bronze	\$1 00 to 1 50
<i>s D. Mrs. Bause</i>		1 00
<i>s D. Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer.</i>	See New and Rare Plants, page 8	5 00
<i>s D. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.</i>	See New and Rare Plants, page 7	5 00
<i>s D. Mrs. C. I. Freake.</i>	A very desirable variety of fine color and quality	\$2 50 to 3 50

<i>s D. DRACÆNA, Mrs. J. O. Donner.</i>	A fine new hybrid. See New and Rare Plants, page 8 . . .	\$5 00
<i>s D. Mrs. Terry.</i>	See New Broad-leaved Hybrids, page 7	5 00
<i>s D. Mrs. Wills.</i>	. . . . .	1 00
<i>s D. nigro-rubra.</i>	Dark brown leaves with rosy crimson centers; young leaves bright rosy crimson. A bold and fine sort . . .	\$0 50 to 75
<i>s D. Norwoodiensis.</i>	Leaves banded yellow, green and crimson, the last named color being chiefly confined to the marginal portion; petioles bright carmine. Of dwarf and compact habit; fine and elegant in every way. One of our very best Dracænas	2 50
<i>s D. regina.</i>	A handsome species	1 00
<i>s D. rubra (Charlswoodia).</i>	See <i>D. congesta</i> . . .	50
<i>s D. salmonnea.</i>	. . . . .	1 00
<i>s D. Scottii.</i>	This is one of the most conspicuous hybrid Dracænas; has exceedingly broad and very substantial foliage—deep green, crimson-edged and lanceolate. One of the best and noblest plants for exhibition	\$1 50 to 5 00
<i>s D. stricta albo-lineata.</i>	See New Broad-leaved Hybrid Dracænas, page 7	5 00
<i>s D. — grandis.</i>	This is one of the strongest and most robust-growing sorts of the highly colored species; its noble aspect and bold, erect habit give it a majestic appearance . . .	2 00
<i>s D. terminalis.</i>	This fine, old and extremely handsome species can be furnished in beautiful color at all seasons, in quantities, at moderate prices; it is an indispensable decorative and vase plant	\$0 25 to 50
<i>s D. — alba.</i>	This rare Dracæna is the exact counterpart of the old red Terminalis, its leaves being white instead of red; in all other respects it is like that good and very popular sort	\$1 50 to 2 50
<i>s D. Titsworthiana.</i>	See New and Rare Plants, page 7	5 00
<i>s D. umbraculifera.</i>	A very conspicuous and stout dwarf species, with closely set, recurved leaves, giving it the appearance of a table top or umbrella	5 00
<i>s D. W. A. Manda.</i>	For description see New Broad-Leaved Hybrids, page 8	10 00
<i>s D. Youngi.</i>	Broad leaves; bright green when young, streaked deep red and tinged with rose, changing to bright bronze; of robust growth	1 00
ERANTHEMUM.	Small decorative plants, with finely colored and variegated leaves and peculiar flowers.	
<i>s E. Eldorado.</i>	Golden yellow leaves, mottled and veined with green	\$0 50
<i>s E. purpureum.</i>	Leaves and stems dark, lurid purple; a beautiful variety	50
<i>s E. nigrescens.</i>	. . . . .	50
<i>s E. nerium rubrum.</i>	Leaves irregularly shaped, shaded with light and dark green; and blotched with yellow, which darkens to reddish purple . .	1 00
EUPHORBIA.	The species offered here are all showy flowering species, very bright and handsome; for slower-growing, more succulent forms, see Succulents.	

g E. EUPHORBIA jacquinæflora. A beautiful winter-flowering plant, with bright orange-scarlet blossoms, forming long wreaths \$0 50 to \$1 00

g E. splendens 1 00

g E. pulcherrima. See *Poinsettia pulcherrima*.

EUGENIA. A beautiful genus of shrubby evergreen plants, resembling the Myrtles in habit and form of flowers.

g E. australis. Fine foliage and red berries \$0 50

g E. Jambos. The "Rose Apple;" a beautiful evergreen tree or shrub, with long and narrow, thick and shining foliage 1 00

FARFUGIUM grande. An elegant decorative greenhouse plant, with large, round, glossy, leathery leaves, irregularly blotched with rich yellow. The flowers are yellow, and borne on stout stalks. See illustration. 50 cents to \$1.

FERDINANDA eminens (Zaluzania). An excellent decorative plant, with large and fragrant leaves. \$1.

FICUS. This, the fig family, contains, besides the fruiting forms, very many grand decorative species, all of easy and luxuriant growth. They are particularly valuable for house decorations, the thick, handsome leaves withstanding dust and changes of temperature well.

g F. elastica. This, the well-known "Rubber Tree," is certainly one of the best plants grown for any decorative purpose \$0 50 to \$5 00

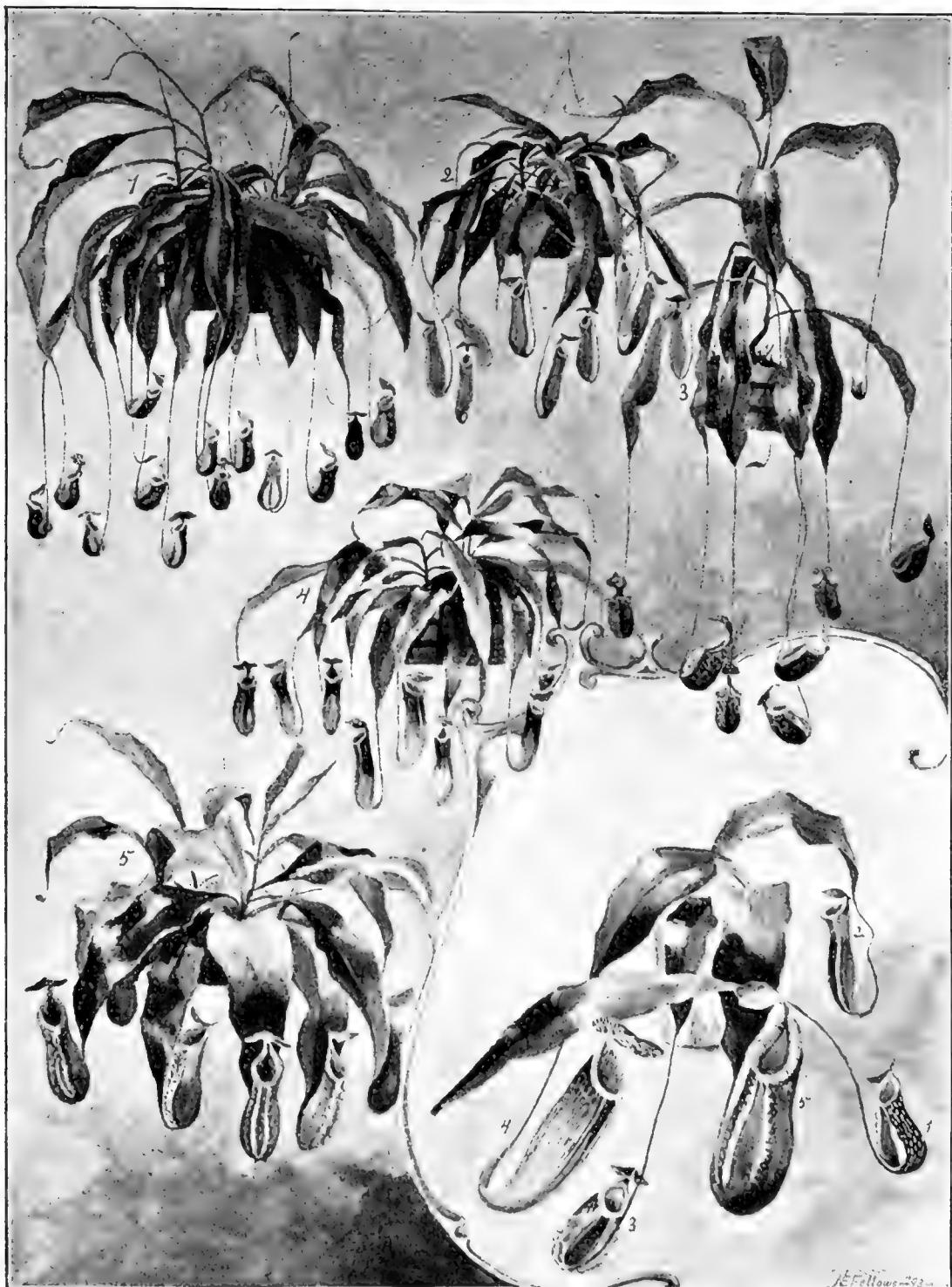
g F. — aurea var. Undoubtedly one of the finest decorative foliage plants. In habit and growth it is like the ordinary *F. elastica*, but the leaves have a pleasing yellow variegation throughout. In every respect a most charming plant, and differing from all others 2 50 to 5 00



FICUS ELASTICA AUREA VAR.

<i>g FICUS macrophylla.</i>	The "Moreton Bay Fig" of Australia; has very large leaves	\$1 50 to \$3 00
<i>g F. Parcelli.</i>	Has large serrated leaves of light green, blotched with white and dark green; an elegant plant	50 to 1 00
FITTONIA.	Elegant dwarf-growing perennials, with beautifully marked leaves.	
<i>s F. argyroneura</i>		\$0 25
<i>s F. gigantea</i>		25
<i>s F. Verschaffeltii</i>		25
FRANCISCEA (Brunfelsia).	Elegant winter-blooming plants, with handsome, sweet-scented flowers.	
<i>s F. calycina major.</i>	Flowers purple, disposed in large trusses, which are produced in succession throughout the whole year; one of the finest of the species grown	\$1 50 to \$2 50
<i>s F. Hopeana.</i>	The corolla has a whitish tube and a bluish violet or purple limb. A very distinct variety; winter-flowering	1 50 to 2 05
GARDENIA.	Handsome, glossy-leaved plants, much valued for their beautiful and richly fragrant flowers.	
<i>g G. florida fl. pl.</i>		\$0 25 to \$1 00
<i>g G. Fortunei fl. pl. (camelliaflora)</i>		25 to 1 00
GREVILLEA robusta.	The Australian "Silk Oak," and a most beautiful plant, with large but delicate, fern-like foliage; forms a most attractive specimen for any decorative use. 50 cents to \$1.	
GUZMANNIA.	Very handsome herbaceous plants, on the order of Tillandsias; the flowers are very pretty, while the foliage is also quite ornamental.	
<i>s G. Devansayana</i>		\$1 00
<i>s G. fragrans (Canistrum eburneum)</i>		1 00
<i>s G. tricolor</i>		1 00
HABROTHAMNUS (Cestrum).	Bright evergreen shrubs, covered in their blooming season with clusters of pretty, fragrant flowers.	
<i>g H. fasciculatum</i>		\$0 50
<i>g H. Newelli.</i>	Bright crimson flowers	50
HEDYCHIUM.	The two species given below are quite showy and attractive, bearing fine terminal spikes of brilliant flowers.	
<i>s H. coccineum.</i>	Flowers red	\$0 50
<i>s H. flavum.</i>	Yellow flowers	50
HELICONIA.	Ornamental foliage-plants, allied to the Musas, and greatly valued for decorating.	
<i>s H. angustifolia</i>		\$1 00 upward
<i>s H. aureo-striata.</i>	A grand plant, with beautiful yellow striped leaves	1 00 to 2 50
HELIOTROPIUM Peruvianum.	All the best varieties of the popular and desirable Heliotrope. 25 cts.	
HIBISCUS.	Of this very extensive genus we offer here only varieties of the species <i>H. rosa-sinensis</i> , which are all very showy and brilliant flowering plants, growing and blooming freely outdoors in summer. They form magnificent specimens when liberally treated, and are especially valuable to give life and color to groups of tropical foliage plants.	
<i>g H. rosa-sinensis chrysanthia.</i>	A shrubby form with large golden yellow flowers . . .	\$1 00
<i>g H. —— carneo pleno</i>		50

HIBISCUS rosa-sinensis Cooperi.	Beautiful variegated leaves, marked with white and pink, crimson and deep green; an elegant plant	\$0 50
<i>g H. —— luteo</i>		50
<i>g H. —— puniceo</i>		50
<i>g H. —— fulgens.</i>	A single-flowering sort of great beauty	50
HIGGINSIA resplendens.	A tropical American shrub, with large and handsome foliage. 50 cts.	
HOPLOPHYTUM.	A beautiful Brazilian genus, often included with <i>Æchmea</i> .	
<i>H. calyculatum.</i>	Bright yellow flowers; odd, strap-shaped leaves	\$2 00
<i>H. Lindeni</i>		3 00
HUMEA elegans.	This species is a most graceful decorative plant, with large leaves and showy flowers; very fragrant. 25 to 50 cents.	
HYDRANGEA.	The Hydrangeas are indispensable for decorative purposes because of their large, showy terminal heads of flowers, which range in color from pure white through many delicate tints into deep blue and crimson. The flower panicles often remain in full beauty for months, and the small florets of which they are composed can be used to much advantage in all floral work.	
<i>g H. cyanoclada</i>		\$1 00
<i>g H. hortensis.</i>		25
<i>g H. —— cœrulescens.</i>	Bright blue flowers	75
<i>g H. —— Otaksa.</i>		25
<i>g H. —— rosea</i>		50
<i>g H. —— Thomas Hogg.</i>		25
<i>g H. —— tricolor</i>		50
<i>g H. Japonica var</i>		50
<i>g H. Otaksa.</i>		50 to 50
IMPATIENS.	Of the Balsams, we present only the superior species for pot culture. They are quite handsome, and flower constantly. <i>I. Sullani</i> is now also much used in bedding.	
<i>g I. Hawkerii.</i>	A fine new Impatiens, with very large and showy brownish red flowers, freely produced. A beautiful plant	\$0 50
<i>g I. platypetala, "Lucie."</i>	For description, see New and Rare Plants, page 8	50
<i>g I. Sultani.</i>	Pretty carmine-magenta flowers, which contrast beautifully with the shining green foliage	25
IXORA.	Very handsome and elegant flowering evergreen plants, especially adapted for the stovehouse. The flowers remain a long time in perfection, and are on the order of Bouvardias; they are produced in enormous trusses of orange, crimson, scarlet and white.	
<i>g I. alba.</i>	White flowers	\$0 50 to \$1 00
<i>g I. Bandhuca.</i>	Deep scarlet	50 to 1 00
<i>g I. Chelsoni.</i>	Orange-salmon, shaded pink	50 to 1 00
<i>g I. coccinea grandiflora.</i>	Large flowers of bright red	50 to 1 00
<i>g I. Colei.</i>	Pure white; a splendid species	50 to 1 00
<i>g I. conspicua.</i>	Buff-yellow flowers	50 to 1 00
<i>g I. Dixiana.</i>	Dark orange flowers	50 to 1 00
<i>g I. ornata.</i>	Bright orange-salmon	50 to 1 00
<i>g I. princeps</i>		50 to 1 00
<i>g I. Prince of Orange.</i>		75 to 1 00
<i>g I. Reginæ</i>		75 to 1 00



NEPENTHES, OR PITCHER PLANTS.

(1) <i>N. Savageana.</i>	(2) <i>N. picturata.</i>	(1) <i>N. Morganiae.</i>	(2) <i>N. Pattersonii.</i>
(3) <i>N. Rafflesiana.</i>	(4) <i>N. Wadleyana.</i>	(3) <i>N. Siebrechtiana.</i>	(4) <i>N. Sedenii.</i>
(5) <i>N. Mastersii.</i>		(5) <i>N. Dicksoniana, new.</i>	

*For descriptions and prices, see pages 61 and 63.

<i>g IXORA sanguinea.</i>	Crimson, shaded deep violet ; handsome	\$0 50 to \$1 00	<i>s MUSA sanguinea</i>	\$1 50 to \$3 00
<i>g I. Williamsii.</i>	Reddish salmon	75 to 1 00	<i>s M. vittata.</i> A dwarf form, radiant with rose and white variegations	1 50 to 3 00
JASMINUM. See department of Stove and Greenhouse Climbers.			<i>s M. zebra</i>	2 00
<i>g LASIANDRA macrantha.</i>	A beautiful plant, bearing large deep violet-purple flowers in winter ; blooms best when of good size. 50 cents.			
LUCULIA.	Very ornamental greenhouse shrubs, with fragrant flowers and handsome leaves. The flowers are borne on terminal cymes.			
<i>g L. gratissima.</i>	Very fragrant	\$2 00	NEPENTHES. This curious and interesting class of plants thrives best in a warm, moist atmosphere, and all the forms are usually suspended from the roof in baskets. Complete shade and a compost of two parts peat with one of sphagnum moss, plenty of drainage and an abundant supply of water, will grow them to perfection. They should always be thoroughly shaded. Our collection of these highly ornamental plants is unequaled in America, many new and beautiful varieties obtained by hybridization, which are not to be found elsewhere, being included. The large size of their interesting pitchers, the brilliant coloring and variety of form, make them desirable for any collection of plants.	
<i>g L. speciosa</i>		2 00	<i>s N. ampullaria.</i> Has light green pitchers ; of robust growth	\$2 00 to \$4 00
<i>g LEUCADENDRON argenteum.</i>	The Silver Tree of the Cape of Good Hope ; one of the handsomest small trees for the lawn ; the leaves are a beautiful silvery white color. \$1.		<i>s N. — vittata.</i> Striped pitcher	2 50 to 5 00
MARANTA.	An extremely valuable genus of decorative perennial plants, remarkable for the richness and beauty of their varied and marked foliage. They are free in growth in the stovehouse, and largely used in decorative work.		<i>s N. — major.</i> Beautifully mottled	3 00 to 6 00
<i>s M. Bachemiana</i>	\$0 50 to \$1 00		<i>s N. Chelsonii</i>	3 50 to 5 00
<i>s M. bicolor</i>	1 00		<i>s N. Courtii.</i> A beautiful hybrid	5 00 to 7 50
<i>s M. fasciata</i>	1 00 to 2 00		<i>s N. Curtisii.</i> A new and distinct species from Borneo	10 00
<i>s M. Kerchoviana</i>	50 to 1 00		<i>s N. Craigiana.</i> A very handsome hybrid, of strong and vigorous habit, producing, when well grown, some of the most perfect pitchers of the Maxima type, large and of good color	3 50 to 5 00
<i>s M. Lindeni</i>	1 00 to 1 50		<i>s N. Dicksoniana.</i> New, with fine, broad leaves. See illustration, page 61	
<i>s M. Liitzii</i>	1 00		<i>s N. distillatoria.</i> The true species	2 50 to 5 00
<i>s M. Makoyana</i>	1 00 to 1 50		<i>s N. Dominiana.</i> A fine, robust-growing hybrid	2 00 to 4 00
<i>s M. Massangeana</i>	1 00 to 1 50		<i>s N. Elmenhorstiana</i>	3 50 to 6 00
<i>s M. ornata picta</i>	1 00 to 2 00		<i>s N. excelsior.</i> (New.) A hybrid between <i>N. Hookeriana</i> and <i>N. Rafflesiana</i> , and of exquisite beauty ; produces a large number of pitchers with very dark chocolate-brown spots	5 00
<i>s M. Porteana</i>	50 to 1 00			
<i>s M. princeps</i>	50 to 1 00		<i>s N. Eyermanii.</i> A very distinct hybrid, and one of the most beautiful of the highly colored varieties ; though not so large as the Maxima type, it is one of the best of all	3 50 to 5 00
<i>s M. regalis</i>	1 00 to 2 00		<i>s N. Hookeriana.</i> Very handsome	2 50 to 4 00
<i>s M. rosca picta</i>	2 00		<i>s N. hybrida maculata.</i> Long pitchers, reddish, purplish and dark green	2 50 to 4 00
<i>s M. tubispatha</i>	1 00 to 2 00		<i>s N. Johnsonii.</i> This grand novelty is in the way of <i>N. picturata</i> , though of more robust growth. The pitchers, which are highly colored, are produced freely, nearly every leaf bearing a pitcher of good size	3 50 to 5 00
<i>s M. Vanderheckii</i>	2 00		<i>s N. Ianata</i> (<i>Veitchii</i>). Rare ; a very slow grower, and slow to propagate	
<i>s M. Veitchii</i>	1 00 to 2 50		<i>s N. Lonewoodii</i>	4 50 to 7 50
<i>s M. Warscewiczzii</i>	1 00 to 2 50		<i>s N. Mayi</i>	2 50 to 4 00
<i>s M. Zebrina</i>	50 to 1 00		<i>s N. Mastersii</i> , No. I. The true dark variety, beautifully colored with deep red, purple, pink and cream. One of the most distinct and showy sorts	6 00 to 10 00
MASSANGEA.	This genus has exceptionally elegant leaves, marked and varied beautifully.			
<i>s M. musaica</i> (<i>Tillandsia, Vriesia</i>)	\$2 50			
<i>s M. tigrina</i>	2 00			
MEDINILLA.	Beautiful evergreen shrubs, producing profusely elegant flowers in terminal pendulous racemes ; require a moist and high temperature.			
<i>s M. Curtisi</i>	White flowers	\$0 50 to \$1 00		
<i>s M. magnifica</i>	Rosy pink flowers	50 to 2 00		
<i>s MEYENIA erecta.</i>	A continuous blooming plant, producing fine blue flowers.			
METROSIDEROS (<i>Callistemon</i>).	Evergreen trees, mostly with fine flowers ; from the Pacific Islands.			
<i>g M. florida variegata</i>	\$0 50 to \$1 00			
<i>g M. robusta</i>	50 to 1 00			
<i>g M. semperflorens</i>	25 to 1 00			
MUSA.	The well-known Banana family, of magnificent tropical leafage.			
<i>s M. Cavendishi</i>	The real Banana	\$1 00 to \$2 00		
<i>s M. Ensete.</i>	The majestic Abyssinian Banana, and the best species for greenhouse cultivation or outdoor decorations. Its rich, broad foliage is tougher than that of other varieties	1 50		

<i>s NEPENTHES Mastersii</i> , No. II. A new hybrid between <i>N. distillatoria</i> and <i>N. sanguinea</i> ; of exquisite beauty. See illustration, p. 61	\$3 50 to \$5 00
<i>s N. Morganiae</i> . See cut, page 61	3 50 to 5 00
<i>s N. Northiana</i> . Very large green pitcher, spotted with purple	15 00
<i>s N. Pattersonii</i> . See cut, page 61	2 50 to 4 00
<i>s N. picturata</i> . See cut, page 61	3 50 to 5 00
<i>s N. Rafflesiana</i> . The true East Indian species, remarkable for the long processes supporting the pitchers. This grand old species is still one of the best. It is one of the parents of all the really good hybrids we have today. See page 61	3 50 to 5 00
<i>s N. — insignis</i>	2 00 to 3 50
<i>s N. Siebrechtiana</i> . One of the grandest new hybrids yet introduced; a free and vigorous grower, producing its immense pitchers freely. It resembles <i>N. Amesiana</i> more than any other variety, though its pitchers are of lighter color, and the dent on side of each one makes the variety quite distinct. See page 61	5 00 to 10 00
<i>s N. Savageana</i> . Much like <i>N. Craigiana</i> , but differs from that variety in that the pitchers are not quite so long but broader, like those of <i>N. Hookeriana</i> . See illustration, page 61	3 50 to 5 00
<i>s N. Sedenii</i> . Light green pitchers, blotched brownish crimson; a fine hybrid. See full page illustration, page 61	2 00 to 3 50
<i>s N. Stewartii</i>	2 00 to 3 50
<i>s N. Taplini</i>	4 00 to 6 00
<i>s N. Tildeniana</i> . A fine hybrid, with gorgeous pitchers resembling <i>N. Siebrechtii</i> ; a very strong grower	4 00 to 6 00
<i>s N. Thorpeiana</i>	2 50 to 4 00
<i>s N. Veitchii</i> . (New.) Very large pitchers of a light green color	25 00
<i>s N. Wadleyana</i> . A remarkable hybrid, with long, narrow-necked mugs of a beautiful color	3 00 to 5 00
NIDULARIUM . Included by some with Karatas. All are beautiful South American Bromeliads, and valuable for decorative purposes.	
<i>s N. Mackayorum</i>	\$5 00
<i>s N. maculatum</i>	2 00
<i>s N. Meyendorfii</i>	2 00
<i>s N. princeps</i>	1 50
<i>s N. spectabilis</i> . See page 66	3 00
<i>s N. striatum</i> . For description, see New and Rare Plants, page 17	3 00
OPHIOPOGON Japonicus variegatus . A fine flowering and foliage plant; flowers violet-purple. Foliage finely variegated	\$1.
PANAX . Decorative plants of Aralia-like habit and moderately free growth; very ornamental and desirable for greenhouse or summer outdoor decorative uses.	
<i>s P. lepidum</i>	\$1 50 to \$2 50
<i>s P. nitidum</i>	1 50 to 2 50
<i>s P. Victoriae</i> (<i>Aralia</i>)	1 00 to 2 00

PANDANUS. Curious and valuable ornamental plants with glossy, spirally arranged leaves.

s P. Fosteriana \$1 00

s P. graminifolius \$0 50 to 1 00

s P. Javanicus variegatus 1 00 to 2 00

s P. utilis. Leaves rich green, with small red spines at the edges. See page 68 50 to 6 00

s P. Veitchii. Splendid long, narrow leaves of rich dark green, beautifully variegated with broad bands of pure white. Our immense stock of this plant enables us to supply symmetrical plants of any size 1 00 upward

PAVETTA. Fine ornamental shrubs, with handsome foliage.

s P. Bononica. Extra-fine leaves of shaded green, with crimson midribs and yellow blotches \$3 00

s P. Natalensis \$1 00 to 2 00

PHILODENDRON. See Stove and Greenhouse Climbers and Creepers. The species named below have superb foliage, much like that of the Alocasias.

s P. Andreanum. Finely colored leaves \$3 00 to \$5 00

s P. speciosum. Large, light green, leathery leaves 5 00 to 10 00

PHORMIUM. The Flax Lily or New Zealand Flax. Excellent greenhouse plants of distinct habit.

g P. Cookianum (*Colensoi*) *variegatum*. Has elegantly varied foliage \$1 00 to \$2 00

g P. tenax. A well-known form; has yellow or red flowers and dark green foliage, with red margin 1 00

g P. — atropurpureum. Elegant purple leaves 2 50

g P. — variegatum. Leaves striped yellow and white. See New and Rare Plants, page 8 1 00 to 2 50

g P. Veitchii. Has shorter leaves, handsomely striped 1 00 to 2 50

PHRYNIUM variegatum. A beautiful plant for table decorations; of dwarf habit, with small, light green leaves variegated with cream-white stripes. We have a large stock of this plant, and can supply it in all sizes. \$1 to \$2.

PHYLLANTHUS. A large genus, including many curious and very ornamental species.

s P. arbusculus (*macrophyllus*). A fine foliage plant, of rich and distinct character \$1 00

s P. emblica. For description, see New and Rare Plants, page 8 \$1 00 to 2 50

s P. glaucescens. See Novelties, page 8.

s P. rosea picta. A beautiful variety, with delicate rosy flowers 1 00

PHYLLOTÆNIUM Lindeni. A most beautiful foliage plant of the natural order of Aroidæa, with large Calla-like leaves of a beautiful velvety green, zebra-striped and veined with white. We have a fine stock of this plant, and can supply shapely specimens in different sizes at from \$1 to \$2.

PITCAIRNIA corallina. This grand plant is beautiful, not only when in flower, but at all times, because of its beautiful foliage, which makes it a striking bit of furniture for the house or conservatory. It grows freely, requiring a stove or hothouse temperature and plenty of water. See page 64. \$2.



A GROUP OF DECORATIVE PLANTS OF ESPECIAL ABILITY
TO WITHSTAND HARSHIPS.

(1) *Pitcairnia corallina.*

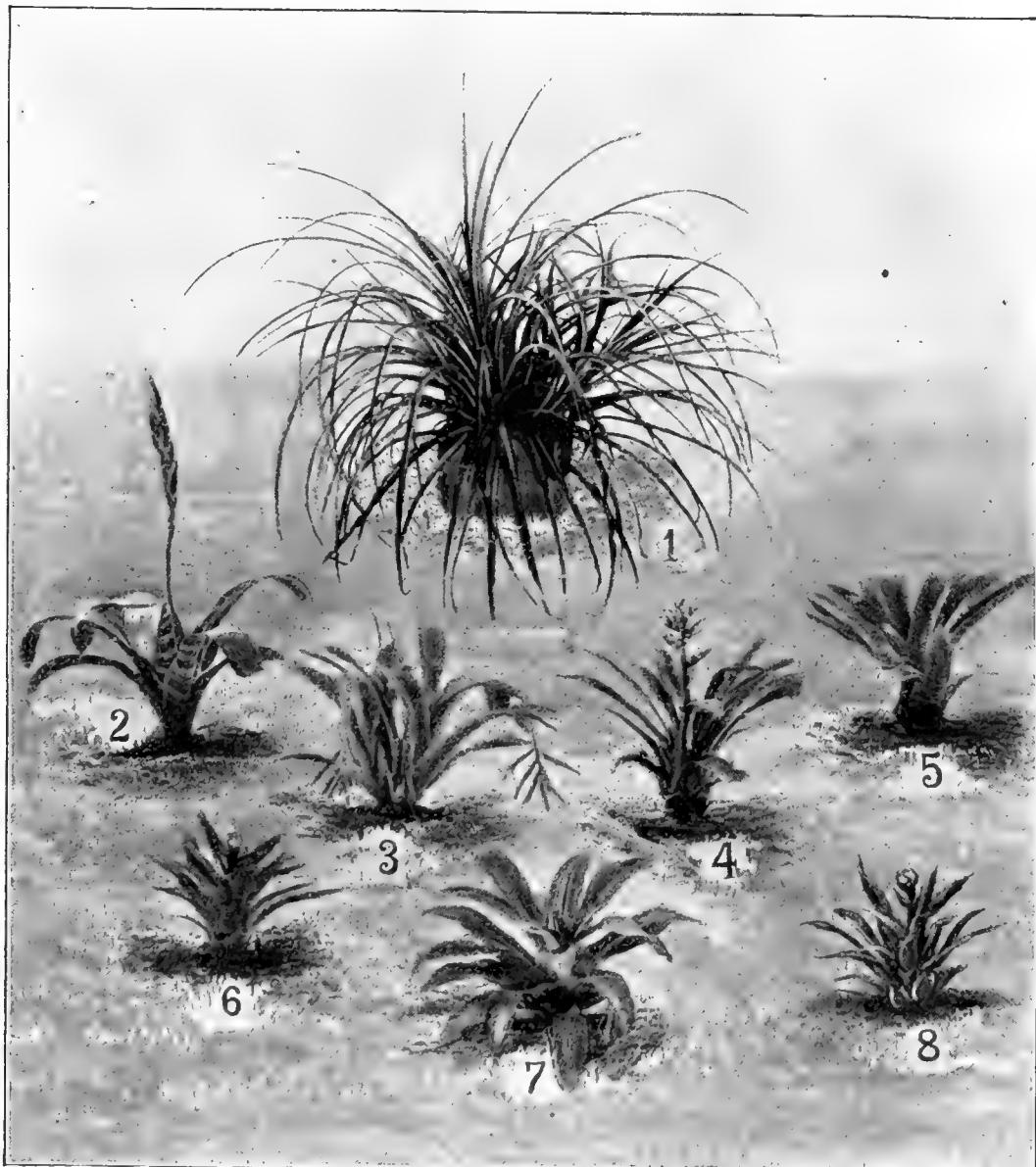
(2) *Aspidistra lurida* fol. variegata.

(3) *Sansevieria Zeylanica.*

(4) *Aspidistra lurida.*

* For descriptions and prices, see pages 54, 63 and 65.

<i>s</i> POINCIANA pulcherrima. A West Indian prickly shrub, with orange-yellow flowers of much beauty. \$1.		<i>g</i> SARRACENIA Drummondii. This is a tall-growing variety, with beautifully colored tall, upright pitchers, and with highly colored flowers. Requires a greenhouse temperature and plenty of water; is best grown in peat and moss, with plenty of good drainage	\$1 00 to \$1 50
POINSETTIA. The small flowers of these plants are surrounded by many brilliantly colored bracts, which give to them great beauty.		<i>g</i> S. — alba	1 00 to 1 50
<i>s</i> P. pulcherrima. Brilliant scarlet bracts at end of branches, sometimes a foot in width; most conspicuous and beautiful	\$0 50	<i>g</i> S. — flava. Varieties with white or pale yellow pitchers	1 00 to 1 50
<i>s</i> P. — alba. Creamy white bracts	75	<i>g</i> S. Mitchelliana. This is an elegant hybrid between <i>S. Drummondii rubra</i> and <i>S. purpurea</i>	1 50 to 3 00
<i>s</i> P. — flore pleno. A form with a double series of bracts of a deep scarlet	1 00	<i>g</i> S. purpurea. The common North American "Side-saddle Flower," or pitcher plant. Makes a splendid table plant when properly established for that purpose	50
POURRETIA argentea. A South American Bromeliad. See page 66	\$1 to \$2	<i>g</i> S. rubra	1 00 to 2 00
<i>s</i> PUYA heterophylla. Allied to the Pitcairnias; fine and showy flowers. \$1.		<i>g</i> S. Swaniiana. A very fine hybrid between <i>S. variolaris</i> and <i>S. purpurea</i> . 1 50 to 2 50	
REINWARDTIA tetragyna. See New and Rare Plants, page 19	\$1 50	<i>g</i> S. variolaris. A form with very dark colored leaves and green flowers	1 00 to 2 00
RHODODENDRONS. See separate department of Azaleas and Rhododendrons.		SCHISMATOGLOTTIS. Aroids, much prized for their beautiful leaves.	
RHOPALA (<i>Roupatia</i>). Showy flowering South American plants of shrubby form.		<i>s</i> Robelinia. Fine leaves, beautifully marked with silvery lines	\$1 00 to \$2 50
<i>R. aurea.</i> New	\$3 00	<i>s</i> Siamensis. A favorite decorative plant because of its neat, rather dwarf habit, and glossy, white-flecked leaves	3 00 to 5 00
<i>R. Carcovadensis</i> (<i>Pohlia</i>)	2 00	<i>s</i> SCUTELLARIA Mociniana. See New and Rare Plants, page 19	\$2 00
<i>R. Jonghei</i>	2 00	<i>g</i> SKIMMIA japonica var. A fine plant, with glossy variegated leaves, fragrant flowers and a profusion of red berries. 50 cents to \$1.	
ROHDEA. Plants valued for their handsome leaves, somewhat like those of the Aspidistra.		SONERILA. Dwarf-growing and beautiful greenhouse plants, with silvery dotted and veined foliage. The three last named, besides their ornamental foliage, have bright rose or purple flowers.	
<i>g</i> R. Japonica var	\$0 50 to \$1 00	<i>s</i> argentea	\$0 50 to \$1 00
<i>g</i> R. — macrophylla aurea marginata	50 to 1 00	<i>s</i> Hendersoni	50 to 1 00
RONDELETIA. Very free-flowering and showy plants		<i>s</i> marmorata	50 to 1 00
<i>s</i> R. anomata	\$0 50	<i>s</i> Margaritacea alba	50 to 1 00
<i>s</i> R. speciosa	1 00	<i>s</i> orientalis	
RUELLIA. The flowers of this genus are exceedingly bright and attractive, and borne quite freely. The plants are easily grown.		<i>s</i> picturata	50 to 1 00
<i>s</i> R. Devoniensis	\$0 50	<i>s</i> — picta	
<i>s</i> R. macrantha. Flowers magenta-pink, and borne in great clusters.	1 00	<i>s</i> — punctata	
<i>s</i> R. varians. Flowers bright blue; borne in winter	50	SPHEROXYNE (<i>Tococa</i>). Superb decorative plants, with wonderful foliage, elliptic in shape, and of extreme beauty in both texture and coloring.	
<i>s</i> SANCHEZIA nobilis. A plant fine in form and habit, with exquisite white-striped leaves. \$1.		<i>s</i> imperialis	\$3 00
SANSEVIERIA. Interesting plants from South Africa and the East Indies; the foliage is attractively variegated, and the flowers quite pretty.		<i>s</i> latifolia	3 00
<i>s</i> S. Guineensis	\$0 50	STADMANIA amabilis. An imposing decorative plant. \$2 to \$5.	
<i>s</i> S. Zeylanica. A tough and useful decorative plant		STRELITZIA. Regal plants, with strange and wonderfully brilliant flowers.	
See page 64	50	<i>s</i> Augusta	\$2 50 to \$5 00
SARRACENIA. A genus of very curious, half-hardy herbaceous perennials, remarkable especially for their odd pitcher-shaped leaves. They require to be grown in a moderately cool house, where a moist and close atmosphere is maintained, and should be potted in fibrous peat and sphagnum, with sufficient drainage to prevent any souring from the large quantity of water necessarily supplied while the plants are making their growth. The roots should never be allowed to become dry.		<i>s</i> reginae. (Bird of Paradise Flower)	1 00 to 2 50
<i>g</i> S. Atkinsoniana. A very distinct form, between <i>S. flava</i> and <i>S. purpurea</i>	\$1 50 to \$2 50	STREPTOCARPUS. The Cape Primrose. Pretty flowering plants from Africa and Madagascar.	
<i>g</i> S. Courtii. A magnificent new hybrid of remarkably distinct character; beautifully colored, and of good habit . . .	5 00	<i>s</i> rexii	\$0 50
		S. New Hybrids. Plants to bloom this season.	
		For description see Novelties, page 19	50



A COLLECTION OF BROMELIADS.

(1) Pourretia argentea. (3) Billbergia nutans. (5) Nidularium spectabilis. (7) Nidularium striatum.
(2) Tillandsia splendens major. (4) Nidularium Meyendorfii. (6) Tillandsia LaSalliana. (8) Vriesia brachystachys.

For prices and descriptions see Novelties, and also text in this department.



VRIESIA SPLENDENS. (See page 68.)

g SYMPLOCOS crataegoides. For description, see New and Rare Plants, page 19.

s TABERNEMONTANA coronaria H. pl. A beautiful flowering plant on the order of the Oleander, with handsome, white, double flowers. \$1.

s TACCA cristata (*Ataccia*). A distinct

Malayan plant \$1.50 to \$3.00

s T. pinnatifida. The South Sea Arrow-root plant 1.50 to 3.00

g TASMANIA (Drimys) aromatica. An evergreen tree, with pretty foliage, marked with transparent dots. \$1.

TERMINALIA. Handsome evergreen shrubs or trees.

s T. elegans \$1.50 to \$3.00

s T. elliptica 1.50 to 3.00

THEOPHRASTA. Impressive and decorative plants from South America.

s T. imperialis \$3.00 to \$5.00

s T. Jussaei 1.00 to 2.50

s T. longifolia (*Clavigia*) 1.00 to 2.50

v THEOPHRASTA latifolia \$2.00 to \$5.00

v T. macrophylla 2.00 to 3.00

TILLANDSIA. This large and important genus includes very many handsome and peculiar forms, with richly colored flowers. Some have also beautifully varied leaves, and the genus, as a whole, is most important for stovehouse decoration.

v T. bivalvata \$2.00 to \$3.50

s T. bracteata 75

v T. farinosa 50 to 1.00

s T. glaucophylla 25 to 1.00

v T. LaSaltiana. See New and Rare Plants, page 11

v T. Lindeni vera 1.00

v T. musaica. A remarkable species, with beautifully marbled leaves 5.00

v T. muscosa 2.00 to 3.50

v T. splendens major. For description, see New and Rare Plants, page 11; also for illustration, page 66.

TOXICOPHLEA spectabilis (*Winter Sweet*). Flowers white, in terminal and axillary corymbs, which form a very large, dense spray, frequently over two feet long; perfume sweet and powerful. The blooms are produced in spring; an interesting and valuable plant. \$1.50 to \$3.

T. Thunbergii \$2 00

TRADESCANTIA discolor. Fine plant, with purple leaves; an old favorite, not so often seen as it deserves to be \$0 25 to \$0 50

g T. Warscewiczii. A Dracæna-like plant, with fine foliage 50 to 1 50

URTICA Caracasana. Fine decorative plant, with pretty clustered flowers. 50 cts. to \$1.

g U. nivea \$0 50

g VIBURNUM tinus floribundus (*Laurustinus*). The Laurustinus, a handsome evergreen flowering shrub. 50 cents.

VRIESIA. This genus is now usually included with Tillandsia, which see, for characteristics.

s V. brachystachys. See page 66 \$2 00 to \$3 00

s V. guttata 2 00 to 3 50

s V. heliconoides 2 00 to 3 50

s V. hieroglyphica Leaves marbled and banded with brownish violet 3 50 to 5 00

s V. psittacina 1 50

s V. splendens. A singularly beautiful plant, with intense purple bracts, yellow flowers and superb leaves banded with rich dark brown. See illustration, page 67 1 50



MUSA ENSETE. (See page 62.)

BULBS AND TUBERS FOR STOVE AND GREENHOUSE CULTURE.

MANY OF our most showy and brilliant flowering plants have bulbous or tuberous roots, which, with but a minimum of care, are very free of bloom. Our Amaryllids will be found worthy of especial attention; we make a specialty of this superb genus, and are headquarters for it. Some of the species are peculiarly adapted to house culture, thriving exceedingly well in an ordinary window, and presenting their brilliant flowers in winter and early spring. We have many rare species, and grow them to great perfection at our Tropical Nurseries in Trinidad. The beautiful new hybrids are fine for early forcing.

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus.	A very fine blue flowering plant of easy cultivation	\$0 50 to \$1 00
A. — albidus.	A white flowering variety, with beautiful blooms	1 00
AMARYLLIS. Including <i>Hippeastrum</i> .	A superb genus of gorgeous flowering bulbous plants, of the greatest beauty and value for house culture. The lovely and showy flowers are of great range of color, and many of the hybrids are of such richness as to make it almost impossible to do them justice. Our tropical nurseries at Trinidad give us superior opportunities for the rapid and perfect growth of Amaryllis.	
A. aulica.	The "Lily of the Palace." A species with large and extremely handsome flowers of crimson, green and purple	\$1 00
A. — platyvetæ.	A very fine species of the utmost elegance	2 50
A. Belladonna.	A very ornamental species, with gorgeous heads of flowers, ranging from white to a purplish hue	\$1 00 to 3 00
A. Catherine Waterbury.	A splendid hybrid. See New and Rare Plants, page 5	3 00
A. Dutch Hybrids.	. . . . .	1 00
A. English Hybrids.	In finest sorts	1 50
A. equestre.	A grand old species	25
A. — major.	A showy variety	50
A. (<i>Sprekelia</i>) formosissima.	. . . . .	25
A. Graveana.	Richly colored	1 00
A. hybrida, Empress of India.	Two new and	
A. — Thomas Speed.	rare hybrid bulbs from the West Indies; fine bulbs, certain to bloom immediately	1 00
A. Johnsoni.	A well-known sort, with dull red flowers, striped white; an abundant bloomer, and especially fine for house culture	25
A. Mrs. Col. Cruger.	A new hybrid. For description, see New and Rare Plants, page 5	3 00
A. pardinum.	A splendid species; flowers rich cream, dotted with crimson	1 50
A. — Hybrids.	In several fine sorts	2 00
A. reticulatum.	Beautiful pink and white flowers; leaves have white mid-ribs	1 50
A. — Hybrids.	In fine sorts	2 00
A. rubra striata.	For description, see New and Rare Plants, page 5	3 00
A. Trinidad Hybrids.	Many fine varieties grown in our own nurseries in the West Indies	1 00

AMARYLLIS vittata.	The typical species; flowers clear white, with double red stripes in each segment; a splendid sort	\$0 30
A. — Hybrids.	The finest assortment	1 00
A. — Regiae.	Hybrids; fine bulbs	1 00
ARUM sanctum.	The Black Calla	1 00
BEGONIAS, Tuberous.	For pot plants as well as for bedding, these Begonias are superb. The four named varieties offered below are especially fine. For descriptions of them, see New and Rare Plants, pages 15 and 16.	
B. Baumannii	. . . . .	\$1 00
B. fulgens	. . . . .	50
B. Martianna pulcherrima	. . . . .	1 50
B. excelsior	. . . . .	1 00
B. Best Single Varieties.	All colors, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.	
B. Best Double Varieties.	All colors, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.	
BRUNSVIGIA.	Very showy greenhouse bulbs from the Cape of Good Hope. They have handsome red flowers.	
B. falcata.	Peculiar sickle-shaped leaves	\$2 00
B. Josephinae.	Handsome scarlet flowers	5 00
CALLA.	See Richardia.	
COSTUS.	Stove plants of easy culture, with fleshy leaves, tuberous roots, and beautiful spikes of flowers.	
C. musaica	. . . . .	\$1 00
C. zebrina.	Leaves shaded green and dark red	\$0 50 to 1 00
CRINUM.	Admirable greenhouse bulbous plants, with large, lily-like flowers of brilliant and delicate colors.	
C. amabile.	Beautiful rosy crimson flowers	\$2 00
C. Americanum.	Large pure white, very fragrant flowers, borne in umbels of three to six	1 50
C. capense (<i>Amaryllis longifolia</i>).	A hardy species, requiring only light protection in winter; flowers very beautiful	25
C. nobile	. . . . .	5 00
C. ornatum	. . . . .	2 00
CYCLAMEN.	A grand genus of greenhouse plants, producing quaintly elegant and lovely flowers well above the cordate, leathery, silver-splashed leaves.	
C. persicum.	Extra-large tubers, 25 c. ea., \$2.50 per doz.	
C. — giganteum, Rose Hill Strain.	The very best forms and colorings yet produced are included in this strain of our own selection. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.	



GLOXINIA.

EUCHARIS. The Amazonian Lily, also called "Star of Bethlehem." Greenhouse bulbs, producing lovely white, fragrant flowers several times during the year. We offer bulbs which can be guaranteed to flower promptly. They are now very popular for growing for cut-flowers.

E. Amazonica (grandiflora). The best known species \$0 50

E. candida. A lovely sort 50

E. Mastersii. A fine new species 1 00

E. Sanderiana. Another new Eucharis 75

FREESIA. Greenhouse bulbs, producing fine spikes of delicately beautiful and very fragrant flowers in winter.

F. Leichtlini. Yellow or cream. \$1 per doz.

F. refracta alba. Pure white flowers. This species is very largely grown and forced. \$1 per doz.

GLOXINIA. Superb summer-blooming bulbs, with rich or velvety foliage, and flowers of extreme beauty, rivaling the best Orchids, and ranging in color from pure white through all shades to deep purple and crimson, spotted and marked. Blooming freely when other flowers are scarce, they are doubly valued, either for decorations or cutting.

G. (Sinningia) speciosa Hybrids. Excellent large flowering varieties in all shades of color, each 25 cts. Six fine varieties for \$1.25, twelve fine varieties for \$2.

GRIFFINIA. Brazilian bulbs, with showy blue and rose-colored flowers of fine and gracefullform.

G. Blumenavia. White flowers, streaked pale rose \$1 00

G. hyacinthina. Delicate blue and white flowers. 1 00

IMANTOPHYLLUM (Clivia). Magnificent spring and summer-blooming plants, with large umbels of brilliant flowers that remain perfect a long time, and strap-like, leathery leaves.

I. miniatum. Deep orange flowers; blooms early in spring \$1 00

L. — grandiflorum.	New. Flowers larger and of deeper color than in the type	1 00
I. nobilis.	A grand variety	1 50
I. — New Hybrids	. . . . .	2 00
LYCORIS.	Greenhouse bulbs, belnging to the order of Amaryllids. The flowers have wavy, upward spreading petals, and are extremely pretty.	
L. aurea.	A rare bulb from China; the golden yellow, funnel-shaped flowers appear before the leaves, in November and December, and are about the size of <i>Amaryllis Johnsonii</i> . For florists' use and for cut-flower purposes they are well adapted	\$2 00
L. radiata (<i>Nerine japonica</i>).	Smaller in flower than the foregoing, and of a deep pink color	1 50
ORNITHOGALUM.	These plants are commonly called "Star of Bethlehem," and are widely grown.	
O. Arabicum.	White flowers, with dark center \$0 30	
O. aureum.	Yellow flowers, in large umbels; the finest of the genus	50
OXALIS.	Pretty basket plants, with clover-like foliage and abundant flowers of white, pink and yellow. Best varieties, 25 cts. per doz.	
O. floribunda	. . . . .	\$0 25
O. — var. alba	. . . . .	50
O. lutea.	Flowers yellow	25
PANCRATIUM.	Very fine bulbous plants, producing lovely lily-like flowers of different colors.	
P. ovatum.	A fine species, with broad leaves; from Trinidad	\$1 00
P. Carribeum.	True	1 00
RICHARDIA (<i>Calla</i>).	Well-known favorite plants of easy growth and tropical appearance.	
R. Æthiopica.	Pure white, queenly flowers, produced in winter and spring	\$0 25
R. albo maculata.	White-flecked foliage	25
R. hastata.	Yellow flowers	
R. nana.	The new Dwarf Calla, "Little Gem"	35
UTRICULARIA montana. (Bladderwort.)	Pretty and curious white and yellow flowers. \$1.	
VALLOTA purpurea.	The Scarborough Lily. An Amaryllid, with beautiful red flowers, produced in summer. 30 cents.	



DWARF CALLA.

STOVE AND GREENHOUSE CLIMBERS AND CREEPERS.

VINES are indispensable in all decorative arrangements, and lend grace and beauty which cannot be supplied otherwise. Many have very handsome flowers, while others are attractive for their beautiful foliage. We include species that require different degrees of heat, and have distinguished them, for convenience, as follows: (g) indicates plants needing greenhouse temperature; (s) indicates plants for stove or hothouse.

ABUTILON. The trailing Abutilons flower quite as freely as the shrubby forms, and are very graceful and pretty for vases, baskets or brackets.	
<i>g A. Eclipse.</i> Beautifully variegated foliage	\$0 50
<i>g A. megapotamicum</i>	50
<i>g A. — variegata</i>	50
g ADIANTUM caudatum. Especially fine for hanging baskets and vases. 50 cents.	
ÆSCHYNANTHUS. Handsome basket-plants, with fragrant, odd and attractive flowers, and fine, deep green leaves.	
<i>s A. grandiflorus.</i> Crimson and orange flowers \$0 50	
<i>s A. Lobbianus.</i> Rich scarlet flowers	50
<i>s A. pulcher.</i> Bright scarlet flowers	50
ALLAMANDA. Fine stove climbers, with handsome flowers of beautiful form and evergreen foliage.	
<i>s A. grandiflora.</i> New and rare; of rather dwarf habit and short growth, with large, showy flowers . \$1 00	
<i>s A. Hendersonii</i>	50
<i>s A. magnifica odorata.</i> See New and Rare Plants, page 6	5 00
<i>s A. nerifolia</i>	50
<i>s A. nobilis</i>	50
ANTHERICUM. The two species named below are fine for baskets and vases.	
<i>g A. Californicum</i> var.	\$0 50
<i>g A. vittata</i> var.	50
ARISTOLOCHIA. Quick-growing climbers, with odd and beautiful flowers and luxuriant foliage.	
<i>s A. corymbifera</i>	\$1 00
<i>s A. elegans.</i> Richly spotted, handsome flowers, with no unpleasant odor	\$1 00
<i>s A. ridicula.</i> Grotesque, monkey-like flowers. See New and Rare Plants, page 13	2 50
ASPARAGUS. To this genus belong some of the most beautiful and elegant feathery foliage plants for cutting or decorating. They lend grace and delicacy to any groups in which they are judiciously planted. The foliage, when cut, is also much more enduring than any fern.	
<i>g A. decumbens.</i> New	\$1 00
<i>g A. plumosus.</i> A beautiful climber, with rather flat foliage, finely divided	\$0 50 to 1 00
<i>g A. — nanus.</i> An elegant dwarf form, forming fine pot plants	\$1 00 to 2 00
<i>g A. procumbens</i>	1 00
<i>g A. retrofractus arborescens.</i> See New and Rare Plants, page 6	3 00
g ASPARAGUS tenuissimus. The most widely grown, and a climber of extreme value. Its lovely foliage has been described as "so much emerald mist," yet it is of wire-like strength and endurance when cut. 25 to 75 cents.	
g BEGONIA glaucophylla scandens. An exquisite drooping basket-plant, with delicate salmon flowers. 25 cents.	
BIGNONIA. Splendid climbing plants, producing richly colored and handsome flowers, usually in panicles.	
<i>g B. aquinoxialis.</i> A new half-hardy climber from Cayenne. The clear yellow flowers are borne freely and in racemes	\$0 50 to \$1 00
<i>B. grandiflora superba.</i> See New and Rare Plants, page 11	2 00
<i>s B. magnifera.</i> Very handsome species, with flowers ranging from rich purplish crimson to mauve	1 50
<i>s B. regalis.</i> See New and Rare Plants, page 16 .	3 50
<i>g B. venusta</i>	50
BOUGAINVILLEA. Grand climbing shrubs, from the South Sea Islands. The foliage is luxuriant, while the inconspicuous flowers are surrounded by large and showy bracts of brilliant colors.	
<i>g B. glabra</i>	\$0 50 to \$1 00
<i>g B. fulgens.</i> See New and Rare Plants, page 16.	
<i>g B. speciosa</i>	1 00
<i>g B. spectabilis</i>	\$0 50 to 1 00
<i>g B. splendens</i>	1 00
CAMPSIDIUM filicifolium. A very handsome and well-known climber, with rich orange flowers. 25 cts.	
CISSUS. Beautiful climbing foliage plants, with richly variegated leaves.	
<i>s C. Amazonica</i>	\$0 50
<i>s C. Antracticus.</i> A very valuable climbing plant, with glossy cordate leaves; excellent for covering walls. The plant stands any rough treatment, and can be used like ivy in dark and shady places	50
<i>s C. argentea</i>	50
<i>s C. discolor.</i> The familiar, handsome species	50
CLERODENDRON. A valuable genus of ornamental plants, some of which are of a climbing habit.	
<i>s C. Balfouri.</i> Flowers scarlet and white	\$0 50
<i>s C. macrosiphon</i>	1 00
<i>s C. odorata.</i> See <i>Volkameria odorata</i>	1 00
<i>s C. Thomsonae.</i> A beautiful climber, with very handsome scarlet and white flowers	50

<i>g COBÆA scandens variegata.</i>	A variegated form of the old, superb, well-known climber, with large, bell-shaped purple flowers.	50 cents.
COMBRETUM.	Climbing plants, with evergreen leaves and brilliant flowers.	
<i>s C. coccineum</i>		\$1.00
<i>s C. purpureum</i>		75
DIOSCOREA.	The Dioscoreas are all rapid-growing climbers, with handsome foliage. The two named below are especially beautiful for greenhouse or conservatory decoration.	
<i>s D. discolor.</i>	Leaves finely mottled with several shades of green	\$0.50
<i>s D. multicolor metallica.</i>	Beautifully varied foliage of bronze and copper	50
DIPLADENIA.	Most ornamental stove twining plants, with showy rose and purple flowers.	
<i>s D. amabilis</i>		\$1.00
<i>s D. atropurpureum</i>		1.00
<i>s D. Bearleyana</i>		1.00
<i>s D. splendens</i>		1.00
<i>g FICUS stipulata (repens).</i>	A fine climber, with small glossy leaves; attaches itself to walls, and is also good for baskets.	25 cents.
<i>g FUCHSIA procumbens.</i>	A pretty creeper from New Zealand, with yellow and blue flowers, followed by very ornamental crimson berries	\$0.50
<i>g F. Trailing Queen.</i>	A beautiful new drooping variety	50
GAZANIA splendens.	A handsome trailer, with bright orange flowers.	25 cents.
<i>g GLECHOMA hederacea var.</i>	A fine-leaved, variegated form of this well-known creeper.	50 cents.
<i>s GLORIOSA superba.</i>	Ornamental plant, with peculiar and handsome red and orange flowers.	\$1.
<i>g HEDERA Helix.</i>	The true Ivy, and among the most useful, permanent and valuable climbers grown. In several fine varieties, each	25 cents.
HEXACENTRIS.	A splendid genus of climbing plants. By some botanists classed with Thunbergia.	
<i>s H. coccinea.</i>	Red and rosy orange flowers	\$0.50
<i>s H. Mysorensis.</i>	Yellow flowers	50
HOYA.	The "Wax Flowers" are ornamental flowering plants, mostly of climbing habit, with very handsome and peculiar wax-like flowers.	
<i>s H. bella</i>		\$0.50
<i>s H. carinosa.</i>	The well-known form	50
<i>s H. — fol. var.</i>	Has variegated leaves	1.00
<i>s H. imperialis</i>		1.00
<i>s H. Paxtoni</i>		1.00
IPOMOEA.	Elegant rapid-growing and free-blooming vines, valuable for summer planting in the open air.	
<i>g I. Horsfalliae.</i>	Deep glossy rose color	\$1.00
<i>g I. Learii.</i>	Very bright blue flowers	50
<i>g I. Lindleyana</i>		50
<i>g I. Mexicana vera.</i>	White flowers	50
ISOLEPIS pygmæa (<i>Scirpus gracilis</i>).	A pretty basket or vase plant.	25 cents.
JASMINUM.	Elegant climbers, with beautiful and sweet flowers.	
<i>s J. gracillimum</i>		\$0.50
<i>s J. grandiflorum</i>		50
<i>s J. — flore pleno</i>		50
<i>s J. sambac fl. pl.</i>		50
<i>s J. — Duchess of Orleans</i>		50
KLENA.	The two species named below are pretty and popular basket and vase plants.	
<i>K. articulata</i>		\$0.25
<i>K. suspensa</i>		25
LANTANA delicatissima.	For brackets, baskets, etc.	25 cents.
LAPAGERIA.	Most beautiful greenhouse climbing shrubs, bearing lovely pendent, waxy flowers; very popular in England.	
<i>g L. alba.</i>	A very beautiful form, with spotless white flowers; an admirable contrast to the typical species, and will form a splendid ornament in a warm greenhouse.	\$2.50, \$5, \$15.
<i>g L. rosea.</i>	Rich rosy crimson flowers.	\$1.50 to \$5.
<i>g L. — superba.</i>	Flowers rich rosy crimson, large, pendulous in the axils of the upper leaves, solitary or few, produced in great abundance, and remaining in full beauty several months. The Lapagerias are beautiful plants of a partly climbing habit, and though very popular in England, are not well-known here. We have a large stock of this fine climber. See illustration, page 73.	\$1.50, \$5, \$15.
<i>g L. — Nash Court var.</i>	New.	\$5.
LINARIA Cymbalaria.	A delicate little basket, vase or bracket plant.	25 cents.
LYGODIUM	and other similar forms, for baskets, etc., see Ferns and Selaginellas.	
<i>g L. scandens.</i>	A beautiful climbing fern	\$0.25
MANETTIA.	Flowering climbers of beauty and value.	
<i>s M. bicolor.</i>	The hothouse species; flowers bright scarlet and yellow	\$0.25
<i>g M. cordifolia.</i>	A profuse flowering species; scarlet flowers	25
<i>g MAURANDYA Barclayana.</i>	The well-known summer climber; a rapid-growing and handsome vine.	
	50 cents.	
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.	Creeping plants, with bright green, glistening foliage; for edging beds or baskets.	
<i>g M. cordifolium var.</i>		\$0.25
<i>g M. — spectabile</i>		25
<i>g MYRSIPHYLLOM (<i>Medeola</i>) asparagoides (Smilax).</i>	The well known ornamental climber, now used in enormous quantities for all decorative work. Its glossy, dust-resisting foliage is beautiful.	25 cents.
PASSIFLORA.	Superb climbing vines, with entirely distinct, handsome and attractive flowers, and mostly rich foliage. Should be in every collection.	
<i>g P. caerulea.</i>	A lovely blue-flowered species, of fine habit; hardy if protected	\$0.50
<i>g P. — alba (Constance Elliott).</i>	One of the best flowering vines; hardy with slight protection	50
<i>g P. Pfordtii</i>		25
<i>g P. princeps (racemosa).</i>	Deep red or scarlet flowers	50



LAPAGERIA ROSEA SUPERBA. (See page 72.)

s **PASSIFLORA quadrangularis.** A beautiful and robust growing species, with large leaves; white and purple fragrant flowers \$0 25

P. violacea. A beautiful and floriferous species, with fine, large violet-blue flowers 1 00

PAULLINIA thalictrifolia argentea. A beautiful climbing plant, with pale pink flowers. \$1.

g **PELARGONIUM peltatum.** Fine basket and vase plants, in several beautiful sorts. 50 cents.

g **PHASEOLUS Caracalla.** The "Climbing Snail Flower." Has odd purple and yellow flowers. 50 c.

PHILODENDRON. A genus of climbing shrubs and small trees with large leaves, from Tropical America.

s **P. giganteum (pinnatifida)** \$0 75 to \$1 50

s **PHILODENDRON bipinnatifidum.** A remarkable and unsurpassed decorative plant of a robust habit and fine dark green, dissected leaves; should not be neglected in any collection. It is also useful for outdoor decorations during summer . . . \$5 00 to \$10 00

s **P. nobile** 2 50 to 5 00

s **P. pertusum (Monstera deliciosa).** A superb tropical climber for a stove-house; the leaves are very large, and curiously cut and perforated . . . 1 00 to 3 00

s **P. Sellowii.** Another grand decorative plant, with bright green, large, deeply sinuated leaves, in form like a gigantic oak leaf; very ornamental and rare; a beautiful plant 3 00 to 5 00

POTHOS.	Tall climbing shrubs, with many branches.
s P. argenteus	..... \$0 50 to \$1 00
s P. argyraea.	Much like a small Philodendron, with white mottled leaves and pretty flowers 50 to 1 00
RHYNCHOSPERMUM.	Evergreen climbers, with dark, glossy leaves; clusters of fragrant flowers; free-blooming and of rapid growth.
g R. jasminoides.	A fine plant, bearing beautiful white sweet-scented flowers \$0 25
g R. — alba	..... 25
g R. variegatum.	A form with variegated leaves 35
g RUSSELIA scoparia (juncea).	A fine basket plant, with drooping sprays of brilliant scarlet flowers. \$1.
g SOLANUM jasminoides fol. var.	A fine greenhouse twiner, with variegated leaves. 25 cents.
s STEPHANOTIS floribunda.	A grand old stove climber, producing exquisite white flowers, most deliciously scented; universally admired and sought after. \$1.
g STIGMAPHYLLON ciliatum.	The Golden Butterfly Vine of Brazil. A rapid climber, with pretty golden yellow flowers. \$1.
TACSONIA.	Splendid climbers, resembling Passion flowers in many particulars.
g T. floribunda	..... \$0 50
g T. manicata.	Scarlet flowers 50
g T. molissima	..... 50
g T. Van-Volkemii.	Very showy scarlet flowers 50
g TESTUDINARIA elephantipes.	The oddly formed base of stem which give this plant its name of Elephant's Foot, is surmounted by a graceful twining growth. \$1.

g **TECOMA Capensis.** One of the best species of a superb race of climbers; large, orange-scarlet flowers. 30 cents.

THUNBERGIA. A genus of valuable climbers, including many handsome species.

g **T. affinis.** See New and Rare Plants, page 19.

g **T. chrysops** \$0 50

g **T. fragrans.** Beautiful white, fragrant flowers 50

g **T. grandiflora.** Blue flowers; fine 50

s **TORENIA Asiatica.** A beautiful creeping plant, with delicate blue and white flowers borne in profusion all summer. 50 cents.

TRADESCANTIA. Fine creeping plants; most excellent for baskets or vases, and also for growing on the surface of large pots containing specimen palms, etc. Being sub-aquatic, they will grow freely in a very moist place.

g **T. virides vittata.** Green leaves \$0 25

g **T. Warscewiczii** 50

g **T. zebrina multicolor.** Varied foliage 50

TROPÆOLUM. Very elegant climbers for summer blooming; few more decorative and effective vines are grown.

g **T. Lobbianum, in var.** \$0 25

g **T. majus fl. pl.** 25

g **T. minus** 25

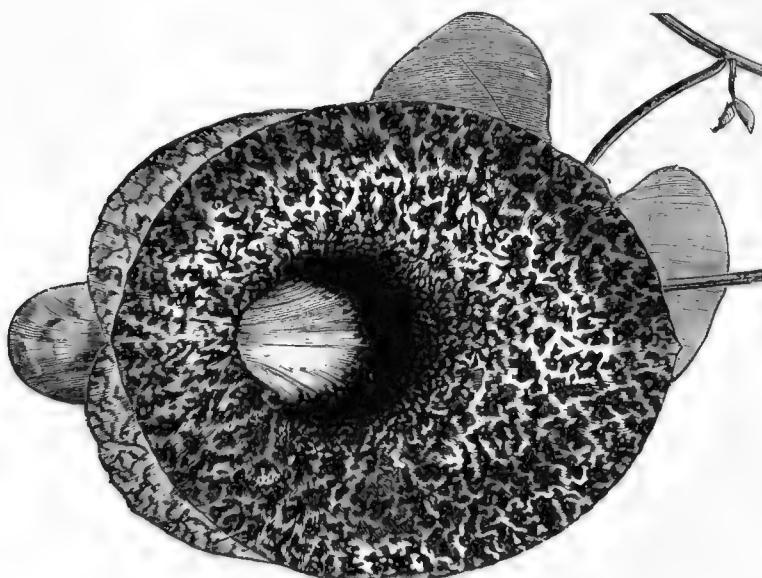
g **T. pentaphyllum** 25

g **T. tricolorum (Jaratti)** 50

s **VANILLA aromatica.** A climbing orchid, from which are obtained the vanilla beans of commerce. \$1.50 to \$5.

g **VINCA major.** For baskets and vases; a trailer. In sorts, each 50 cents.

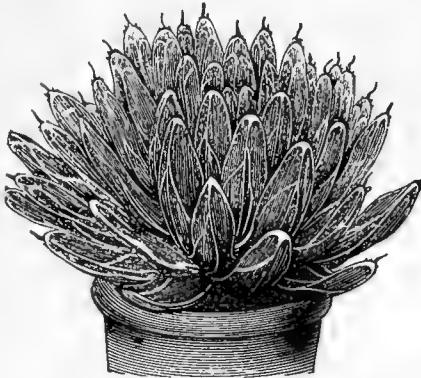
VOLKAMERIA odorata. A handsome greenhouse climber. \$1.



ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS. (See page 71.)

SUCCULENT PLANTS.

Including Agaves, Aloes, Echeverias, Euphorbias, Mesembryanthemums, Rocheas, Sansevierias, Sedums, Sempervivums and Cactuses.

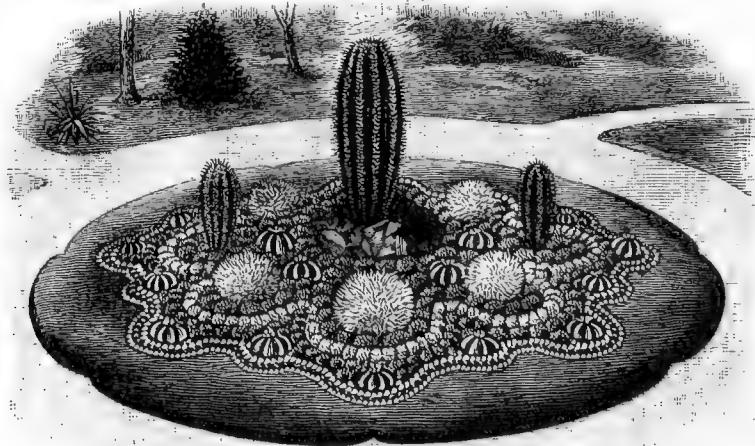


SUCCULENT plants are useful in many situations, both indoors and in the garden or on the lawn. They are especially available for rockeries, and lend themselves to outdoor bedding in sunny places in a most distinct and effective way. Nearly all of the Agaves and many of the Aloes, and others of the robust habit, make handsome ornamental plants on lawns, or for decorating entrances, balconies, etc., affording a most admirable contrast to the tropical foliage plants, while the extreme beauty and regularity of "carpet" or "ribbon" beds wrought out with Echeverias as the principal factor is well-known. Many of the Cactuses and Mesembryanthemums are noted for their brilliant and beautiful flowers, of great range of color and form, and often richly fragrant; while the strange and wonderful shapes and habits of the Euphorbias, Stapelias and Crassulas win for them much admiration.

This class of plants is rapidly returning to public favor, and has the great merit of requiring a minimum of care and attention from the planter. We keep in stock all select ornamental forms of succulent plants, and furnish a descriptive price-list to all who ask for it.

Select Collections of Cactuses.

The order Cactaceæ includes many separate genera of succulent plants—Cereus, Echinocactus, Echinocereus, Epiphyllum, Mammillaria, Phyllocactus, Pilocereus, Rhipsalis, etc. The different types and varieties are wonderfully varied and curious, and the majority are very ornamental. The prices for Cactuses vary from 25 cents to \$1, according to size and variety. We furnish prices, together with a descriptive list, upon application.



CACTUS USED FOR CARPET BEDDING.

A Bed of Cactuses, such as is here represented, is most unique and attractive in appearance, and requires but a minimum of attention if planted in a dry and sunny spot. Prices for sufficient plants for such beds will be given on application.

We will select twelve distinct varieties, including the best species, for \$3, \$5 and \$10, according to size and varieties. To those desiring to form collections of greater extent, we will be pleased to supply lists of the best species, with prices. Cactuses for bedding will be supplied, also, at very moderate prices, by the dozen or hundred.

VI.

FERNS AND SELAGINELLAS.

NO COLLECTION of plants is complete without Ferns and Mosses. Their beautiful foliage seems especially fitted to combine with all brilliant and lovely flowers ; and to supplement the majestic elegance of the Palms and Cycads, we have the large tree forms. A vast variety there is, too, among them, from the delicate, transparent green fronds of the finer Adiantums to the bold and handsome foliage of the Nephrolepis and Pteris ; or from the lovely Selaginellas, carpeting the ground, to the stately and tall Tree Ferns.

The appreciation of Ferns has increased vastly of late years, and they are now extensively used for all decorative purposes, and in all elegant floral work. Our extensive and carefully grown stock affords ample opportunity for buyers to select any forms which may please their fancy or suit their convenience. New and really valuable species are constantly being added to our stock. These will be found in New and Rare Plants.

ADIANTUM. A large genus of handsome tropical and sub-tropical Ferns, commonly known as "Maiden-hair" Ferns, with light, filmy fronds and slender, glossy black stems. Their value is well known, and they are appreciated the world over.

A. affine	.....	\$0 25
A. amabile	.....	50
A. Bausei	.....	1 00
A. bellum. Dwarf and compact	.....	50
A. Capillus-Veneris. A distinct and beautiful form of the real Maiden-hair Fern of Great Britain	.....	25
A. —— var. <i>grande</i>. A form with large leaflets, and of robust growth ; resembles a miniature <i>A. Farleyense</i>	.....	75
A. —— <i>imbricata</i>. See New and Rare Plants, page 5	.....	2 00
A. caudatum. A fine species for baskets	.....	50
A. ciliatum (<i>Edgworthii</i>). Of peculiar beauty, in the way of <i>A. caudatum</i> ; on the ends of the pendulous growth young plants are produced ; an excellent plant for baskets	.....	\$0 75 to 1 50
A. concinnum. For basket and table work	.....	50
A. cuneatum. Probably more widely grown than any other Adiantum, especially for cutting ; a very excellent and beautiful species	.....	25
A. —— <i>grandiceps</i>. A crested form	.....	50
A. curvatum	.....	50
A. decorum. Of beautiful habit, with large leaflets ; a fine decorative species	.....	50
A. excisum multifidum. Elegant tassel-like foliage	.....	50
A. Farleyense. One of the most beautiful varieties, and the queen of the Maiden-hair Ferns ; the pinnules are large but delicate, and the coloring is exquisite. See p. 77 . . . \$1 00 to 2 50		
A. formosum. Robust and tall-growing	.....
A. fragrantissima	.....	1 00
A. gracillimum. Foliage minute, finely divided, and of an exquisite color ; of a delicate and misty appearance, and always admired. The finest form of the Adiantums	.....

ADIANTUM macrophyllum. Distinct and large	\$0 75
A. Moorei. One of the finest Ferns for baskets	.. 50
A. Owenii	..... 1 00
A. palmatum. Very distinct, and of noble appearance ; the large pinnules produce a palm-like appearance, which gives the plant a striking beauty	..... \$0 50 to 2 00
A. princeps. Very graceful and fine	..... 1 00
A. Peruvianum. Very tall and large-leaved ; an easily grown species of great beauty	..... 50
A. rhodophyllum. One of the most beautiful new varieties, with reddish colored fronds	..... 1 00
A. rubellum. The fronds of this choice and beautiful Fern are of a rich crimson tint when young, changing to light green, edged pink as they grow old	..... 1 00
A. Sanetæ Catherinæ. A robust-growing and very useful species	..... 25
A. Siebrechti. For description see New and Rare Plants, page 5	..... 2 00
A. speciosum	..... 50
A. trapeziforme. A very fine species, with elegant fronds and large pinnæ	..... 75
A. Victoriae. A lovely Fern, of dwarf and compact growth	..... 50
A. venustum	..... 1 00
A. Williamsii	..... 1 00
ANEMIA villosa. A handsome, tropical American Fern, rare and distinct.	\$1.50
ASPIDIUM. The "Shield Ferns" form a group alike useful and beautiful.	
A. decurrens. A robust and remarkable species	.\$1 50
A. molle	..... 50
A. Plumierii	..... 75
ASPLENIUM. A large and widely distributed genus, including many species of great beauty and value.	
A. affine	..... \$1 00
A. Belangerii. Has finely divided fronds	..... 75
A. formosum	..... 1 00
A. obtusilobum. A fine creeping species, from the Fiji Islands ; excellent for hanging baskets	.. 50
A. palmatum (<i>Hemionitis</i>)	..... 1 00



ADIANTUM FARLEYENSE. (See page 76.)

ASPLENENDRIUM strictum. A new hybrid Fern. See New and Rare Plants, page 6. \$2.

BLECHNUM. An attractive and valuable genus of stove Ferns of distinct habit, being rather upright in growth.

B. Brazilense. A very fine and decorative variety for sub-tropical gardening \$0 25 to \$0 50

B. — var. coreovadense. Of compact and robust growth 50 to 1 00

B. occidentale. From the West Indies and South America 1 00

CHEILANTHES elegans. This is the Lace Fern, and is a very graceful species. \$1.

DAVALLIA. The Davallias are among the best of our decorative Ferns, and possess marked peculiarities of habit. They may be distinguished by their creeping rhizomes.

D. Fijensis. A fine species, with lace-like and gracefully arching fronds. See illustration, p. 80 . \$1 00

D. Mooreana. Exquisitely beautiful; one of the choicest species 1 00

DOODIA superba. A pretty, dwarf-growing green-house Fern; valuable in collections. \$1.

DORYOPTERIS palmata. A pretty Fern, sometimes classed with Pteris. 50 cents.

GLEICHENIA. These Ferns have finely divided fronds, and being neat and peculiar in habit, are useful for table decoration, basket-work, cutting, etc.

G. dicarpa \$1 50 to \$2 00

G. — longipinnata 3 50 to 5 00

GYMNOGRAMME. A class of very handsome Ferns, including many forms with delicately divided fronds. Commonly called Gold and Silver Ferns.

G. chrysophylla. The Gold Fern. See page 78 . \$0 50

G. Peruviana (argyrophylla). This is the genuine Silver Fern 50

G. schizophylla gloriaea. New; a beautiful variety, with long, graceful fronds and narrow segments; a fine plant for baskets and table-work. The very handsomest Fern in cultivation. See illustration, page 80 1 00

LASTREA. A genus of easy growing Ferns, with species of great beauty; often classed with Nephrodium.

L. aristata variegata (Polystichum). This beautiful Fern has a broad band of yellowish green running through the pinnae along the course of the rachis—very ornamental \$1 00



GYMNOGRAMME CHRYSOPHYLLA. (See page 77.)

LASTREA dissecta \$0 50

L. fragrans (*Aspidium*). A fine, dwarf, sweet-scented Fern, rare in cultivation 1 00

L. Richardsii multifida. Has beautiful crested foliage; an elegant variety 1 00

LOMARIA. An excellent and widely distributed genus, with many species of great value for table decorations.

L. ciliata \$0 50

L. gibba 25

L. lanceolata 1 00

LYGODIUM scandens (*Japonicum*). A beautiful climbing Fern, often used in decorations in the way of the well-known "Smilax." 25 cents.

MARATTIA elegans. A conspicuous, noble Fern, of imposing habit. \$2.50.

MICROLEPIA hirta cristata. A beautiful Fern from the South Sea Islands; sometimes classed with the Davallias. A choice decorative species, with finely divided, elegant fronds; indispensable even in the smaller collections. See page 80. \$1.50.

NEPHRODIOUM. Valuable and handsome Ferns of easy cultivation.

N. molle. A well-known species, with many fine sub-varieties \$0 25

N. rupestris. Tall-growing 1 00

NEPHROLEPIS. A genus of very beautiful and useful Ferns, much used for decorative work, for which their comparative hardiness fits them especially well.

N. Bausei. A very fine, new species \$0 75

N. davallioides furcans. A remarkably distinct and beautiful variety, with long and light green fronds. Unexcelled for decorative purposes on account of its hardiness; a capital house plant. See page 80 \$0 50 to 1 00

N. Duthii. Another remarkable species of easy cultivation; the long and upright fronds are of a very peculiar form; a first-class ornamental plant. See page 80 50

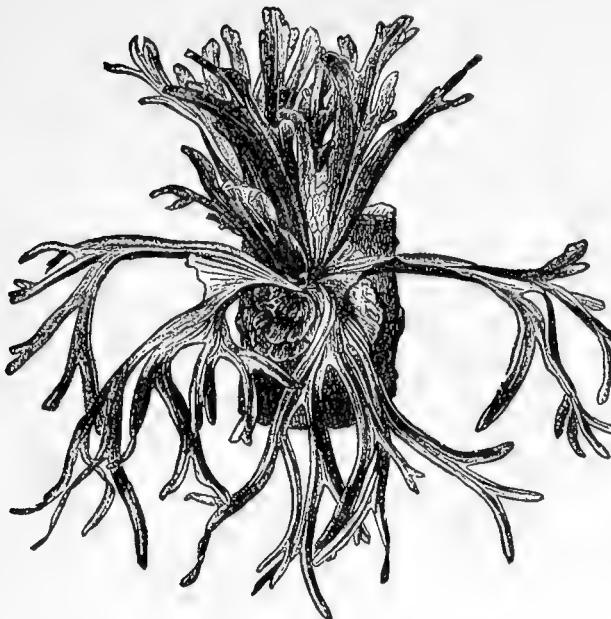
N. exaltata. Well known as the "Sword Fern." A very useful and decorative species, of easy cultivation; the long and upright fronds are very distinct and effective; good for all decorative purposes \$0 25 to 50

N. furians 50

N. rufescens tripinnatifida. A new and most beautiful variety of noble habit 1 50

ONYCHIUM Japonicum. A very useful Fern for florists. 25 cents.

OSMUNDA Japonica corymbifera. New; has beautiful crested foliage; of fine decorative habit, and very useful. \$2.50.



PLATYCYERIUM ALCICORNE.

POLYPODIUM. An indispensable genus of decorative Ferns, of easy and rapid growth, including many beautiful species.

P. aureum. Very fine and distinct foliage of a bluish hue \$0 50
P. Catherinæ 50
P. glaucum. Beautiful bluish foliage 75
P. rubescens 1 00
P. vaccinifolium. A creeping species, with dark green, oval-shaped foliage 50

PLATYCYERIUM. A wonderful and extraordinary genus, called Elk-horn or Stag-horn Ferns, and certainly the most interesting of all the Filices. They are epiphytal in habit, and succeed in baskets, shallow pans, or when fastened on blocks of wood; in the latter way, suspended, their peculiarities are well displayed. The shape of the odd foliage is shown in the accompanying illustrations; its color is a peculiar gray. The plants are of easy culture, and constantly producing new prothalliums or fronds; they are grand plants for house culture.

P. alcicorne. The beautiful Elk's-horn Fern, See illustration \$0 50 to \$1 00
P. — majus 1 50 to 3 00
P. Æthiopica. New 2 50 to 3 50
P. biforme 2 50 to 5 00
P. grande. See illustration 3 50 to 5 00
P. Hillii 5 00 to 10 00
P. Willmckii 5 00

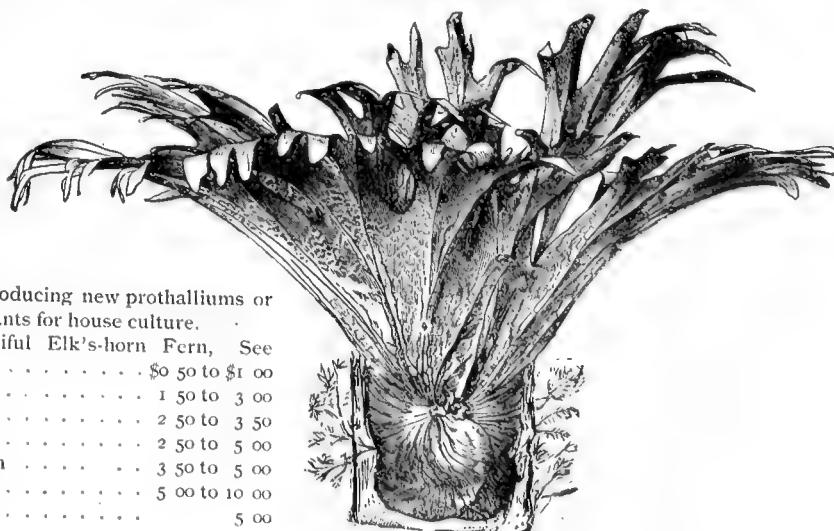
PTERIS. This genus contains many of the most useful decorative species of Ferns of exquisite beauty.

P. argyrea. See page 80 \$0 25 to \$0 50
P. cretica albo-lineata. Illustrated on page 80 25 to 50
P. hastata 25
P. serrulata angustata 25
P. — cristata. A variety with crested foliage. These two varieties of the old *P. serrulata* are unusually beautiful and valuable, being distinct and rather dwarf in habit 25
P. tremula. A fine old variety; well-known and popular 25
P. tricolor. A very pretty species, with green, rosy and white variegated foliage \$0 50 to 1 00
P. Victoriae. Foliage beautifully variegated with silvery white. See page 80

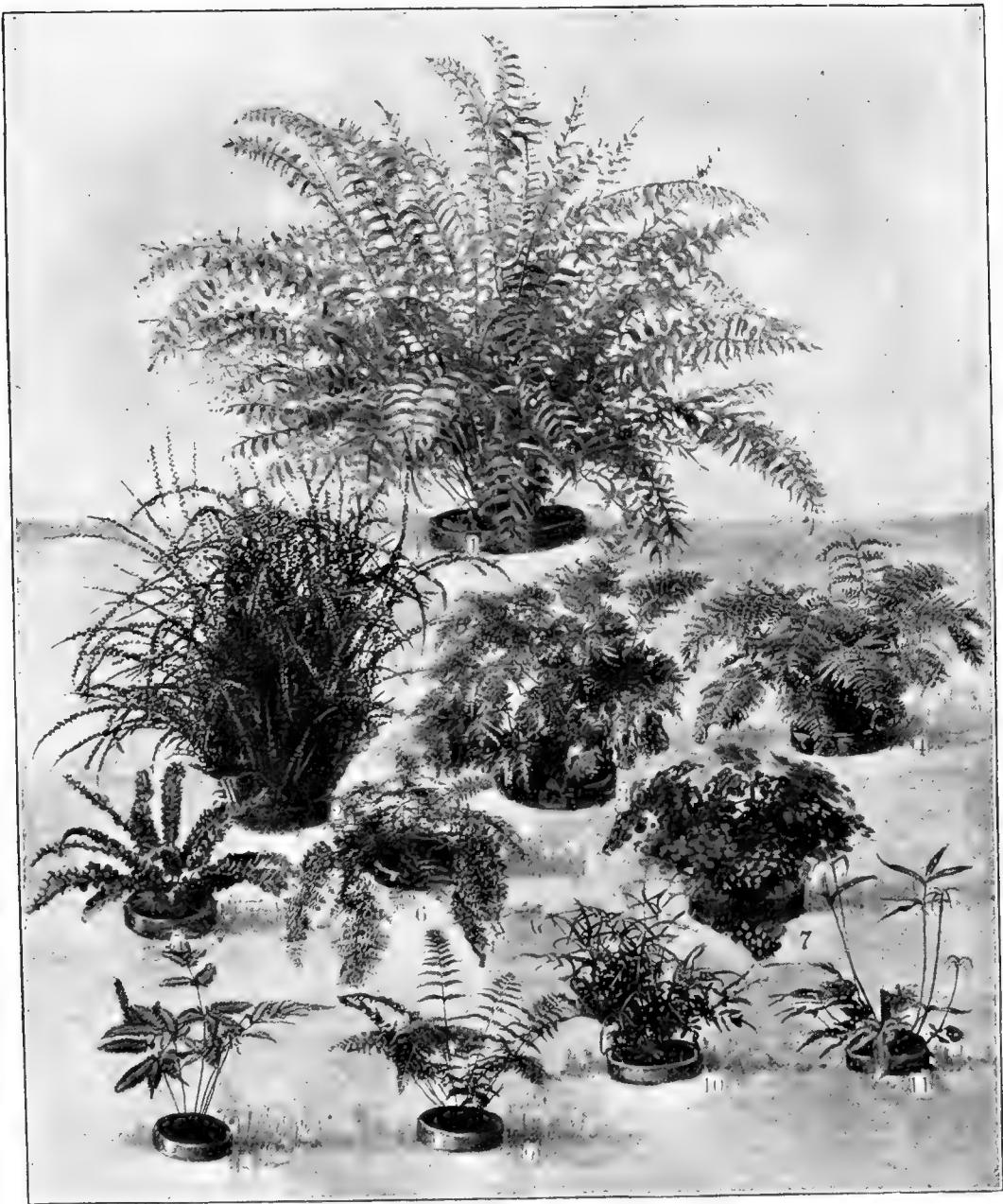
SCOLOPENDRIUM crispum. The best species in a fine old genus. See page 80.

SELAGINELLA. Called "Club Moss." A large and beautiful genus of plants, mostly of tropical origin. Though not strictly mosses, they are very mossy in appearance, and are usually classified and used with Ferns.

S. Africana	\$0 35
S. atrovirides	50
S. aurea	25
S. Braziliensis	20
S. cæsia. A grand creeping species	25
S. — arborea (arborescens). A very beautiful climbing species from East Indies; of a peculiar bluish green color	\$0 50 to 1 00
S. Californica	50
S. cordata (coratifolia)	25
S. cuspidata (elongata)	50
S. denticulata	25
S. — fol. variegata	25



PLATYCYERIUM GRANDE.



CHOICE FERNS.

(1) <i>Nephrolepis davallioides furcans.</i> (P. 78.)	(2) <i>Nephrolepis Duffii.</i> (P. 78.)	(3) <i>Davallia Fijiensis.</i> (P. 77.)
(4) <i>Microlepia hirta cristata.</i> (P. 78.)	(5) <i>Scolopendrium crispum.</i> (P. 79.)	(9) <i>Gymnogramme chrysophylla.</i> (P. 77.)
(7) <i>Adiantum Siebrechtii.</i> (P. 76.)	(8) <i>Pteris argyrea.</i> (P. 79.)	(6) <i>G. schizophylla gloriosa.</i> (P. 77.)
(10) <i>Pteris Victoriae.</i> (P. 79.)	(11) <i>Pteris cretica albo-lineata.</i> (P. 79)	

* For prices and descriptions, see pages noted after names.



CHOICE TREE FERNS.

(1) *Dicksonia antarctica*, specimen 12 ft. high.
 (4) *Alsophila ferox*.

(2) *Alsophila Rebeccae*.
 (5) *Dicksonia squarrosa*.

(3) *Lomaria intermedia*.
 (6) *Asplenium arboreum luteum*.

40/- For prices and descriptions, see page 82.

SELAGINELLA <i>gracilis</i>	.....	\$1 00
S. <i>rubricaulis</i>	.....	75
S. <i>sarmentosa</i> (<i>stolonifera</i>)	.....	25
S. <i>serrulata</i>	.....	20
S. — fol. var.	.....	25
S. <i>triangularis</i>	.....	35
S. <i>Victoriae</i>	.....	75
S. — fol. <i>variegata</i>	.....	1 00

THAMNOPTERIS. These curious and beautiful Ferns we prefer to class separately, although they are closely allied to Aspleniums.

THAMNOPTERIS *Australasica*. Related to the Bird's-Nest Fern \$1 00 to \$1 50
T. *nidus-avis*. The genuine Bird's Nest Fern 5 00 to 10 00

TODEA *superba*. This, the "Filmy Fern," is a remarkable species, with long, gracefully curved, rich green fronds, having moon-like segments. Its lovely filmy appearance is entirely distinct from that of any other fern. It is an excellent species for wardian cases, and requires constant moisture; in other respects it is easily cared for. \$5 and upward.

For Hardy Ferns, of which we have a fine collection, see Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

TREE FERNS.

THE stately grace and elegance of the wonderful Tree Ferns is beyond description. Vieing with the Palms, they are of the greatest beauty and utility for all decorative purposes, and have a charm belonging to no other order of plants. No tropical greenhouse is complete without them. We are constantly importing fine, healthy stems of all the leading varieties, as well as some new and rare species, all of which we offer at moderately low prices. We have also many large and extra-large specimens of extreme beauty in perfect condition, the prices of which can be had on application. For particulars as to varieties and sizes of these specimen Tree Ferns, see page 31.

ALSOPIHLA. A magnificent genus, with handsome, upright trunks and ample foliage of rather drooping habit.

A. australis. One of the finest and most striking species. The large, plumy fronds which form the crown are silvery and glaucous underneath, showing delicate contrasts in green. This tree Fern is beautiful in all stages of growth. The clear, upright trunk resembles a Palm's, but is not so firm in texture \$1 00 to \$5 00

A. capensis 3 00 to 10 00

A. excelsa. A splendid, rapid-growing species, that quickly becomes effective; the delicate, wide-spreading fronds are dark green above, paler beneath 2 00 to 5 00

A. ferox. Light and graceful, upward-arching fronds, with sessile pinnules that are bright green on both sides. One of the most effective specimen Ferns. See illustration, page 81 5 00 to 10 00

A. lunulata. Rare 5 00 to 10 00

A. Rebeccae. See illustration, page 81 5 00 to 10 00

A. Youngii. Ample, feathery fronds and distinct habit 5 00 to 10 00

ASPLENIUM. These Ferns form handsome specimens, and are graceful and distinct in character.

A. decussatum. From the Polynesian and Malaysian Islands \$2 00 to \$5 00

A. arboreum luteum. One of the largest and finest species in the genus, and of peculiar and interesting habit. See page 81 2 00 to 4 00

BALANTIUM *Karstenianum*. A rare species from Trinidad. \$10.

BLECHNUM *Braziliensis*. Of peculiarly graceful habit, with broad and finely divided fronds, which when young are a rich wine color, finally changing with age to dark green \$1 50 to \$5.

CIBOTIUM. Among the best of the Tree Ferns, and sometimes included under Dicksonia. The leaves are long, wide-spreading and finely cut.

C. princeps (*Cyathea*) \$2 50 to \$10 00

C. regale 2 50 to 10 00

C. Schiedei 2 00 to 5 00

CYATHEA. A superb genus, showing marked peculiarities of form and habit.

C. dealbata. The most elegant of all the species; broad, dark green fronds, with a silvery under surface \$5 00 to \$10 00

C. Smithii 10 00 to 20 00

DICKSONIA. This is perhaps the most widely known genus of these grand plants. All the species are fine.

D. antarctica. A well-grown specimen of this is majestically beautiful; the tall and heavy stem is surmounted by gracefully arching fronds of a soft and rich green, which are of a very firm and lasting texture; one of the most popular Tree Ferns. See cut, page 81 \$5 00 to \$20 00

D. Schmittii 10 00 to 20 00

D. squarrosa. See cut, page 81 5 00 to 10 00

LOMARIA. Tall-growing species of this valuable and extensive genus; all of distinct and desirable character. The stems are not so tall as in some of the other genera.

L. ciliata \$2 00 to \$5 00

L. discolor 3 00 to 5 00

L. gibba 1 00 to 5 00

L. intermedia. See cut, page 81 1 00 to 5 00

VII.

AZALEAS AND RHODODENDRONS.

Including both Tender and Hardy Species.

 UR collection of these superb shrubs or dwarf trees, so indispensable for winter flowers and for massing in bold outdoor groups, is easily the largest and choicest one in America. As they are most effective when intermingled, either for greenhouse or lawn decoration, we group them under one general head, including both tender and hardy species. They are grown in fine shape and well rooted. All tints and shades of color are represented in the best types of flowers.

Varieties of Azalea Indica.

For winter and early spring flowering, the greenhouse Azaleas become more popular every year. Perhaps no other class of plants yields such a brilliant display of flowers for so little care. The experience of many years has taught us that the dwarf standard or crown head is decidedly the best form in which to grow Azaleas for this country, and we therefore offer only plants in that shape. The following collection embraces all the very best and most distinct sorts of both old and new varieties:

A. Borsig. Pure white; a standard old variety.	Mad. J. E. Plancheon. Large flowers of clear white, striped yellow.
Alba speciosa plena. Fine, double white.	Mad. L. Van Houtte. Fine large scarlet flowers, striped with white; extra fine.
Apollon. Brilliant red.	Mad. Van der Cruyssen. By far the best flower of its color; very large; deep rose—a vivid and brilliant color; in our judgment one of the best Azaleas in cultivation.
Baronne de Vriere. Large white flowers, ribboned with light red.	Marshall P. Wilder. Double white, dotted and striped with lilac-rose; a new color.
Baron Nathaniel von Rothschild. Double purple violet.	Marquis of Lorne. Orange, with yellow blotches.
Bernhard Andrea. Double; bright rose.	Memoire de Louis Van Houtte. Very large brilliant rose flowers.
Bernhard Andrea alba. Fine; pure white.	Meteor. Double bright rose.
Candidissima. Excellent; pure white.	Narcissiflora flore pleno. Double white.
Cassandra. White, pointed with red.	Oswald de Kerchove. Lively lake-rose, with fiery blotch; splendid habit.
Chas. Darwin. Double white, pointed rose.	Pauline Mardner. Rose; double; a fine sort.
Ch. Encke. Rose, edged with violet.	Pluto. The darkest and richest blood-red, large-flowered Azalea.
Comte de Chambord. Very large; salmon-rose.	Princess Charlotte. Lively deep rose.
Comtesse de Flandres. Striped salmon-rose.	Roi de Beauties. Rose, edged with white.
Deutsche Perle. Double white; good for bouquets; one of the very best Azaleas.	Roi de Holland. Fiery red; very free flowering.
Distinction. Fine large rose flowers.	Roi Leopold. Double orange.
Dr. Liebig. Highly colored, rich crimson; large and full; very floriferous.	Sacountala. Very floriferous; white flowers, double and large; fine market plant.
Duchess Adelaide de Nassau. Amaranth-red and vermillion-orange; very large and finely formed.	Senator Van Camp. Very large, double; lively carmine, with deeper center.
Duchess de Flanders. A most beautiful variegated variety; very lively colors.	Souvenir de Arthur Veitch. A very large single flower of satiny salmon crimson, blotched deep red.
Duc de Nassau. Dark rose carmine.	Souvenir de Francois Vervaeen. White, striped rose; a very pretty flower.
Flag of Truce. Very large; double white; very fine.	Souvenir de Prince Albert. A large and double light rose and variegated flower.
Gloire de Belgique. White, striped with carmine.	
Grosfurstin Helene. Orange and deep brown spots.	
Gustave Guilmot. Striped flowers; good for forcing.	
Harlequin. Striped and blotched with rose and violet.	
Herman Seidel. Double; lively rose.	
Le Flambeau. Very deep crimson.	
Mad. Louise de Kerchove. Large white flowers, with orange blotches and flesh-colored circles.	

Vesuviana. New. The best double variety ever introduced. Coloring is superb.

Vesuvians. Rosy orange-red, blotched white; very bright and distinct.

Price for strong plants, \$1 to \$2 each.

All plants in this collection are of perfect shape, measuring from 1 to 1½ feet high; their beautiful and

symmetrically shaped heads are about a foot in diameter, all set with buds in season. They have been carefully selected with reference to good form and distinct coloring in their flowers. Per dozen, our selection, \$10; purchaser's selection, \$15; or 100 plants of this collection, \$75; 50 at 100 rate. Fine specimen plants at prices according to sizes and varieties, always in stock.

Hardy Azaleas.

The hardy species of Azalea are quite as handsome in their way as the greenhouse varieties. In early spring and summer they are gay masses of bright bloom. We offer only the best and most distinct sorts. They are trained into shapely form, and all are well-rooted. The native as well as the foreign varieties are quite handsome, and, being naturally adapted to our soil and climate, thrive with very little care.

AZALEA amoena. Dwarf and bushy, with bright rosy purple or reddish flowers that form a mass of color in May. The shrub is entirely hardy, and its leaves, which turn to bronzy crimson in autumn, are retained all winter. 50 cents.

A. calendulacea. Large, widely open flowers of pure yellow, orange, or bronze-brown and reddish colors. The flowers and leaves appear together, so that the loose, graceful trusses are shown very effectively. A native species of great beauty; grows naturally into a dwarf, spreading bush, and blossoms late in spring when Azalea flowers begin to be scarce.

A. mollis. A Japanese species, with large, downy, very brilliant flowers of red, yellow, orange and primrose. The foliage is rich green, large and handsome, a fine relief to the gay flowers; all the best varieties. 50 cts. to \$1.

Price, except where noted, 25 to 50 cents each; special dozen and hundred rates.

AZALEA nudiflora. Clustered rose and light pink flowers, appearing very early, before the leaves. Another fine native species, taller growing than *A. calendulacea*, and very free-flowering.

A. Pontica. The Ghent and Pontica hybrids rank next to Rhododendrons for decorating lawns and pleasure-grounds, and are almost invariably combined with them. The shrubs grow from 3 to 4 feet high, blooming throughout May and June. Their rich and handsome flowers range through nearly all colors, and are delightfully fragrant. They are hardy with slight protection. 50 cts. to \$1.

A. viscosa. Pure white, sweet-scented flowers, borne profusely trusses of medium size. A dwarf-growing native shrub, that thrives best in somewhat damp and shaded situations. The flowers and leaves appear together; the latter have a silvery tint beneath.

RHODODENDRONS.

The Rhododendrons, both tender and hardy, are magnificent shrubs, unsurpassed for all sorts of indoor and outdoor decoration. Properly planted and cared for, their beauty increases with every year. For outdoor planting we offer only perfectly hardy varieties, knowing that only such will prove satisfactory. The splendid effects that they give when planted in masses may be seen in many public and private pleasure grounds and gardens, for which we have supplied shrubs, in and around Newport and New York. In Greenhouse Rhododendrons, besides the species and varieties named in the short and select list below, we can supply any other good sorts that our customers may desire, at reasonable prices. See offer of Special Collection below.

Greenhouse Rhododendrons.

Our collection of tender varieties of Rhododendrons for greenhouse culture and decoration includes the best and most distinct varieties. They are chiefly hybrids of *R. arboreum* and the Himalayan species of *R. Ponticum*. The shrubs are shapely, vigorous and well rooted, equal to any ever sent out.

Brilliant. Bright, deep scarlet; the finest of its color.

Diadem. Orange-scarlet, tinted with carmine.

Duchess of Connaught. Bright vermillion-red.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Brilliant scarlet, shaded with crimson.

Favorite. Light, satiny rose, with white tube and crimson filaments.

Jasminiflorum. (Species.) White, with pink eye; very delicate and beautiful.

Lord Wolseley. Bright orange-yellow, tinted with rose toward the margin; truss large; plant vigorous and free-blooming.

Princess Alexandra. White, with faint blush tinges.

Princess Frederica. Light buff-yellow, with a faint tinge of rose at the margin.

Triumphans. Crimson-scarlet, with large, globular truss; a splendid variety, distinct and brilliant.

Strong plants, well set with buds, \$1 to \$5 each. Special rates on large quantities.

We offer a fine collection of Greenhouse Rhododendrons in 20 different sorts at \$2.50.

Hardy Rhododendrons.

These, aside from Coniferæ, are the most important evergreens in cultivation. The foliage is handsome all the year, but the superb flower cones are the chief charm of the family. We keep a fine assortment of the best varieties of the hybrids of *R. Catawbiense* and *R. maximum*, all of which constitute our best sorts, thoroughly hardy for outdoor planting. Rhododendrons grow well in any good loamy soil moderately enriched with vegetable mold. A mulch over their roots in summer and a slight protection in winter greatly benefit them. Cut off all dead flowers and seed pods.

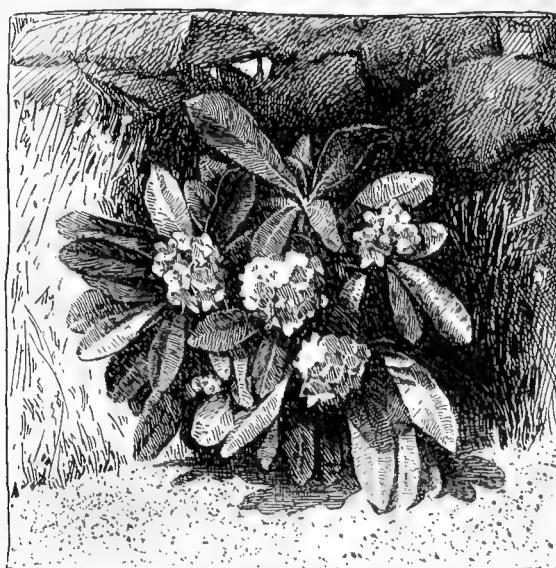
BEST NAMED VARIETIES. These are all distinct in color, hardy, and of fine form.
Auguste Von Geert. Rosy purple, with brown spots.
Blandianum. Rosy carmine.
Bylsianum. Bright rose, with white center.
Charles Bagley. Clear, bright cherry red.
Duc Adolph de Nassau. Lilac-carmine, with dark blotch.
Everestianum. Rosy lilac, dotted with brown.
Earl of Shannon. Bright cherry red, with darker blotches.
Frederick Waterer. Deep, brilliant crimson.
Gloire de Bellevue. Bright rosy carmine.
Helene Waterer. White, with rich crimson margin.
James Bateman. Rich scarlet.
James Marshall Brooks. Bright scarlet, spotted with brown.
John Spencer. Deep rose, margined with deep pink.
Joseph Witworth. Dark lilac, with black spots.
J. Fiala. Soft rose, blotched with brown.
Lady Annette de Trafford. Cream-color, with chocolate markings.
Lady Winifred Herbert. Rosy crimson, with paler center.
Mrs. Hunnewell. Rich crimson.
Oldport. Rich plum color.

Pres. J. N. Bauman. Beautiful rose.
Princess Louise. Pure white.
Princess Marie. White, edged with rosy purple.
Raphael. Bright rose.
Sir Charles Napier. Rosy carmine.
Sir Thomas Sebright. Rich purple, brightened with bronze.
Surprise. Rosy lilac, with chocolate blotches.
Strong plants, well set with buds, \$1 and upward, according to size. Special rates on large quantities.

UNNAMED CATAWBIENSE SEEDLINGS. The best and hardiest strain, in all varieties and colors. Strong plants, well set with buds, \$1 and upward, according to size. Special rates on large quantities.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM. A superb, thoroughly hardy native species, from which many fine hybrids have been derived. The flowers vary from pale flesh color to deep rose; tall-growing. 50 cents and upward, according to size. Special dozen and hundred rates.

R. Vaseyi. A deciduous variety of the Azalea type. The flowers are of glossy, waxen texture, delicately shaded, clear pale pink, and borne in large clusters before the leaves appear. This is another fine hardy native shrub, rare as yet, but destined to become quite popular. 50 cents to \$1.





CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. (See page 90.)

VIII.

ROSES.

IN praise of the Rose nothing new or important remains to be said. No flower will ever supersede it in popular estimation—not even the Orchid, so often counted as its rival. Our position as the largest commercial Orchid growers in America is well known, yet we affirm that one flower is as fair as the other, each having a distinctive beauty all its own. At Rose Hill Nurseries the "Queen of Flowers" receives attention equally with Palms, Orchids and Ferns. We grow immense quantities for cut blooms, and test carefully all the sorts offered, retaining only those that pass the crucial trial of the New York rose-buying public, which quickly rejects anything not up to a high standard in color, form and fragrance. We also have carefully grown plants of the many superb hardy Roses without which no place, however small, is complete.

We are growing, and will probably have ready to offer next spring, some very remarkable new Roses, a preliminary mention of which will be found on page 11.

HYBRID PERPETUAL OR REMONTANT ROSES.

For Rose gardens and general outdoor planting; certainly no other class of Roses is so valuable as this one (*Rosa Damascena hybrida*), either in beauty of color, fragrance, durability, size of flowers or variety. We wish to call the attention of all who love Roses to the important fact that all our Hybrid Perpetual Roses offered for planting out are either on their own roots—grown from cuttings—or grafted on a Japanese stock (seedlings of *Rosa radix villosa*) which belongs exclusively to us. This is far superior to any other Rose stock, in that it forms masses of fibrous roots instead of stout woody ones and, therefore, never suckers from the root. For this reason it is the only really safe stock for all sorts of Roses—Hardy, Everblooming and Forcing Roses. Grafted on this stock immediately above the roots, the plants have a double set of feeding roots, and root-action is the source of strong and rapid growth in any plant. We claim that on one plant of our Japanese stock there are more fibrous or feeding roots than on ten plants of any other Rose stock—infinitely more than on a great many Roses on their own roots. We, therefore, highly commend these Roses to our customers, knowing that they will give entire satisfaction.

It must be understood that this class of roses, the Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant class, is entirely hardy, but they are not *constant* bloomers, with a few exceptions. They give one grand mass of bloom in early summer, and then scattered blooms all through the season, depending more or less upon the variety and its treatment.

Abel Carriere. Rich, velvety maroon; large, round imbricated form; one of the best deep colored roses.

Alfred Colomb. Bright carmine-red; large, and of fine form; a superb rose, richly fragrant.

Anna Alexieff. Bright rose color; large and full; a free bloomer; of excellent habit, and one of the best for early forcing.

Anne de Diesbach. Clear carmine; large, full, cupped, and richly fragrant; of vigorous growth, and forces well; one of the very best Roses, and always in demand.

Auguste Mie. A grand old variety, of delicate deep rose, shaded carmine. A first-class forcing Rose.

Baron de Bonstetten. Rich velvety maroon; large, full and of excellent shape; a beautiful dark rose, highly scented and elegantly shaded.

Baronne Prevost. Pure rose; richly fragrant, very large and full, and of flat form; a free bloomer and robust grower.

Baroness Rothschild. Delicate rose; flowers very large and of cupped form; distinct and beautiful, and of free blooming habit.

Black Prince. The darkest Rose in cultivation. Deep velvety red, with blackish shadings; large, full, globular and sweet; very vigorous and free blooming. \$1.

Duchess de Cambaceres. Pale pink; flowers large and full.

Duke of Edinburgh. Brilliant scarlet crimson flowers, shaded maroon; large and full.

Fisher Holmes. Deep glowing crimson; large, full and of fine imbricated form, with pointed center; a superb free-flowering Rose.

Francois Levet. Cherry rose; finely shaped; a desirable variety.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; a large and beautiful flower. Excellent for forcing purposes, and the most generally grown hardy Rose. Years of endeavor have failed to produce a variety to supplant this old standard, first introduced in 1853.

General Washington. Bright reddish crimson or soft scarlet; large, very full, and of flattened form; a fine Rose for the garden.

Heinrich Schultheis. A grand Rose for the south; rich crimson, and very double.

John Hopper Fine rosy crimson, back of the petals fine lilac; large and full; one of the best Roses, entirely hardy, and very free blooming.

Jules Margottin. Bright cherry red; full; a free bloomer and vigorous grower; one of the old standard sorts.

Jeannie Dickson. A new Rose of great merit. The flowers are very large and full, with a high center and large petals of great substance. Rosy pink, with a lighter silvery edge and zoned with pale yellow at the base. An elegant pot Rose; fine also for exhibition and garden decoration. \$1.

La Reine. Rosy pink, tinted with lilac; very large and full, and blooms freely.

Longfellow. Violet crimson; of excellent form and habit.

Lord Raglan. A beautiful old Rose; color scarlet-crimson, with violet tinted edges.

Mabel Morrison. Pure white, very double and beautifully cupped; of robust growth and free blooming habit; a sport from Baroness Rothschild, and much like that beautiful variety in all save substance of petal and color.

Mad. Alfred Rougemont. An old but very good white Rose; hardy and vigorous.

Mad. Charles Wood. Reddish crimson, bright and clear; large and handsome flowers; very free blooming, and especially fine for bedding in masses.

Mad. Eugene Verdier. Light silvery rose; of globular shape, large, full, of the La Reine type, and good in every way.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet. Very distinct clear pink; large and cup-shaped flowers, quite fragrant; an excellent variety for early forcing or for planting out.

Mad. Hardy. White; large, and very full and fragrant; an excellent variety.

Mad. Lacharme. Pure white, perfectly round flowers; very free-blooming.

Mad. Plantier. Not a Hybrid Perpetual Rose, but hardy, and is generally classed with them; a superb white for general planting.

Magna Charta. Bright pink flowers, large, full and globular. A fragrant Rose; valuable for early forcing, and grand for outdoor planting; can be relied upon as a standard sort.

Margaret Dickson. White, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped, and of great substance; the flower is superb in form. The foliage is very large and dark green; plant very vigorous in growth. \$1.

Marie Baumann. Light crimson-red, with white reflex; very large, and superb in every way.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine; of fine shape, and an extra-fine Rose in every respect. Raised by the late H. B. Ellwanger, of Rochester, N. Y.

Merveille de Lyon. White, lightly tinted with rose-peach; a grand, full flower of splendid size and shape; of the habit of Baroness Rothschild.

Mrs. George Dickson. Delicate, soft pink; a continuous blooming Rose. \$1.

Mrs. John Laing. Clear bright pink, exquisitely shaded. The buds are long and pointed; the flowers are extra large and full, exceedingly sweet-scented, and are borne continuously; valuable for open ground culture, and superior for early forcing.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose; very large and full; by far the largest variety in cultivation; a free bloomer, very desirable as a garden Rose, and valuable for forcing.

Price, except where noted, of any of the above Roses, either on their own Roots or Grafted on Our Japanese Stock:

Strong two-year-olds, in dormant state (not started to grow), 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Fine one-year-old plants, dormant, 35 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Extra-strong two-year-old pot-grown plants, which can be set out at any time, and are also excellent for winter forcing (these are the plants which produce the large Roses sold by the florists in winter), 75 cents to \$1 each, \$8 to \$10 per dozen, according to sort.

TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES.

Including the "Everblooming" Roses and the Noisette Hybrids.

THIS large class contains the favorites which give us flowers every day in the year. They are not hardy, but can easily be wintered over with protection; and even if frozen to the ground, will often send up shoots from the roots in spring; these grow fast and are soon ready to flower. Formerly no really red roses were found in this class, that color being peculiar to the Hybrid Perpetuals; but we now have a number of beautiful Everblooming Roses in all shades of rich red. For forcing into bloom in winter the Teas are pre-eminent.

The plants we offer are all strong and vigorous, on their own roots, and will give satisfaction either for planting out or forcing.

American Beauty. Deep rich rose; large, globular flowers of elegant imbricated form, and peculiar, distinctive fragrance, hard to describe, yet most delightful to inhale. A superb Rose for outdoor planting, pots, or forcing; constantly in bloom.

American Belle. One of the best new Roses of the year. A pink-colored sport from American Beauty, this Rose has all the parent's good qualities, differing from it only in color. \$2.

Bon Silene. One of the very best varieties for cut flowers; bright deep rose, delicately tinted with deep red; a free grower and bloomer, and very sweet; not very full when open, but beautiful in bud.

Bridesmaid. Another new Rose that has won golden opinions everywhere. It is a sport of Catherine Mermet, with the same finely shaped, large, solid buds on long, stiff stems, but its clear delicate pink color is not dulled by cloudy weather.

Captain Christy. Light salmon flesh color, very distinct; large and fine form; a grand rose, free in bloom.

Catherine Mermet. Bright flesh color, changing to silvery pink, with long, large buds; flowers very large, full, and of beautiful form. Decidedly one of the finest Tea Roses; it is grown and forced very extensively for its splendid buds.

Celine Forestier. Fine bright yellow, very fragrant; has fine foliage, and is an abundant bloomer.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark crimson-maroon; very rich and velvety, large and full; its buds are always admired for their deep color.

Queen of Queens. Pink, with blush edges; very large and of perfect form; a free bloomer during the whole season.

Reynolds Hole. Maroon, shaded with crimson; well-formed, and distinct in color.

Sultan of Zanzibar. Blackish maroon; petals edged with scarlet; globular flowers.

Triomphe de l'Exposition. Rich crimson; a good old variety.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry red, very large and full; a strong grower, and an excellent variety for forcing.

Victor Hugo. Extra bright crimson-red; of beautiful shape.

White Baroneess. Purest white, large and full flowers. The best autumnal flowering white Rose; very distinct.

Price, except where noted, of any of the above Roses, either on their own Roots or Grafted on Our Japanese Stock:

Strong two-year-olds, in dormant state (not started to grow), 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Fine one-year-old plants, dormant, 35 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Extra-strong two-year-old pot-grown plants, which can be set out at any time, and are also excellent for winter forcing (these are the plants which produce the large Roses sold by the florists in winter), 75 cents to \$1 each, \$8 to \$10 per dozen, according to sort.

Cornelia Cook. Large, exquisitely formed white flowers; a splendid Rose when in perfection.

Duchess of Albany. A sport from La France; deeper in color, large in size and more expanded in form than the parent, but like it in habit, vigor of growth and freedom of bloom.

Etoile de Lyon. Rich saffron yellow; large and full; blooms profusely, and is attractive and valuable.

Gloire de Dijon. Buff, with orange center; fine foliage, and is of vigorous and rather climbing habit; nearly hardy, and one of the finest outdoor Roses.

Isabella Sprunt. Canary yellow; very free flowering, and useful for cutting purposes.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A new pure white Hybrid Tea, with creamy central touches. It is a noteworthy Rose in every respect; very large and full, almost perfect in form, and richly, delightfully fragrant. The foliage is abundant, dark green and glossy, growth vigorous, and the flowers are produced freely.

La France. One of the most beautiful constant-blooming Hybrid Teas. The flowers and buds are of large size and especially elegant form; a lovely shade of peach blossom, changing to rose; deliciously fragrant, with a scent all its own. It begins to bloom soon after planting out, and continues all summer, constantly offering its magnificent flowers. Also, an excellent variety for greenhouse culture.

Madame Caroline Testout. A superb new Hybrid Tea, of the La France type, but with larger flowers, even more beautiful in coloring and quite as freely produced as on that fine Rose. The foliage is handsome, the buds and flowers have good stems, and the plant is vigorous in growth. A splendid forcing Rose.

Madame Cusin. Purplish rose, center slightly tinted with yellowish white; very fine and distinct.

Madame de Watteville. White, shaded with carmine and bordered with rose; resembling a tulip. Vigorous, full and of fine form; a beautiful Rose.

Madame Welche. Deep chamois to pale yellow; large and well formed; a first-class variety.

Madame Falcot. Deep golden apricot, very double; has fine foliage, and is most distinct.

Madame Hoste. Bright, clear, light yellow; very large and full and of perfect form in bud and open flower; is considerably forced for winter blooms.

Marechal Niel. (Noisette). Bright golden yellow; very large, full and of perfect form, either in bud or open flower; richly fragrant; the finest yellow Rose, especially in the South, where it is hardy.

Marie Guillot. White, tinged with delicate yellow; an exquisitely formed Rose, with most beautiful buds of large size; one of the finest Tea Roses.

Marie Van Houtte. Flowers large and full; yellowish white, edged with rose; one of the most perfectly formed Roses grown, and much admired.

Meteor. Rich, dark velvety crimson, as fine in color as any of the Hybrid Perpetuals. The flowers are of good size, full and shapely, either in buds or when expanded. The plant is vigorous and very free-blooming. A fine Rose for summer bedding or winter forcing.

Price, except where noted, for any of the varieties of

Strong, vigorous plants, ready for blooming, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Thrifty young plants, not so large as the foregoing, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney. Another new Hybrid Tea Rose, a seedling from American Beauty. The large, pointed buds are perfect in form, and the flower when expanded is almost as large as that of American Beauty. Its color is deep, clear pink, and its fragrance is even more pleasing than that of the famous parent Rose, like which the plant flowers very constantly.

Nipheta. Long white buds, tinged sometimes with pink; very free in growth and bloom under favorable circumstances.

Papa Gontier. Rosy carmine buds of fine form and fragrance; excellent for forcing and cutting.

Perle des Jardins. Straw color; large, full and perfect in form, and of most graceful habit. So far, it is the standard yellow Rose of the country.

Pierre Guillot. (Bourbon.) Bright crimson; large, full and of perfect form; highly scented.

Safrano. Salmon-buff or apricot; a good and profuse bloomer and rapid grower; one of the very best Roses.

Souvenir de Wootton. A Hybrid Tea of rich, deep red. It is very fine and free in bloom under glass.

Sunset. An excellent forcing Rose, of a deep apricot color; robust in habit, fine in bud, and one of the best Roses in every way; will bloom freely in summer outdoors.

The Bride. A white form of Catherine Mermet, and a counterpart of that lovely variety save in color; a most superior Rose, unexcelled for winter forcing.

William Allen Richardson. Beautiful orange-yellow flowers; well formed, large and full.

W. F. Bennett. Long, deep crimson buds, of the form of Nipheta; very fragrant and beautiful in every respect; of vigorous habit and free in bloom when forced, but not recommended for outdoor culture.

the above Everblooming class, on their own roots:

BOURBON AND BENGAL OR CHINA ROSES.

This class, including *Rosa Bourboniana* and *R. indica*, comprises varieties especially noted for their vigorous growth, free-flowering habit, richness of color and easy cultivation. While some are quite hardy, all are nearly so, and require but little protection. They are undoubtedly among the very best general garden roses.

Agrippina (Queen's Scarlet). (Bengal.) Vivid crimson; double and of great substance; a lovely Rose, especially in the fall.

Appoline. One of the best old Roses that is being reintroduced of late. The large, cupped flowers are bright rosy pink; the best of all Bourbons for the open air.

Boule de Neige. (Bengal.) Pure white and double, of very fine texture.

Bourbon Queen. (Bourbon.) Buff rose, large and full; free bloomer.

Catherine Guillot. (Bourbon.) Very bright carmine-rose; free bloomer.

Clara Sylvain. (Bengal.) Pure white; one of the best bedders, and an excellent rose.

Crown Princess Victoria. (Bourbon.) Fine sulphur-white, perfect flowers; an excellent bedding rose.

Dinsmore. The flowers are large and perfectly double; rich crimson-scarlet; very showy and handsome.

Duchess of Edinburgh. (Bengal.) Dark crimson; large and full flowers, of the true Tea form and fragrance.

Price for plants on their own roots:

Strong, 2-year-old pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; thrifty young pot-grown plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Hermosa. (Bourbon.) A free-flowering sort, with fine, rosy pink flowers; an excellent bedding Rose, and worthy the reputation it has as always reliable; hardy, and cannot be excelled as a garden Rose or for cemetery planting.

Louis Margottin. (Bourbon.) Satin rose; a well-formed flower; excellent for bedding.

Louis Philippe. (Bengal.) Dark crimson, with white-edged petals; full and globular form; very free in bloom and quite pretty.

Mad. Plantier. A grand old Hybrid China Rose, blooming in heavy clusters of pure white in the spring; one of the best hardy Roses for cemetery planting, and makes a superb Rose hedge.

Queen of Bedders. (Bourbon.) Beautiful deep crimson; excellent for bedding purposes; very beautiful in every respect.

Souv. de la Malmaison. A splendid old Bourbon Rose, still one of the best. Large, flat flowers, full and fragrant; clear flesh color, shaded fawn.

MINIATURE OR FAIRY ROSES.

Including the Polyantha Section.

These tiny Roses are now everywhere general favorites, both for pot-culture and for edging outdoor beds of larger-growing species. The Polyantha section is especially popular and useful, on account of the vigorous, though dwarf, habit of the plants, their hardiness and freedom of bloom. The small flowers are perfectly formed, well colored, and produced in large clusters.

Anna Marie de Montravel. Very small white flowers in great clusters; very floriferous, and of a delicious perfume; makes a superior edging for Rose beds.

Clothilde Soupert. One of the most valuable Roses of recent introduction. The flowers are of medium size, very double and beautifully imbricated like an aster. The outer petals are pearly white, the inner ones deepening to rosy lake; this bright center shows even in the tiny buds, giving them a bright coquettish appearance. A free and constant bloomer. (See page 86.)

Lawrenceana Multiflora. Double pink; very pretty.

Two-year-old plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; thrifty young plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Little Pet. Very double, white; profuse bloomer.

Mad. Cecile Brunner. Larger flowers than the average Polyantha, of a rosy pink color.

Mignonette. Clear pink, passing to white, tinged pale rose; a lovely sort.

Miniature. Perhaps the smallest of all Roses; the lovely little pink flowers are of the same form as the largest Tea Rose grown.

Paquerette. Small and very full flowers of pure white; a little beauty.

Perle d'Or. Coppery gold and salmon color.

HARDY RUNNING OR CLIMBING ROSES.

These are well adapted for the adornment of pillars, trellises, arbors, or for covering porches or the ends of houses. In their blooming season, they are fairly covered with lovely flowers, and are much valued by all discriminating planters of Roses. Being perfectly hardy and of vigorous growth, their successful culture offers no obstacles.

Baltimore Belle. Light blush and rose; fine and double, though of medium size; the blooms are produced in clusters, and the rapid growth is very graceful.

Dawson. A hybrid between *Rosa multiflora* and General Jacqueminot. A hardy, vigorous, high-climbing Rose, with handsome foliage like Jacqueminot's, and deep pink, clustered, full and very fragrant flowers.

Floribunda. Bright pink, changing to white; large clusters of flowers.

Gem of the Prairies (*Rosa setigera*). Rosy red flowers, occasionally blotched with white; large and flat flowers; of extra vigor and rapidity of growth.

Jeanne d'Arc. Perpetual-blooming, white-flowering.

Mrs. Pierce. A beautiful blush-white climber.

Queen of the Prairies. Rosy red, sometimes striped with white; fairly covered with flowers in early summer.

Rampant. Pure white; a free bloomer.

Reine Marie Henriette. A deep carmine-red *Gloire de Dijon*, possessing all the good properties of that Rose.

Price, except where noted, 50 and 75 cents each. Extra large plants, \$1 each.

MOSS ROSES.

Roses of this class (*Rosa centifolia muscosa*) bloom in June and July. They are especially prized for their exquisite, mossy buds; the open flowers too, are quite handsome, and the plants are elegant in growth. Because of their hardy, permanent character they are sometimes neglected in gardens, yet they well repay careful culture.

Blanche (Perpetual White). White, very fine; double and mossy.

Blanche Simon. Pure white; fine form; very mossy.

Comtesse de Murinais. A lovely white Moss; flowers large, full and fragrant.

Cristata. Tender rose; the buds are surrounded by a mossy fringe and crest; most beautiful and fragrant.

Eugene Verdier. Beautiful crimson, large and full; flowers of good form; very vigorous.

Glory of Mosses. Rose; large, fine form; superior.

Henri Martin. Glossy pink; buds finely mossed.

James Veitch. Large red flowers, well mossed; free.

Luxembourg. Deep red, shaded with purple; a finely shaped Rose of much value; heavily mossed.

Mad. Moreau. Large flowers of a beautiful deep red; very mossy and fine; a true perpetual; very vigorous.

Perpetual White. A fine sort in bud; vigorous and fragrant.

Princess Adelaide. Bright pink; large and double; buds finely mossed and very fragrant.

Soupert et Notting. Very large; color lively rose; of the true Centifolia form.

Price for Plants On Their Own Roots or Our Japanese Stock:

Strong two-year-old plants, 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen; strong one-year-old plants, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

RUGOSA ROSES.

These beautiful, hardy Japanese forms are now attracting much attention. Some of them have been cultivated for years, others are of recent discovery or hybridization. The flowers are large, single or semi-double, and very strikingly handsome; the plants are entirely hardy, with elegant foliage, much wrinkled and of great substance. Most of them bloom throughout the summer, and in autumn are brightened with large scarlet hips. (See pages 11 and 12.)

Alba. The beautiful, large, single white flowers of this variety are produced freely all summer.

Rosea. Like the above, with the exception of the color, which is bright pink.

Rubra. The original form; large, red, single flowers, followed by showy scarlet fruits.

Madame Georges Bruant. Pure white, very fragrant, semi-double flowers, produced in clusters throughout the summer; buds long and pointed. The plant is exceptionally hardy and vigorous. It was the first of a brilliant race of hybrids, some other forms of which are announced in our novelty pages.

Strong, well established plants, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

OLD AND RARE ROSES.

Including the Sweet-Brier, Austrian and Banksia Roses, etc.

All the forms here described are beautiful, and worthy of cultivation, although in the search for novelty in color and form some of them have been overlooked. We have much pleasure in again directing attention to them, knowing that all true flower-lovers will find themselves rewarded in cultivating these fine old favorites.

AUSTRIAN BRIER ROSE (*Rosa lutea*). A distinct class, of great hardiness, including the only really hardy yellow Roses. They are thorny and slightly fragrant.

Single Yellow. Large deep golden yellow flowers.

Single Red. Very showy, with bright scarlet flowers of velvety texture.

Harrisonii. Pretty double flowers of rich yellow, produced very early; a valuable Rose.

Persian Yellow. A variety familiar in old fashioned gardens; slender but hardy in growth, bearing a profusion of semi-double, rich yellow flowers; very fine.

MICROPHYLLA (*Rosa microphylla*). An old favorite, with shining bright green foliage. The double white form has beautiful, creamy white flowers of a delicious and unique fragrance.

EGLANTINE (*Rosa rubiginosa*). The true English Sweet-Brier. A lovely Rose, with delicate pink single flowers, beautiful but fleeting. The foliage and growth is extremely fragrant, and this is the great charm of the variety.

BANKSIAN ROSES (*Rosa Banksiae*). These species are not hardy, but are very fine for growing in greenhouses or conservatories, while their climbing habit renders them especially available for covering walls. The flowers are double and fragrant, and freely produced.

White Banksia. White flowers in clusters, very double and sweet.

Yellow Banksia. Fine deep yellow flowers, richly perfumed and double.

Price: Strong, well-established plants, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

 **SELECTIONS OF ROSES.**—We will be happy to make selections of suitable varieties for any specified purpose either for forcing, bedding, planting out, etc. A long experience gives us that invaluable knowledge necessary to the proper selection of varieties.

STANDARD OR TREE ROSES.

These Roses, as a rule, do not succeed so well in America as in Europe, where no well-appointed garden is complete without a collection of them. But years of experience have shown us that if treated in the manner prescribed below they will thrive well, forming handsome trees and giving little trouble. (1) They should be budded or grafted upon Brier stock, not upon *R. canina* or Dog Rose. (2) The Brier stocks when planted should have good, fibrous roots, with no suckers starting from them, and if these should appear at any time they must be promptly removed. (3) Plant the Rose Trees in good, loamy soil, stake them well, and wrap the entire stem about an inch thick with rye-straw, tying on the wrapping with willows. (4) During very dry, hot weather syringe the Roses often, preferably every evening after sundown. This will keep the stems moist, which is very essential. (5) After the first few light frosts the stems should be bent over into as nearly a horizontal position as may be, and covered with pine boughs, straw mats, or any thing that will shade them from the sun.

It is better to plant Standard Roses in a regular Rose bed or border, where the ground is kept constantly tilled and clean, and where suckers may be readily detected. Dwarf Roses can then be planted between and beneath the Standards, giving splendid effects. Once well established, they must be well fed both with bone-dust and stable-manure. The manure should be spread over the beds in autumn, just before the Rose Trees are bent over for winter protection, as it helps to protect the roots in winter. Thus treated, Standard Roses succeed admirably and grow into beautiful forms, giving much pleasure to their owners.

We keep in stock a choice selection of the best varieties only, all of which are two and three years old, from bud or graft. Trees of best quality, \$3 each, \$30 per dozen.



TYPES OF THE BEST CHRYSANTHEMUMS (See next page.)

IX.

THE CREAM OF ALL THE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Including only the Best New and Old Varieties.

THE great popularity of the Chrysanthemum, and the ease with which new sorts may be obtained, has led to a bewildering multiplication of new varieties, many of them inferior to the older sorts. We offer only the best of the novelties, together with some fine old standard sorts, well-known and much admired.

Ada Spaulding. Japanese incurved. A large, globular flower, full to the center, which is creamy white; the outer petals are soft, bright pink.

Blushing Beauty. Chinese. The flowers are well-formed and double, with blush edges and white centers. One of the best pot-plants.

Cullingfordii. A grand old standard variety, with large, fine flowers of dark, brilliant crimson-scarlet; the petals are reflexed.

Daisy. One of the most graceful and free-blooming single varieties; pure white, with yellow disk; a good plant for specimens.

Dawn. Japanese. Large, beautifully colored flowers of delicate rosy blush.

Edwin Molyneux. Japanese. A distinct and striking variety, with large flowers of rich, chestnut-maroon; they are of great size and substance, and have a golden reverse.

Etoile de Lyon. Japanese. Flowers extra-large and handsome, varying in color from pearl white to clear, soft lilac.

Excellent. Japanese. A very large, flat flower, colored somewhat like a Mermet Rose—soft, bright pink.

Gloriosum. Japanese. The immense flowers are of a light lemon color, and their narrow petals are gracefully curved and twisted; early blooming and one of the best.

Golden Wedding. Japanese incurved. A large, beautifully formed flower of deep, bright golden yellow. 50c.

G. F. Moseman. Japanese. A large, soft, ball-like flower, with overlapping petals; color deep chamois, each petal being lined with red.

Grandiflorum. A late-blooming Japanese variety, with flowers often six inches in diameter; the petals are broad and incurving, of bright golden yellow.

Helen of Troy. Chinese incurved. Soft, clear pink; a beautiful flower.

Harry E. Widener. Japanese. Large flowers, of bright lemon-yellow, on good stems; one of the best yellow varieties.

Ivory. Chinese incurved. Pure white flowers, large, full and of fine, round shape. One of the best plants for exhibition.

Japan. One of the best late white varieties.

Jessica. Immense flowers of pure white, blooming early in October; a general favorite for cut flowers and shows.

Lilian B. Bird. Tubular petals and immense half-globular flowers, with a full, high center; color an exquisite shade of shrimp-pink.

L. Canning. Large, flat flowers of pure white, shapely and satiny.

Louis Boehmer. The Pink Ostrich Plume. Plant strong and healthy in growth, producing large, perfect flowers with ordinary care. Their color is silvery rose, softened by fine glandular hairs; petals incurved.

M. Boyer. Japanese. Fine large flowers of delicate lilac rose.

Minnie Wanamaker. Round, cream-white, incurved flowers of extra-large size; one of the best varieties for all purposes.

Mrs. Archibald Rogers. Large, roundish-oval flowers of rich golden yellow; the petals are incurved; one of the best mid-season yellows, often measuring nine inches across.

Mrs. A. Hardy. White Ostrich Plume. This was the first of the whiskered set to attract attention. Its large, pure white, incurved flowers are given a downy appearance by the soft hairs covering them.

Mrs. E. D. Adams. Large, pure white flowers, with long, twisted petals, swirled on the outer edge as if the flowers had been turned swiftly on the stem. 50 cents.

Mrs. J. M. Waterbury. An extremely large, bright pink flower with whorled petals.

Pelican. Japanese. Pure white, with broad, curled petals, fringed at the tips; late-blooming; flowers large.

President Hyde. Early flowering; petals reflexed, large, and of fine substance; bright golden yellow.

Puritan. Silvery white, with touches of pale lavender beneath the outer rows of petals; very early flowering.

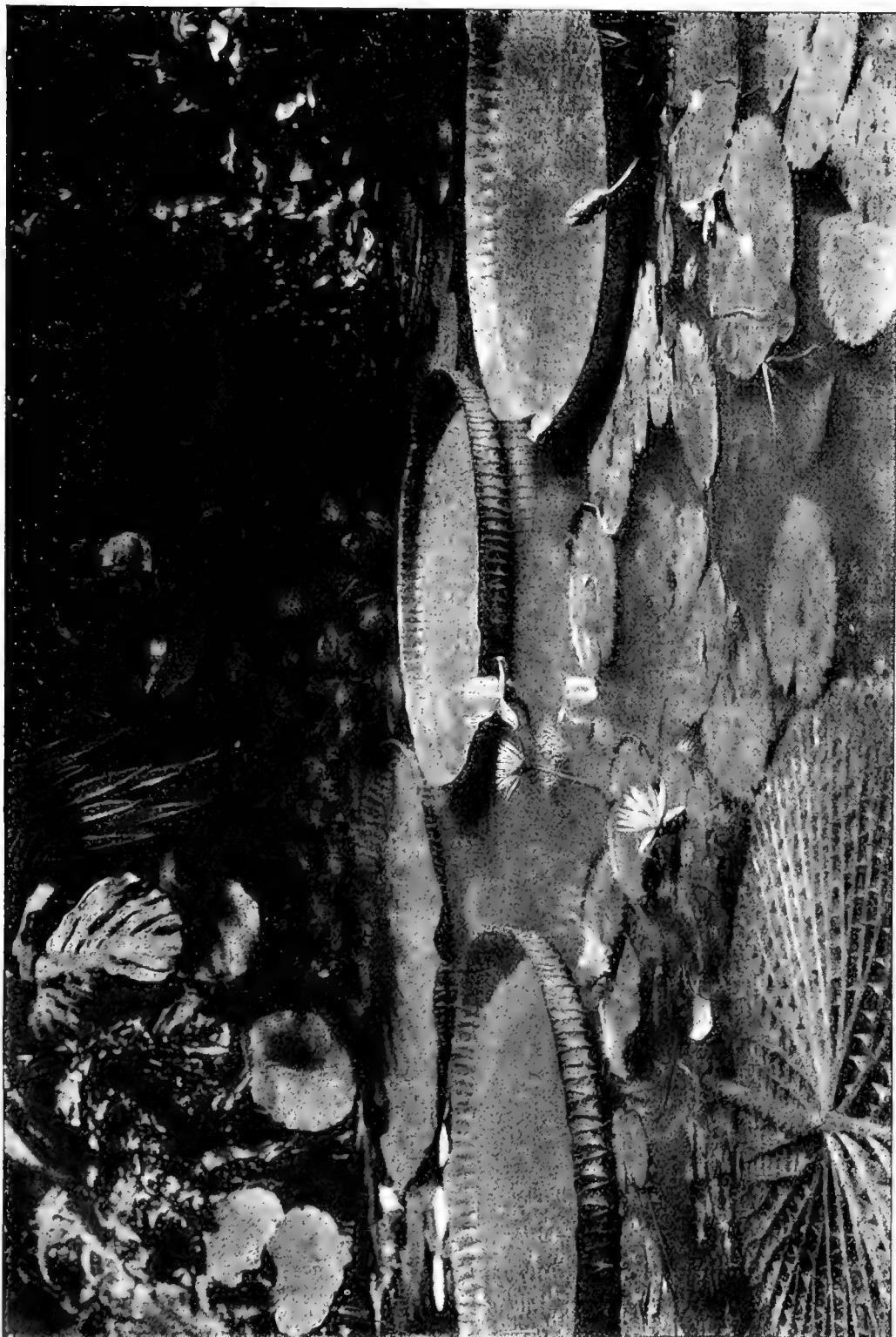
Robert Bottomley. Japanese. Large, pure white flowers of handsome shape; blooms mid-season.

Souv. de l'Ordainle. A distinct and beautiful color; flowers of perfect shape. 50 cents.

Sunflower. A beautiful flower of Anemone form; color clear, pale yellow.

Sunnyside. Large flowers of distinct and graceful form, suggesting a Water-lily. The thick, quilled petals are a delicate flesh color, paling to pure white.

William H. Lincoln. A superb golden yellow variety, with straight, flat, spreading petals; very double and large.



A POND OF AQUATICS, SHOWING A VICTORIA REGIA, AND OTHER PLANTS.

X.

AQUATIC PLANTS.

PLANTS which grow in or near the water are receiving much attention now, and they are well worthy of it, for some of the most beautiful of all our flowers are aquatic in their nature. The exquisite Water Lilies, the stately Lotus, the wonderful *Victoria regia*, serve with others to distinguish this class. It is not at all difficult, in reality, to provide for them the necessary conditions. In a modest way, the hardy Water Lilies can be enjoyed growing in an ordinary tub, with a minimum of attention; or a brick tank of any desired dimensions, in which all the fine aquatics will flourish, can be readily constructed and lined with cement. If contiguous to a greenhouse, so that a section of the tank can be warmed by a hot-water or steam pipe, the great *Victoria regia* can be flowered. In any case the tub or tank must be so constructed as to afford several depths of water for the plants—some needing shallow and others deeper water. We will construct and arrange aquatic tanks anywhere desired.

ACORUS. Fine decorative plants for borders of ponds or shallow water; they are hardy, and have pretty flowers.

A. calamus. The root is the well-known Calamus or Sweet Flag; yellow flowers \$0 25

A. graminifolius variegatus. A pretty variety, with white-striped leaves 25

A. Japonicus var. Variegated foliage; fine 50

APONOGETON distachyon. The "Water Haw-thorn." Pure white and fragrant flowers, suitable for indoor and outdoor culture, being hardy; the leaves are also pretty. 50 cents.

ASPIDISTRA lurida var. This plant is good everywhere, and will grow freely on the margins of ponds or small streams. Few plants of value are so available for all decorative uses. 50 cents to \$2.

BUTOMUS umbellatus. The "Floating Rush." Fine, large pink flowers; one of the best hardy swamp plants. 25 cents.

CALLA palustris. A pretty little hardy aquatic, growing in swamps or shallow ponds. \$0 25

C. Ethiopica (Richardia). The Calla Lily 25

C. albo-maculata (Richardia). The Spotted Calla 25

CALTHA palustris monstrosa plena. A fine hardy bog plant, bearing large golden double flowers. 25 cts.

CERATOPTERIS thalictroides. The "Floating Stag-horn Fern." A very curious hothouse aquatic Fern of much interest. 75 cents to \$1.

CYPERUS alternifolius. The "Umbrella Plant." Useful for swampy places, and also for aquariums. See Ornamental Grasses \$0 25

C. — var. See Ornamental Grasses 75

EURYALE Amazonica. A noble Water Lily, with very large, thorny leaves and large and beautiful pink flowers \$3 00

E. ferox. Like the foregoing, but the flowers are deep violet 3 00

HIBISCUS. Of this extensive genus there are several species, which do well planted on borders of ponds, etc. They have beautiful foliage and attractive white, rosy and crimson flowers.

HIBISCUS coccineus \$0 50

H. militaris 25

H. Moscheutos 25

IRIS pseudo-acorus var. 50

I. foetidissima var. 50

These two Irises form excellent decorative water plants, that adapt themselves readily to all sorts of marshy places.

JUNCUS. Odd, grass-like plants, for bogs or marshy places.

J. effusus aureo-striatus. Striped leaves, curiously twisted; very distinct plant \$0 50

J. zebrinus (Scirpus). A fine variegated plant 50

LIMNOCHARIS Humboldtii (Plumieri). The pale yellow miniature Water Lily; a pretty stove aquatic. 50 cents.

LIMNANTHEMUM (Villarsia) nymphæoides. A pretty little hardy aquatic, with yellow flowers and leaves somewhat like those of the Water Lily. 35 cents.

NELUMBNIUM. Superb aquatic plants, growing to considerable height above the surface of the water. Their flowers and foliage are both of great beauty, and their habit makes them valuable for planting in backgrounds.

N. luteum. The American yellow-flowered Lotus; a splendid hardy plant, bearing large and fragrant yellow flowers resembling Double Tulips; the leaves are large and of a peculiar bluish green. Very ornamental for aquarium planting or for the borders of small lakes or ponds. \$1 00

N. speciosum. The Water Lily of Hindoostan; the Egyptian Lotus Bean of Pythagoras. A magnificent aquatic, bearing immense double flowers of white and rose color, richly fragrant and very beautiful. They are held up on long stems above the very large umbrella-like leaves, and the unopened buds are of elegant appearance. The flowers are followed by an odd seed-pod, resembling closely the rose of a watering pot, holes and all. This superb plant is one to delight any flower-lover, and, although not hardy, may be readily flowered outside in the summer, in a tank or pond 1 50

NUPHAR. Splendid aquatic plants of vigorous growth, with large leaves, which are held above the water an inch or so.	
N. advena. The American yellow-flowered Nuphar, with large and handsome flowers	\$0 50
N. lutea. The European yellow-flowered Nuphar. Flowers smaller, with a brandy-like scent . . .	1 00
NYMPHAEA. This, the true Water Lily genus, is a most important aquatic class. All the species are beautiful in flower and distinct in foliage, and the blooms range from pure white to deep crimson and royal purple. The culture of these Lilies is fascinating and by no means difficult; many of the most beautiful species are entirely hardy.	
N. alba. The European white Water Lily. The flowers float on the surface; the leaves are borne up above the water; not fragrant	\$0 50
N. cerulea (stellata). A lovely Egyptian form; not hardy. The delicately scented flowers are blue, and freely produced through the summer	1 00
N. dentata. An immense white flower—6 to 14 inches in diameter—of great beauty, and freely produced. From Sierre Leone	2 50
N. Devoniensis. Large flowers of a brilliant rosy red; a superb sort, blooming nearly all summer; not hardy	\$1.50 to 2 50
N. flava. Canary yellow flowers of medium size; distinct leaves; nearly hardy	1 00
N. Lotus. The true Egyptian Lotus; a grand species, with large red or white flowers; not hardy. . . .	3 00
N. odorata. Our native white, sweet-scented Water Lily. Perfectly hardy, and grows easily in a tank, pond, or on the borders of a slow-running creek; one of the most beautiful species	25
N. — rosea. The Cape Cod pink Water Lily; a lovely variety, with exquisite rosy flowers . . .	1 50
N. rubra. See <i>N. Lotus</i>	3 00
N. scutifolia. Fine, blue sweet-scented flowers; a beautiful species	2 50
N. Sturtevantii. A splendid and free-blooming American hybrid, with light rosy red flowers .	5 00
N. tuberosa. A fine hardy white species, with distinct leaves; abundant in the western portions of the United States	50
N. Zanzibarensis. A superb East African Water Lily, with purple flowers; very beautiful and free-flowering	1 00
N. — azurea. Light blue flowers	2 00
N. — rosea. Rosy flowers; very fine.	3 00
ORONTIUM aquaticum. A pretty and hardy native aquatic plant. 25 cents.	
OUVIRANDRA fenestralis. "The Lace Plant." An aquatic from Madagascar, grown for its strange and beautiful leaves, which are a mere network of vascular tissue, resembling lace or lattice-work. They are oblong—from 6 to 8 inches long and from 2 to 4 inches broad—blunt-pointed, and spread out horizontally just beneath the surface of the water. The greenish white flowers appear in mid-summer, the flower-spikes splitting into two parts at the top. One of the most curious and noteworthy aquatics; grows best in water not more than 18 inches deep, and is much in demand for Aquariums. See illustration, page 97. \$2.50.	

PANICUM variegatum. A pretty grass-like plant, useful for margins of ponds	\$0 50
P. virgatum. Hardy	25
PAPYRUS antiquorum. The Egyptian Paper Reed or Rush. A beautiful reedy aquatic plant, with very gracefully disposed pendent leaves at the top of long stems. Interesting and handsome. \$1.	
PELTANDRA Virginica. The well-known "Arrow Arum;" a fine hardy plant for aquatic planting. 25 cents.	
PISTIA stratiotes. A very interesting small water-plant of peculiar shape, called Water-Lettuce, or Water-Dock. It requires a warm place, in which it grows rapidly; leaves are wedge-shaped, light pea-green. 50 cents.	
PONTEADERIA cordata. A curious water-plant, with sky-blue flowers. 50 cents.	
P. crassipes (Eichhornia). Water Hyacinth. A useful hardy aquatic, native to North America. 50 cents.	
PRIONIUM palmita. The Palm Reed, from the Cape of Good Hope. A very beautiful and conspicuous decorative plant for marshes or ponds. \$1.50.	
ROHDEA Japonica var. A remarkable Japanese plant, with white flowers; half hardy. 50 cents to \$1.	
SAGITTARIA. Fine white-flowering water plants, with arrow-shaped leaves. They bloom through the entire summer, and are pretty and curious both in leaf and flower. <i>S. Montevideensis</i> , a new hardy species introduced by Mr. Dawson, is particularly attractive.	
S. Chinensis.	\$0 25
S. Montevideensis. An exquisite, free-flowering tender aquatic from South America. The pure white flowers have a bright crimson spot at the base of each petal; an interesting and beautiful water-plant	50
S. sagittifolia. The common Arrow-Head	25
THALIA dealbata. A grand water-plant from Florida, with Canna-like leaves; bears small purple flowers. 50 cents.	
TRILLIUM grandiflorum. The "Wake Robin," or "White Wood Lily." An excellent hardy plant, with large white flowers; fine for the hardy border in a shady situation, but also does very well and flowers freely in a sub-aquatic position. One of our best native flowering plants, and much admired. 25 to 50 cents.	
TYPHA. The well-known "Bulrushes." Free-growing hardy marsh plants of much decorative value; no other plant, however rare, will give the same unique effect as this.	
T. angustifolium. A small form	\$0 25
T. latifolia. The ordinary "Cat-o'-nine-Tails" . .	25
VALLISNERIA spiralis. A very interesting floating plant, much used in aquariums. 25 cents.	
VERATRUM. Very fine plants, with large leaves and interesting flowers; hardy, and fine for marshy places. The flowers are produced freely in terminal panicles, and are dark purple, white or green. The plants grow rapidly in any damp, rich spot.	
V. album. The white Hellebore; whitish flowers .	\$0 50
V. nigrum. Very dark purple flowers	50
V. viride	25

VICTORIA regia. Truly the queen of Water Lilies. A magnificent and remarkable giant aquatic plant, needing a high temperature to develop its flowers, which are a foot or more in diameter, and very beautiful. The leaves are also enormous, being four to six feet in diameter, lying flat on the water, with peculiar turned-up margins. These gigantic leaves are sufficiently buoy-

ant on the water to support the weight of a child of eight or ten years. This grand plant may be flowered outdoors in summer by any one who can provide a tank in which the water can be kept at 80 or 85 degrees. See page 94. Plants, \$5; seeds, 25 cents each.

VILLARSIA nymphaeoides. See Limnanthemum. 50 cents.

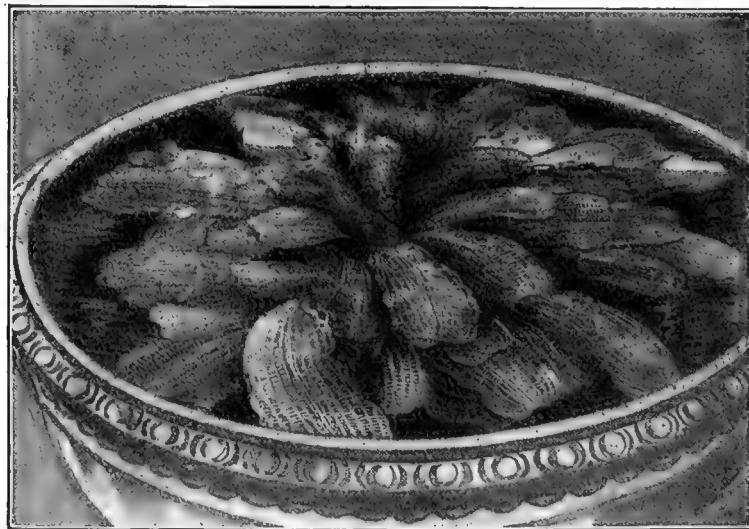
* Special collections of the best and most distinct Aquatics, suited to either large or small ponds, made up at special rates.

OUTDOOR AQUATIC TANKS.

It should be noted that all those Marsh Plants or Aquatics which are hardy can be left out in the basins or tanks, covered with leaves and litter, which preserves the plants as well as the tank or basin, in which no water should be left during winter. All those which are not hardy can be kept over winter in small tubs, in the greenhouse under the stages, or in some similar place where not much room is wasted with them, and they can be kept at a temperature above freezing. The tank for Aquatics can be sunk in the lawn in a sunny position, or on the south side of a building or fence. Provide means for emptying the tank from the bottom, and a waste-pipe near the top for over-flow so that fresh water can be run in occasionally to prevent stagnation. Such a tank needs to be well protected from severe frost in winter. Aquatics may also be grown in the basins of fountains, but they will not flourish if the spray is allowed to fall upon the leaves. Water enough to keep that in the basin fresh may be allowed to run in, but no more, as this would lower the temperature too much.

The best soil for growing all kinds of aquatic plants is rich loam, mixed with decayed stable or cow manure, in equal quantities, with the addition of about one pound of bone meal to a wheelbarrow load of the compost. Leaf-mold or fine black peat can no doubt always be used to advantage. Rich mud from the bed of a pond or sluggish stream will answer in place of the loam, but is not essential. The compost should be well mixed, placed in the tank, and covered with about an inch of good, clean sand to keep the manure from rising; then let in the water several days before putting in the plants. Nelumbiums must be grown in heavy loam or clay, well enriched. They will not flourish in sand or sandy peat.

* We furnish collections of Hardy Aquatics in twelve and twenty-five varieties at from \$5 to \$9 per dozen.



OUVIRANDRA FENESTRALIS.

* For description and price, see page 96.

XI.

BEDDING PLANTS.

Including Summer-Flowering Bulbs and Tubers.

IT WOULD be useless to offer for summer bedding plants which cannot endure by turns fierce heat and drouth and deluges of rain. Popular bedders must grow thriflily and bloom profusely and continually, or keep their foliage bright, despite all such hardships; and, moreover, must content themselves with but a moderate amount of care. We offer only the brightest and sturdiest of the class, including the best Summer Blooming Bulbs and Tubers, Foliage and Flowering Plants.

Prices range from \$1 to \$3 per dozen, and from \$6 to \$20 per hundred.

ACALYPHAS. The foliage of all sorts of Acalyphas is handsomely blotched and marked; *A. torta* has leaves beautifully cut and curiously twisted. All the best bedding varieties, \$2 per dozen, \$12 per hundred.

ACHYRANTHES. We offer all the best varieties of this section of bright-leaved bedders at \$1 per dozen, \$6 per hundred.

AGERATUMS. On account of their free-flowering qualities and their large, fluffy clusters of bloom of all shades of blue and also pure white, the Ageratum have become quite popular as bedders. All the best varieties, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per hundred.

ALTERNANTHERAS. These are dwarfer and more compact in habit, with smaller leaves than the majority of foliage plants for bedding. They are very brightly colored, and especially adapted for working out designs, letters, etc. \$1 per dozen, \$6 per hundred.

BEGONIAS, Lemoine's Hybrids. This is a new class, especially bred for bedding. For description, see New and Rare Plants, page 13. 50 cents to \$1 each.

BEGONIAS, Tuberous. As a bedding plant the Tuberous Begonia seems to eclipse all the old favorites. We now have species that, with good culture, endure the hottest suns and produce rich and brilliant effects. For varieties and descriptions, see Stove and Greenhouse Plants.

Single Varieties. \$2 per dozen, \$18 per hundred.

Double Varieties. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

CALADIUM esculentum. The well-known bedder, with immense tropical, plain green leaves, \$1 to \$3 per dozen; \$6 to \$20 hundred, according to size of bulbs.

CANNAS, New French Dwarf. These give a very beautiful and tropical aspect to pleasure grounds by their stately growth and broad, massive leaves, relieved by rich crimson, scarlet, orange or yellow flowers. During the summer months their foliage, comprising various shades of rich green, silvery green, chocolate and crimson leaf-tints, fits them admirably for grouping. They are also invaluable as large pot-plants for portable specimens in pleasure-ground decoration, and equally so for grouping in conservatories. They are ornamental for any purpose.

CANNA Adolphe Weick. Very dwarf, compact habit, flowers rich crimson scarlet, shaded orange; foliage rich pea-green.

C. Admiral Courbet. Flowers yellow, speckled and blotched orange-scarlet; green foliage.

C. Antoine Chantin. Height three feet; large, rich-colored foliage, beautiful green; large flowers, with round petals, two of them touched with yellow; color a beautiful rosy salmon.

C. Antonin Crozy. A vigorous grower; foliage green; flowers bright rosy carmine.

C. Asa Gray. Dwarf, compact foliage; flower large, salmon red.

C. Baronne Cosaneaut. Rich deep green foliage, bright orange-scarlet flowers; free flowering.



NEW FRENCH CANNA.

CANNA, *Cardinalis*. Flowers rich orange-scarlet, foliage bright; dwarf.

C. Chevreul. Shining green leaves; center of petals carmine, bordered clear yellow.

C. Chevalier Besson. Dark green foliage; flowers of a rich cerise-salmon shade.

C. Comte H. de Choiseul. A very pygmy of a plant bearing immense flowers of cherry crimson color.

C. Donato. Very dwarf, broad green leaf; flower round, clear rosy scarlet.

C. Edouard Andre. Dark foliage, shaded green; flowers deep lake, good.

C. Emile Leclerc. Golden yellow, crimson and scarlet; deep green foliage.

C. Epis d'Or. Foliage deep green, edged silver; long spikes of large golden bush-shaded flowers; fine.

C. Flamboyant. Crimson-lake, shaded orange; deep metallic green foliage.

C. Francois Corbin. Silvery green, lance-shaped leaves; flowers beautiful canary yellow, spotted carmine.

C. General Baron Berge. Dwarf, vigorous grower; foliage bright green; very free in bloom; flower extra large, bright scarlet.

C. General Boulanger. Canary yellow flowers, mottled and streaked with crimson and scarlet.

C. Gerard Andrau. Green foliage; flowers very large and fine, of a beautiful deep amber, shaded red; extra fine.

C. Henry Martin. Orange scarlet; extra large flowers; foliage dark green.

C. Louis Thibaut. Flowers yellow, middle of the petals heavily spotted with red.

C. Maurice Rivoire. Extra fine; silvery purple foliage; extra large round flowers; color rich purple; distinct and noteworthy in many ways.

C. Mad. Crozy. One of the most magnificent Cannas ever raised; a very vigorous dwarf grower, with bright green foliage; compact habit, and throws up quantities of flower stalks; the blooms are extra large, of bright vermilion-red, bordered with gold, and of beautiful Gladiolus form. \$1.

C. Mad. Oriol. Compact, vigorous grower; large round flower, of carmine-rose, passing to salmon.

C. Noutoni. Large flowers, very brilliant crimson; green foliage.

C. President Carnot. A strong grower, with upright foliage of fine, silky purple; very free in bloom; flower large and round; soft crimson, lined and pointed a lighter shade. \$2.

C. Secretaire Nicholas. Two to three feet; foliage upright and compact, bright glaucous, silvery green; flower large and compactly built; color a magnificent blending of red shades.

C. Star of 1891. Bright orange-scarlet, with faint bands of yellow; very dwarf and compact; a fine pot-plant, as well as bedder.

C. Thos. S. Ware. Strong dwarf grower, leaves quite lanceolate; color rich, bright vermillion; extra free in bloom.

C. Victor Hugo. Dark purplish foliage; flowers deep orange-red.

For novelties in Dwarf French Cannas, see New and Rare Plants, page 16.

Prices: 35 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

CANNAS, Tall-Growing.—EHEMANNI AND ITS VARIETIES. Leaves large, oval in form, stout, with a thick mid-rib; splendid flower-spike; blooms large, rich red and varied shades. This class is most valuable; combines with the dwarf varieties to great advantage. 35 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

CARNATIONS, New Everblooming. Our collection of these beautiful plants includes all the leading varieties that have proved most satisfactory under general cultivation, and all the best and latest novelties. The flowers of all are large, perfectly formed, of great substance, and range in color through many different shades, from pure white to deep maroon-crimson. A descriptive price list will be furnished to all who apply for it, and special prices are quoted on large quantities of plants. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

CENTAUREAS (Dusty Miller). The silvery white leaves of these plants contrast finely with those of dark-colored sorts. Some of them are finely cut and fern-like. \$1 per dozen, \$6 per hundred.

COLEUS. Of these standard bedding foliage-plants we keep all the best varieties. Their brilliant leaves render them as valuable for winter house decoration as for summer bedding. \$1 per dozen, \$6 per hundred.

DAHLIAS, Show, Pompon, Cactus and Single Varieties. These stately and showy tuberous-rooted plants remain brilliant for a long time in late summer and autumn. Their flowers are freely produced and greatly varied in color and shading. From deepest black-purple to pure white, from brightest scarlet to rosy blush, all the hues are found; and these again in some sorts are striped and veined beautifully. The forms of the flowers are also of wonderful variety; the little pompons stand in marked contrast to the beautiful single varieties, while the odd cactus forms are most distinct from the regular double or "show" Dahlias. The tubers can be wintered in a cool cellar. Our collection is the very best to be had.

All Colors and Shades. Each, 25 cents; twelve varieties, named, \$2.50; twelve varieties, unnamed, \$2.

ECHEVERIAS. The thick, fleshy leaves of the House-Leeks form dense rosettes that are very effective in bedding. \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per hundred.

FUCHSIAS. For bedding in shaded places, covering unsightly angles and corners, or for flowering on porches and verandas, Fuchsias are the perfection of grace and exceedingly pretty. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

GERANIUMS. We keep in stock a fine assortment of the best double and single forms of these popular old plants. They have not been overlooked in the general plant evolution, as many excellent new sorts will show. 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$10 to \$15 per hundred.

GLADIOLUS. No plant is more useful for making gay the garden than the Gladiolus forms. Planted at intervals from May 1 until July, they give a brilliant display in late summer and fall. The tall spikes of flowers are very lasting when cut, and the colors include white, yellow, scarlet and all intermediate shades.

Gandavensis Hybrids. Innumerable varieties have been obtained from this species. Best bedding Gladiolus, in fine varieties, mixed, per dozen, \$1; six fine named varieties for \$1.50; 12 fine unnamed varieties for \$2.

Lemoine's Hybrids. Very distinct in shape and coloring, and hardy with a little protection. 25 cents each.

HELIOTROPS. For bedding and pot-culture these fragrant, heat-loving plants are alike indispensable. Their flower-trusses now show many shades of color, from pure white through lavender and pinkish violet to rich, deep purple; and some have golden-variegated leaves. All the best varieties, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

LANTANAS. These bedders are bright with bloom the entire season, very pretty, and require little care. All the best colors, 10 to 15 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

LOBELIAS. The blue and scarlet Lobelias are brilliant and free-flowering; unsurpassed for bedding, edgings, baskets and vases. \$1 per dozen, \$6 per hundred.

MARGUERITES. Paris Daisies. The Frenchman's Marguerites belong to almost as many different families as do our "Daisies." Their starry flowers are borne in great profusion on long and slender stems. The white *Chrysanthemum frutescens* and its yellow variety, and *Agathaea cœlestis* (blue) are the best sorts. Plants of each color, \$1.50 per dozen.

MONTBRETIAS. Valuable summer-blooming bulbs, bearing spikes of handsome flowers. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

M. crocosmiiflora. Flowers orange-scarlet.

M. Pottsii. Bright yellow and red.

M. rosea. Flowers of bright rose-color.

PANSIES. Whether grown in beds, ribbons, groups, or interspersed among other plants in the border, Pansies claim attention, and are beautiful anywhere. Our plants are from the finest strains of seed. \$1 per dozen.

PETUNIAS, Single and Double. The Petunias are so free-blooming and showy, and so easy to grow that for all purposes they well deserve the popularity they are regaining. Double varieties, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen; single varieties, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen

POLIANTHES tuberosa. This, the well-known Tuberose, is one of the best of our summer bulbs.

Single Tuberose. The "Orange-Flowered" variety. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Excelsior Pearl. The finest strain of the double varieties, and a beautiful flower; of dwarf habit. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

SALVIAS. These are among our very best plants for summer display. Their habit is very compact and graceful, and the flowers are of various colors; pure white, blue, white with scarlet spots, and in red from all deep, dark shades to bright scarlet. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per hundred.

TIGRIDIA (*Ferraria*). Splendid summer-blooming bulbs; the flowers are showy and freely produced.

T. conchiflora. Dark yellow flowers. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

T. grandiflora alba. White flowers. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

T. — rosea. A beautiful new and rare variety, with flowers of lilac-rosé. 50 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

T. pavonia. Scarlet. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

TROPÆOLUMS. We have no more brilliant flower than this for any purpose. Quick-growing, free-flowering, and having marked individuality in both leaf and flower, it is par excellence as a bedding plant, or for growing in baskets, vases, etc. All the best species and varieties, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per hundred.

T. variegatum. A new and valuable plant. Has finely marked white and green leaves, like those of a Silver Geranium, and is excellent for ribbon work. 50 cts. each.

VERBENAS. These are elegant bedding plants, with shapely trusses of flowers in every shade of every color except yellow. The large-flowering strain, *V. hybrida grandiflora*, now supersedes all others. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per hundred.



TIGRIDIA.

XII.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

We call especial attention to our stock of hardy ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, which consists only of the choicer and more select varieties of the various classes suitable for permanent outdoor decorations. Those marked with a star (*) are staple varieties, and of these we carry an unlimited stock, of which we can supply large quantities at specially low rates. Everything that follows is entirely hardy, during our ordinary winters, as far north as Canada. Some of the species are also grown as greenhouse plants, but are hardy with slight protection; all such are specifically mentioned.

HARDY PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Including Alpine Plants, and those suited for Rock-work and Borders.

		Each Dozen
ACHILLEA. For cut-flowers, borders and Alpine planting we have no better plants than the Achilleas; all the species flower profusely.	Each Dozen	
A. Egyptiaca. Foliage silvery and fern-like; flowers yellow; 12 to 18 inches high.	\$0 26	\$2 50
A. filipendula. * A vigorous, showy species, with golden yellow flowers in dense, flat corymbs; foliage very handsome; in bloom from July until October. 2 to 3 ft.	20	2 00
A. millefolia rosea. Flowers rose-colored, borne in dense heads all summer; leaves finely divided. 1 to 2 feet	20	2 00
A. ptarmica fl. pl. This showy species produces pure white, double flowers all summer	20	2 00
A. serrata fl. pl. (Pearl).* Similar to the last, but taller, with smaller white flowers, resembling a miniature Chrysanthemum. 18 to 24 inches	20	2 00
A. tomentosa. Downy Yarrow. The foliage of this plant is very showy, and would render it valuable even were there no flowers; these last are quite pretty, and of a bright yellow color. 6 to 8 inches . . .	20	2 00
ACONITUM. Rather tall perennials, bearing long spikes of handsome flowers.		
A. autumnale. Autumn Monkshood. One of the best fall-blooming plants. Flowers dark blue, on stems 2 to 3 feet high, lasting a long time in perfection; suitable for planting with <i>Anemone Japonica</i>	25	2 50
A. Napellus. Common Monkshood. This species differs from the above in being dwarfer and flowering in summer. 18 inches to 2 feet	25	2 50
A. Pyrenaicum. Spikes of yellow flowers .	25	2 50
ACORUS calamus variegatus. * Variegated Sweet-Flag. Foliage beautifully striped with white. Grows well, either in dry or moist soils. One of the finest variegated plants we have. 2 to 3 feet . . .	\$0 25	\$2 50
AJUGA reptans variegata. A beautiful dwarf plant, forming a dense mat; fine for edgings	20	2 00
ADONIS vernalis. A very early-flowering dwarf plant; flowers very large, yellow; a fine rock plant, which should not be disturbed often	25	2 50
ALSTROEMERIA aurantiaca. One of our prettiest hardy plants; very useful for cutting. 2 to 3 feet high	25	2 50
ALTHAEA rosea fl. pl. * The Hollyhock. One of our finest herbaceous plants. The later strains present flowers of rose-like fineness, in rich and delicate colors. Chater's excellent strain of double-flowering Hollyhocks, in mixed colors	25	2 50
ALYSSUM. The hardy perennial Alyssums are very free-flowering, and form dense evergreen mats.		
A. argenteum. Yellow flowers, borne all summer. 12 to 15 inches tall	20	2 00
A. saxatile. Dwarf and neat; yellow-flowering; one of the best early spring-flowering perennials	20	2 00
A. variegatum. An everblooming yellow-flowered species, with handsomely variegated leaves, which endure well our hot summer sun. The plants grow into dense rosettes from 6 to 8 inches across; a very serviceable plant	25	2 50

	Each	Dozen		Each	Dozen
AMSONIA tabernaemontana. Pale lavender-blue flowers, appearing in broad clusters in May and June	\$0 25	\$2 50	ARTEMISIA. Old-fashioned garden plants, valued for their aromatic fragrance.		
ANEMONE.* The Windflower. A beautiful and ornamental perennial, bearing showy flowers in great profusion; they are exceedingly handsome and desirable.			A. Abrotanum. Southernwood	\$0 25	\$2 50
A. japonica. Rosy carmine flowers of large size, produced in autumn	25	2 50	A. Dracunculus. Tarragon. Cultivated for its foliage, which has a pleasant flavor. We can supply fresh tops for making Tarragon vinegar in June	25	2 50
A. — alba (Honorine Jobert). Lovely pure white flowers, produced from August to November; a most elegant plant	30	3 00	A. stellariana. A pretty dwarf plant, with silvery white leaves; very useful for borders or edgings	25	2 50
A. — hybrida. Flowers shaped like Honoree Jobert, but beautiful reddish purple	20	2 00	ASCLEPIAS tuberosa.* An erect, branched shrub, with large umbels of brilliant orange flowers of great substance; very showy	25	2 50
A. Pennsylvanica (dichotoma). White flowers, tinged red in May	25	2 50	ASTER. The Michaelmas Daisy. A desirable herbaceous perennial, with pretty daisy-like flowers. We offer only the best selected sorts, worthy of extensive planting.		
A. pulsatilla. A beautiful species, with large flowers, produced in spring, and deeply cut foliage	25	2 50	A. alpinus. Of dwarf, stout habit; bright purple flowers	25	2 50
A. sylvestris. Pure white flowers, 2 inches across, borne in April and May, sometimes all summer. One of the very best plants for border culture. 12 inches	25	2 50	A. Amellus. Beautiful deep purple flowers .	25	2 50
ANTHEMIS. Chamomile. A fine old garden favorite, with pleasantly scented leaves. The two species named below have pretty, daisy-like flowers.			A. longifolius formosus. One of the most showy autumn bloomers. Grows in the form of pyramidal bushes, which are completely clothed with bright, rose colored flowers from September until frost. Perfectly hardy, and very desirable	20	2 00
A. nobilis. Flower-rays white, disk yellow .	20	2 00	A. Novæ-Angliae. Of tall and robust habit, with purple flowers	25	2 50
A. tinctoria. Flowers pure golden yellow, 1 to 2 inches across, borne from July till November. One of our best and showiest hardy plants	20	2 00	A. — rosea. A very showy variety of the last, with deep rosy flowers	25	2 50
ANTHERICUM. The hardy species are fine border plants, with lily-like flowers.			A. ptarmicoides. The finest white-flowered species, blooming in August and September; not in the least weedy. 1 to 2 feet .	25	2 50
A. Iliago. St. Bernard's Lily. Pure white flowers	25	2 50	ASTILBE Japonica.* Silvery white flowers, that appear in early summer, and dark green foliage. Fine for forcing and for cutting. 10 to 12 inches. Incorrectly called <i>Spiraea Japonica</i>	20	2 00
A. liliastrum. Larger flowers, white and fragrant, on long spikes	25	2 50	A. — grandiflora.* This plant, recently sent out as a new, improved variety, appears to be simply the plain green form of the next. It is, however, well worthy of cultivation	30	3 00
AQUILEGIA. The Columbine. Splendid hardy plants, with ornamental foliage and very beautiful flowers; among the best hardy perennials, and of very easy culture.			A. — variegata (Golden Astilbe). A fine variety of the above, having foliage prettily veined with yellow, bright red leaf stalks, and panicles much more dense than in the type	30	3 00
A. Canadensis. Flowers scarlet and yellow .	25	2 50	A. Thunbergii. A new species from Japan, with greenish white flowers in mid-summer. Valuable on account of its foliage. 2 to 3 feet	25	2 50
A. chrysanthia. Splendid yellow flowers; one of the finest of all perennials	35	3 50	ASTRAGALUS alopecuroides. A fine Siberian plant, having dense spikes of yellow pea-like flowers. One of the finest perennial plants. 2 to 4 feet	25	2 50
A. caerulea. Light blue and white flowers .	25	2 50	AUBRIETIA. Very dwarf blue-flowering evergreen plants, for rockwork and borders. The plants bloom in early spring.		
A. vulgaris fl. pl. Double white flowers . .	25	2 50	A. deltoidea. Purple flowers in early spring.	25	2 50
ARABIS alpina argenteo variegata. A pretty dwarf plant, with white flowers and variegated leaves; fine for rock-work			A. Graeca. Light purple flowers	25	2 50
ARENARIA. Alpine plants, with evergreen leaves, blooming early in summer.					
A. Balearica. White flowers; small, shining leaves	25	2 50			
A. grandiflora. White flowers	25	2 50			
A. macrophylla	25	2 50			
ARMERIA. Interesting Alpine perennials of dwarf habit; excellent for borders, rock-work or edging.					
A. alpina	25	2 50			
A. vulgaris (maritima). Pink or rosy red flowers; a pretty white-leaved species . . .	25	2 50			

	Each	Dozen		Each	Dozen
BAMBUSA Metake. This Bamboo has proved perfectly hardy with us. Its handsome dark green foliage should make it popular, the more so as it remains on the plant all winter. 4 to 6 feet	\$0 35	\$3 50	CERASTIUM. These are creeping plants with fine silvery leaves, and are useful for rock work.		
BAPTISIA australis. A very fine blue-flowering plant, with peculiar foliage . . .	25	2 50	C. Biebersteinii. White flowers	\$0 25	\$2 50
B. alba. A white variety of the above . .	25	2 50	C. tomentosum. White; smaller leaves than the preceding	25	2 50
B. exaltata. A strong-growing species, with long spikes of dark blue flowers. 4 to 5 ft.	25	2 50	CHELONE Lyoni. A handsome herbaceous plant, on the order of Penstemon, with very showy and decorative purple flowers.	25	2 50
BRUNELLA grandiflora. Dense spreading plants, with purplish flowers in summer. 6 to 10 inches	25	2 50	COREOPSIS. One of the best perennials in cultivation; showy and free-flowering.		
B. Pyrenaica. Same description and size as the above	25	2 50	C. delphinifolia. A handsome free-flowering sort; flowers yellow, with dark centers. 2 to 3 feet	25	2 50
BUPHthalmum speciosissimum. A robust plant, with fine foliage and yellow flower-heads. 5 feet	25	2 50	C. lanceolata.* Large lemon-yellow flowers on long stems all summer; fine for cutting; should be grown by all. 2 to 3 feet . . .	20	2 00
CALLIRHOE involucrata. An elegant plant of easy culture and creeping or trailing habit. The crimson flowers are nearly two inches across.	25	2 50	C. rosea. A fine dwarf species 1 foot high; rose-colored flowers	25	2 50
CAMPANULA.* Canterbury Bell. The Campanulas have large, handsome, bell-shaped flowers, in a number of different colors. They are easy to grow, and very beautiful when in flower.	25	2 50	C. senifolia. This species grows 4 feet high, and produces numerous flowers in July..	25	2 50
C. carpatica. Blue flowers	25	2 50	C. tripteris. A tall-growing species, with yellow flowers	20	2 00
C. — alba. A fine white form	25	2 50	C. verticillata. A showy species, with smaller flowers than the last, and with narrow leaves in whorls	20	2 00
C. glomerata. Bluish violet or white flowers in terminal heads; handsome	25	2 50	CORYDALIS. Fine-flowering perennials, blooming in spring.		
C. latifolia macrantha. Purplish blue flowers	25	2 50	C. lutea. Yellow flowers	35	3 50
C. nobilis. Flowers drooping, reddish violet or white	25	2 50	C. nobilis (aurea). Pale yellow flowers, tipped with green; plant of very beautiful form, with deeply cut foliage	35	3 50
C. persicifolia fl. pl. Fine double flowers of various blue shades	25	2 50	DELPHINIUM.* The Larkspur; including some very showy and useful bedding plants of easy culture and great decorative value.		
C. — albo-pleno. Double white	25	2 50	D. Cashmerianum. Flowers of a distinct pale blue color	25	2 50
C. speciosa. Very pretty small flowers . . .	25	2 50	D. Chinense (grandiflorum). Blue, shading to white	20	2 00
C. trachelium fl. pl. Slightly drooping flowers	25	2 50	D. elatum (exaltatum). Blue or white; very pretty	25	2 50
CASSIA Marylandica. A plant well worthy of a place in the garden; has pinnate leaves and yellow flowers borne in July and August	25	2 50	D. formosum. An elegant species, with sky-blue flowers, shaded to indigo	25	2 50
CATANANCHE caerulea. A pretty, free-growing plant with blue flowers, which are desirable for cutting	25	2 50	D. tricornе. Rich and beautiful blue flowers.	25	2 50
CENTAUREA. The Centaureas have many good points; both foliage and flowers are fine.	25	2 50	DESMODIUM penduliflorum. A remarkably fine flowering plant for the hardy border	30	3 00
C. dealbata. Fine rosy flowers; dwarf habit.	25	2 50	DIANTHUS.* The Pink. Included in this well-known and valuable genus are many hardy forms which are very valuable for the border, providing flowers of rich colors, and often of exquisite fragrance.		
C. montana. Large and handsome blue flowers	25	2 50	D. barbatus. Sweet William. A very choice strain of this excellent border plant. . . .	15	1 50
C. nigra variegata. This is one of the best variegated plants we have ever grown; its variegation is constant throughout the summer, and it is well adapted for the border, where well-marked foliage is needed. 2 to 3 feet.	25	2 50	D. — fl. pl. The old, favorite "Sweet William." The double form is of rich and varied colors.	25	2 50
CENTRANTHUS ruber. Clusters of red flowers all summer	25	2 50	D. deltoides. Maiden's Pink. Dense tufts of grassy leaves; flowers bright pink, with a dark circle, or sometimes white. 6 to 9 inches	25	2 50
CONVALLARIA majalis. The popular Lily-of-the-Valley	25	2 50	D. hybridus Mulei. Mule Pink. Large, bright flowers on long stems	25	2 50

	Each	Dozen	Each	Dozen	
DIANTHUS plumarius. The Pheasant's Eye Pink; flowers very pretty, of many colors	\$0 25	\$2 50	ECHINACEA purpurea. A very showy species, blooming for two months or more. The bright, rosy purple flowers are 5 or 6 inches across	\$0 25	\$2 50
D. superbus. A fine form, with very fragrant rose-colored flowers	25	2 50	ELYMUS glaucifolius. A fine ornamental grass of a bluish color	25	2 50
DICTAMNUS. The "Gas Plant;" pretty herbs one or two feet high, with showy flowers; the whole plant is strongly lemon-scented, especially when rubbed.			EPIMEDIUM. Fine plants for the border and rockeries, with pinnated leaves and peculiar rosy or white flowers; of dwarf habit.		
D. albus. Fine white flowers	35	3 50	E. alpinum rubrum. A showy plant, with crimson flowers	25	2 50
D. fraxinella. Rose flowers	35	3 50	E. macranthum. White flowers; a superior form	25	2 50
DIELYTRA (<i>Dicentra</i>). The "Bleeding Heart." A very ornamental class of early spring flowering herbaceous plants, most valuable for the hardy border. Both foliage and flowers are elegant.			E. pinnatum. Yellow flowers	25	2 50
D. eximia. Leaves as light and graceful as those of a Fern; rose-colored flowers, borne all summer	25	2 50	ERICA herbacea carnea. Winter Heath. One of the earliest flowering plants we have; blooms in March. Flowers red, in long racemes. 10 to 12 inches	30	3 00
D. spectabilis. Lovely pink and white flowers, in a graceful raceme	25	2 50	ERIGERON speciosus. "Star-Wort." A pretty Aster-like perennial, with blue flowers in abundance. Very showy. Summer. 1½ feet	25	2 50
DIGITALIS. The Foxglove. A beautiful plant, growing from three to five feet high, with long spikes of beautiful flowers.			ERYNGIUM alpinum. A distinct and handsome herbaceous border plant; the odd blue flowers appear in summer . . .	25	2 50
D. lanata. * A species with dense racemes of quaint, grayish yellow flowers, borne in July and August	20	2 00	EUPATORIUM. In this large genus are some valuable plants for the hardy border.		
D. purpurea. Common Foxglove. Flowers vary from white to dark purple. One of the best plants for naturalizing near shrubberies. 3 to 5 feet	20	2 00	E. ageratoides. White Snake Root. A fine species, with corymbs of pure white flowers in midsummer. 2 to 3 feet . . .	20	2 00
D. — alba. A fine pure white variety of the above	20	2 00	E. purpureum. Purplish flowers in autumn.	20	2 00
DODECATHEON. The American Cowslip. Beautiful herbaceous perennial plants, especially adapted to rockeries or borders. Of dwarf habit, with a rather tall spike of elegant flowers.			EUPHORBIA. An extensive genus, including a great variety of forms. For tender species, see Stove and Greenhouse Plants.		
D. Jeffreyi. Pink or rose flowers, yellow toward the base	25	2 50	E. corollata. A profuse bloomer; white flowers	25	2 50
D. Meadia. Very handsome; called Shooting Star in the western states.	25	2 50	E. myrsinitis. Of creeping habit; a good plant for rock-work; yellow flowers . . .	25	2 50
DORONICUM. * Leopard's Bane. Dwarf early-flowering perennials, with showy flowers. They need a rich, moist soil.			GAURA Lindheimeri. A profuse white-flowering plant from Texas; one of the most elegant border plants	25	2 50
D. Austriacum. Yellow flowers of good size	35	3 50	FUNKIA. * The "Plantain Lilies" are excellent border plants, and are always satisfactory. The foliage is rich and handsome, and the flowers also are very fine.		
D. Caucasicum. Yellow flowers, two inches across	35	3 50	F. aureo-maculata. Leaves blotched with yellow	25	2 50
D. plantagineum excelsum. Robust, often growing 5 feet high; flower-heads 4 inches across	25	2 50	F. Chinensis. A native of China	25	2 50
DRACOCEPHALUM. Showy herbs, flowering in June; they love a cool situation.			F. coerulea. One of the best	25	2 50
D. Ruyssianum. Purple flowers an inch long	25	2 50	F. cucullata. Hooded leaves	25	2 50
D. Altaiense. Flowers blue, in whorls . . .	25	2 50	F. glaucescens. Large glaucous leaves . .	25	2 50
ECHINACEA. Very ornamental herbaceous perennials, useful for borders in a warm and sunny situation.			F. japonica (<i>grandiflora</i>). Large and beautiful fragrant white flowers	35	3 50
E. angustifolia. Rose-purple flowers, borne in summer and fall. 18 to 24 inches high . .	25	2 50	F. Fortunei. Pale lilac flowers in July . . .	25	2 50
			F. lancifolia coerulea. Pretty bluish lilac flowers in summer	25	2 50
			F. macrantha. A species with large flowers and foliage	25	2 50
			F. ovata. Large foliage and blue flowers; blooms all summer	25	2 50

	Each	Dozen		Each	Dozen
FUNKIA Sieboldii variegata. A late, fall-blooming species, and valuable on that account	\$0 25	\$2 50	GEUM triflorum. Handsome gray, cut foliage, and not very bright purplish flowers, but the long plumed seed-vessels are showy all summer	\$0 25	\$2 50
F. subcordata. White Plantain Lily. Flowers pure white and very fragrant in summer. 12 to 18 inches	25	2 50	GILLENIUM. Bowman's Root. The reddish stems bear handsomely-cut foliage, and at the top loose, open panicles of white flowers, sometimes tinged with rose.		
F. "Thos. Hogg." One of the very best. It has foliage beautifully banded with pure white, and large purplish lilac flowers in September	50	5 00	G. trifoliata. A graceful native plant, well worthy of cultivation. July. 6 to 10 inches.	25	2 50
F. undulata variegata. A variety with crinkled foliage, beautifully variegated with creamy white	25	2 50	G. stipulacea. Very similar to the preceding, but taller-growing. 2 to 3 feet	25	2 50
GAILLARDIA grandiflora. * Bright yellow and red flowers on stout, erect stems. 1 to 2 feet high. We offer splendid varieties of the above, raised from carefully selected seed of plants that have been greatly admired in our grounds	25	2 50	GYPSOPHILA. Plants of great beauty; excellent for borders and rock-work, being of graceful habit.		
GAULTHERIA procumbens. The creeping Wintergreen or Tea Berry; a pretty evergreen plant	25	2 50	G. paniculata. Small white flowers, very numerous; June to August; grows about two feet high, and is a very graceful plant.	25	2 50
GENISTA. The hardy forms of this plant flower continuously throughout the summer.			G. repens. A pretty creeper, with white or rose-colored flowers	25	2 50
G. sagittalis. A very curiously jointed species, with flat branches and numerous yellow flowers. 6 to 10 inches	25	2 50	G. Stevenii. Similar to <i>G. paniculata</i> , but of dwarfer habit and has larger flowers. 2 feet	25	2 50
G. tinctoria fl. pl. An excellent sort for sandy soils, forming a dense mass of branches, covered with bright, double yellow flowers	25	2 50	HELENIUM. Large yellow-flowering plants for borders or backgrounds; of strong growth.		
GENTIANA. Almost all forms of the Gentians are exceedingly handsome, and very hardy.			H. autumnale. Yellow flowers in autumn; plant four to six feet high, of fine effect	25	2 50
G. acaulis. Stemless Gentian. From the Alps and Pyrenees. The plant forms a mass of leathery leaves, and carries in May blue vase-like flowers 2 inches long	25	2 50	H. Hoopesii. Bright orange flowers, in summer; grows two to three feet high	25	2 50
G. Andrewsii. Closed Gentian. Fine blue flowers an inch long, appearing in late autumn	20	2 00	HELIANTHUS. * The perennial Sunflowers are splendid plants, and very useful for backgrounds.		
G. puberula. A western species a foot or more high, with large, bright blue flowers, 1½ to 2 inches long	25	2 50	H. angustifolius. Flowers yellow, with dark purple centers, 2 to 3 inches across, and appearing from August to October. 2 to 4 feet	20	2 00
G. saponaria. A species resembling <i>G. Andrewsii</i> , but flowering more abundantly. 1 foot	20	2 00	H. Maximiliani. A large-growing, very free-flowering species, which remains in bloom until late autumn. 6 to 8 feet	20	2 00
GERANIUM. These are not the plants commonly called Geraniums, which are properly Pelargoniums, but fine hardy herbaceous perennials.			H. mollis. Downy Sunflower. A downy, white-leaved sort, with large heads of deep yellow flowers. 2 to 3 feet	25	2 50
G. platypetalum. One of the handsomest of the genus, with numerous deep violet flowers an inch or more across, streaked with red. 1 to 2 feet	30	3 00	H. multiflorus. Large Single Sunflower. A very fine autumn bloomer, with large yellow flowers, 4 to 5 inches across; valuable for cutting	25	2 50
G. sanguineum. Flowers borne in summer, deep crimson-purple, an inch and a half across. A very showy and useful border plant. 1 to 2 feet	25	2 50	H. — flore-pleno. A very fine double variety of the last. Blooms from August to October	20	2 00
GEUM. The Geums are brilliant in flower, and have fine foliage.			H. orgyalis. Flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, produced in great abundance	20	2 00
G. coccineum. Brilliant scarlet flowers; of easy culture	25	2 50	HELLEBORUS. The ancient Hellebore. All fine flowering perennial plants of rather dwarf growth. <i>H. niger</i> and its varieties are known as "Christmas Roses," from the facility with which they produce their showy flowers in midwinter, with slight protection. Nearly all the species have very glossy and handsome leaves.		
			H. atrorubens. Deep purple flowers in March	35	3 50

	Each	Dozen	Each	Dozen	
HELLEBORUS Caucasicus. Pale green flowers, very glossy leaves	\$0 35	\$3 50	HIBISCUS carminatus perfectus. Flowers white, with crimson center	\$0 25	\$2 50
H. colchicus. Deep, bright purple flowers, January to March	35	3 50	H. militaris. Flowers pinkish white, borne in late summer	25	\$2 50
H. niger. Flowers in winter when protected by glass, without artificial heat; pure white and very pretty; several varieties .	25	2 50	H. Moscheutos. Beautiful rose-colored flowers	25	2 50
H. Olympicus. Purplish flowers in spring .	35	3 50	IBERIS (Candytuft). The perennial forms are evergreen and quite hardy.		
H. orientalis. Large rose-colored flowers, very early	35	3 50	I. coriacea. Dwarf, with large, pure white flowers	25	2 50
H. viridis. Bright green flowers in spring .	35	3 50	I. Gibraltarica. Very large and fine, with white flowers, which gradually change to purple; early spring; fine for forcing . .	25	2 50
HEMEROCALLIS.* The Day Lilies. Among the finest flowering plants, and of easy culture. They are very nearly related to the Funkias; should not be omitted from any planting of herbaceous perennials.			IRIS.* These are among the best of our summer-flowering plants, and many of the newer varieties are of great beauty, their blooms rivaling the finest Orchids in elegance of form and delicacy of texture. They continue in flower for quite a time, and are much admired for cutting as well as for out-door decorating. The only attention they require after planting out is division every three or four years, and replanting; they are perfectly hardy without protection.		
H. Dumortieri. Bright orange-colored flowers. 2 feet	25	2 50	I. Germanica. The ordinary form; the improved varieties are very fine. Best named varieties	25	2 50
H. flava. Sweet-scented, lemon-yellow flowers on stems 2½ feet high. Fine for forcing	25	2 50	Unnamed	20	2 00
H. graminea. Similar to <i>H. flava</i> , but dwarfer, and has narrow, grass-like foliage. 18 inches	25	2 50	I. oxypetala. A very distinct and beautiful Siberian plant, with showy, lilac-blue flowers in May; long, grass-like leaves; 2 feet	25	2 50
H. Kwanso variegata. Has broad, beautifully variegated foliage, and large, double, bronzy orange flowers	15	1 50	I. Sibirica. Tall, with narrow leaves; white and blue-veined flowers; 2 to 3 ft. .	25	2 50
H. Middendorfii. In habit similar to <i>H. Dumortieri</i> , but with distinct orange-colored flowers. 2 feet	25	2 50	I. — hæmatophylla. A very dark-leaved, early-flowering variety, often flowering the second and third time during the same season	30	3 0
H. Thunbergii. Flowers yellow, sweet-scented, on stems 4 feet high	25	2 50	I. — variegata. Bright lilac flowers, with yellow centers; beautifully variegated leaves	30	3 00
HEPATICUM (Anemone Hepatica). Liverwort. Charming early spring-flowering plants, very like the Anemones.			I. Kæmpferi.* The Japanese Iris. The flowers are of the richest appearance, in colors ranging from white to royal purple, with delicate markings and veinings. They are quite different from those of the German Iris, being flatter and larger; some are as much as eight inches in diameter when grown in rich soil. Best named varieties (those offered below) . .	30	3 00
H. triloba. Liver-Leaf. Flowers beautiful, deep blue, borne in early spring. Fine for shaded rockwork	15	1 50	I. — Daibutz. Deep indigo-blue; semi-double; dwarf, medium early.		
HERNIARIA glabra. Fine for carpeting on account of its dense green foliage, which turns to a bronzy red in winter; also much used in carpet-bedding	20	2 00	I. — Emperor of Japan. Maroon.		
HEUCHERA. All this genus are elegant in habit of growth. The two below are especially handsome.			I. — Empress of Japan. Lavender, pencilled with white; tall, medium early.		
H. rubifolia. A pretty native plant, with evergreen foliage, marbled with bronzy red. 2 feet	30	3 00	I. — Ichibau. Light reddish purple, pencilled with white; double, dwarf; medium early.		
H. sanguinea. A fine new plant with foliage similar to the above, and bright, blood-red flowers borne on long stems in summer .	25	2 50	I. — Iyeyas. Purplish blue—solid color; tall, early.		
HIBISCUS. There are a number of fine hardy forms of Hibiscus. They have beautiful foliage and attractive white, rosy and crimson flowers.			I. — Minister Mori. White, deeply laced with pink; early, and very fine.		
H. Californicus. Rose Mallow. Flowers white, with a purple center, 4 to 6 inches across. A new and very desirable plant for mixed borders in any rich garden soil and along borders of water. 5 feet	25	2 50	I. — M. Buchanan. Light indigo-blue, with fine yellow eye; double, large; extra-fine.		
H. coccineus. Scarlet Rose Mallow. Beautiful scarlet flowers. Must be taken up and kept in the cellar during winter. 3 to 4 feet	25	2 50	I. — M. Chotars. Light blue, striped and mottled with white; tall; early.		

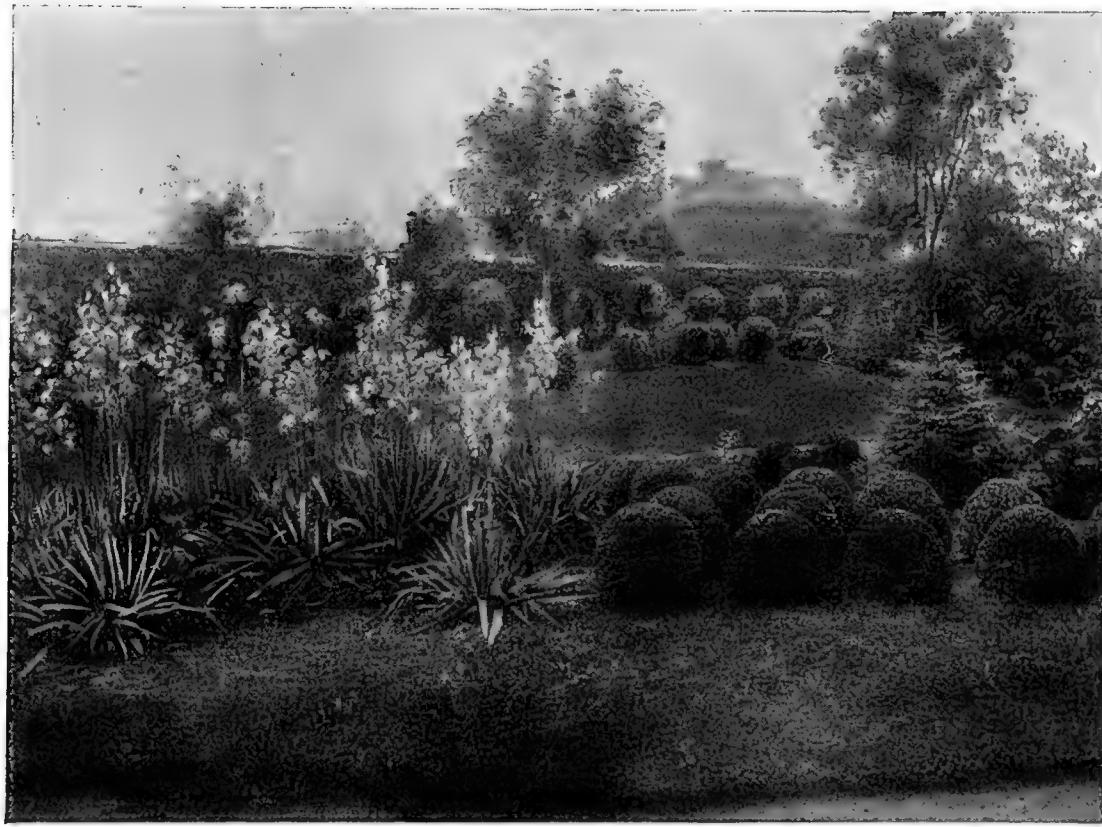
IRIS Kaempferi, Murasaki. Purple, wavy petals.	
I. — Otentosama. Light purple, slightly mottled with white; tall; very early; handsome.	
I. — Pearl. Pure white; tall; early.	
I. — Perfection. White, penciled and mottled with purple; dwarf; medium early.	
I. — Robert Buist. Dark indigo blue; fine yellow eye; double.	
I. — Virginialis. Double white; extra-fine and very large.	
I. — Water Nymph. White, deeply laced and shaded with lavender; tall; early; distinct.	
I. — Seedlings of Mixed Sorts. Very fine; unnamed	Each Dozen \$0 20 \$2 00
I. Susiana. The "Mourning Bride." A distinct and remarkably beautiful Iris; the flowers are a wonderful mingling of white, black and lilac; entirely distinct from any other species. A most attractive plant when in full bloom	30 3 00
LATHYRUS. The Perennial Peas; fine running plants, with large flowers; beautiful and of easy growth.	
L. latifolius. The Everlasting Pea; has rose-colored flowers in August	25 2 50
L. — albus. White flowers	25 2 50
LAVENDULA spica (vera). The well-known Lavender; a fine small, shrubby plant with blue flowers and leaves of a notable fragrance	25
LIATRIS. American plants of great beauty, with light purple flowers; the plants are of a graceful, grass-like habit, having tuberous roots, straight stems and narrow leaves. They are much prized in Europe, and should be better known here.	
L. pyrenostachya. Kansas Gay Feather. Flower-spike 10 to 20 inches long, very dense and cylindrical. In exposed places needs a stake. 3 to 5 feet	15 1 50
L. spicata. Button Snake Root. Flower-spike 6 to 15 inches long; flowers purple. 2 to 4 feet	15 1 50
LINUM Austriacum. Austrian Flax. A pretty perennial plant, with bluish purple flowers all summer. 1 to 2 feet	20 2 00
LOBELIA. The hardy Lobelias are splendid plants for the herbaceous garden, having brilliant flowers on upright stems.	
L. cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. One of the finest scarlet-flowered hardy plants, of easy cultivation, even in clay soils. Flowers from August to October. 3 to 4 feet	20 2 00
L. sylphilitica. Larger flowers than L. <i>cardinalis</i> ; a clear blue color of different shades	20 2 00
LOTUS corniculatus fl. pl. The Bird-Foot Trefoil. A prostrate and spreading plant, with neat green leaves, and clusters of bright yellow flowers; a handsome plant	25 2 50

	Each Dozen
LYCHNIS.* This is one of our best old garden perennials; sure and brilliant flowering, and easy to grow.	
L. chalcedonica. This, with its varieties, will grow in any good garden soil, and give an abundance of scarlet flowers in June and July	\$0 25 \$2 50
L. — flore-pleno. A rather rare, double-flowered variety of the above	35 3 50
L. — alba. A white-flowered variety	25 2 50
L. coronaria. Mullein Pink. An old garden favorite, with large, rich purple flowers and soft, woolly leaves. 1 to 2 feet	20 2 00
L. flos-cuculi, Adolphe Muss. A fine new variety of L. <i>flos-cuculi</i> . It originated in Germany; very fine for forcing; blooms all summer	35 3 50
L. flos-Jovis. Plant dwarf, with umbels of large, showy scarlet flowers	25 2 50
L. Haageana. A species with large, handsome brilliant vermillion flowers 2 inches across. 6 to 12 inches	20 2 00
L. viscaria fl. pl. German Catchfly. A dense tufted species, with brilliant scarlet flowers in summer. 12 to 15 inches	25 2 50
LYSIMACHIA clethroides. A fine hardy plant from Japan, with long, dense, recurved spikes of pure white flowers in summer. 1 to 2 feet	25 2 50
LYTHRUM. Handsome perennials, growing best in moist places. Flowers rosy purple.	
L. salicaria roseum. Rosy purple flowers.	25 2 50
L. — Japonicum. Loosestrife. Flowers small, of a beautiful purple, produced in summer	25 2 50
MALVA moschata alba. White Musk Mallow. A handsome plant, with stems 2 to 3 feet long, covered all summer with white flowers 2 inches across	25 2 50
MENTHA viridis. Spearmint. A useful culinary plant	15 1 50
MERTENSIA. Showy flowering, graceful plants of easy culture and distinct habit.	
M. paniculata. Purplish blue flowers in July	25 2 50
M. Virginica. Virginia Lungwort. Leaves of a tender glaucous green. Flowers an inch long, in gracefully drooping racemes, and of a most beautiful blue. 1 to 2 feet	20 2 00
MITCHELLA repens. Partridge Berry. A beautiful creeping vine, with small white fragrant flowers in summer, followed by bright scarlet berries, which remain through the winter	15 1 50
MONARDA didyma.* One of the finest hardy flowering plants; has fragrant foliage and bright scarlet flowers from July to September	25 2 50
MYOSOTIS Alpestris. The Forget-Me-Not. Exquisite little perennial plants, gracing any situation. Flowers blue, with small yellowish eye; quite fragrant	25 2 50

	Each	Dozen	Each	Dozen	
GENTHERA Missouriensis. * Evening Primrose. Prostrate, with grayish foliage, and large, yellow, orange-veined flowers, 4 to 5 inches across, opening towards evening	\$0 25	\$2 50	PHLOX. * Splendid perennial plants, with beautiful flowers. Some species are creeping and prostrate, with pink, purple and white flowers, useful for rock-work and banks, while others form some of the finest upright perennials we have. The improvement in the flowers of this section has been wonderful of late years.		
G. speciosa. A very large, fragrant-flowered species, the white petals of which become rosy purple when fading	20	2 00	P. amœna. Purple or pink flowers in June. 5 to 15 inches high	\$0 25	\$2 50
ONONIS matrix. Goat Root. A showy yellow-flowered plant, with clover-like leaves. 12 to 18 inches. Blooms in summer	25	2 50	P. decussata and paniculata Hybrids. A fine assortment of the best French varieties	25	2 50
PACHYSANDRA procumbens. Mountain Spurge. A rare native prostrate plant, with nearly evergreen leaves and small spikes of purplish and white flowers. One of the earliest plants to appear in bloom. March to May	25	2 50	P. decussata hybrida "Royalty." A new hybrid, with brilliant scarlet-crimson flowers. It blooms from early summer till late autumn, and is fine for cutting	1 00	5 00
P. procumbens variegata. A variety of the above, with finely variegated leaves	30	3 00	P. reptans. Of creeping habit, with neat flowers	25	2 50
PAEONIA. * Splendid herbaceous perennials, with large and very showy flowers. We have the largest collection in the trade—over 100 named double and single flowering sorts, comprising all the shades of color, from pure white to dark crimson and purple. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.			P. subulata. The Moss Pink. Beautiful dwarf sort	25	2 50
P. Chinensis. Fine French varieties. 25 to 75 cts. each, \$2.50 to \$5 per dozen.			P. — nivalis. A white flowering form	25	2 50
P. officinalis. Fine French varieties. 25 to 75 cts. each, \$2.50 to \$5 per dozen.			PHYSOSTEGIA Virginiana. Dragon-head. Numerous one-sided spikes of purplish red flowers all summer. 3 to 4 feet	20	2 00
P. tenuifolia fl. pl. A variety with double flowers of the richest deep crimson, like a "Jacque" rose, and finely cut foliage; a splendid plant. 35 to 50 cts. each, \$3 to \$5 per dozen.			PLATYCODON. Plants of fine habit, with lovely bell-shaped flowers, excellent for borders and splendid for cutting.		
PAPAVER. Perennial Poppies are old garden favorites, picturesque, graceful and beautiful.			P. grandiflorum (<i>Wahlenbergia</i>). Large beautiful blue flowers	35	3 50
P. orientale. * Oriental Poppy. Flowers 4 to 6 inches across, of a bright deep scarlet with a dark purple spot at the base of each petal	\$0 25	\$2 50	P. — album. A white-flowering form	35	3 50
P. — bracteatum. Flowers 4 to 6 inches across, dark blood-red with black center, and leafy bracts below	25	2 50	PLUMBAGO Larpentæ. A very beautiful blue-flowered plant, of a dense, spreading habit. 6 to 10 inches	25	2 50
P. — roseum. A fine new variety, with flowers the color of a Mermet rose.	50	5 00	POLEMONIUM caeruleum. Jacob's Ladder. A pretty plant, with numerous spikes of blue or white flowers in early spring. 2 feet	25	2 50
P. nudicaule croceum. Iceland Poppy. A pretty dwarf-growing plant; bright saffron-colored flowers on stems a foot high	25	2 50	POLYGALA chamaebuxus. A fine dwarf box-like plant, with yellowish and pink flowers; excellent for rock-work	35	3 50
PENSTEMON. Handsome plants, with bold showy flowers of white, purple, scarlet, crimson and blue; they flower all through the summer.			POTENTILLA hybrida. Handsome perennials. An assortment of the best English and French single and double varieties, with large and showy flowers	25	2 50
P. barbatus. Plant tall; light pink to carmine flowers	25	2 50	PRIMULA. The Alpine and garden primulas are very useful plants for borders, small flower beds and rockeries.		
P. digitalis. White flowers	25	2 50	P. vulgaris. Common Primrose. We have a fine supply of the English type, which produces white, pink and yellow flowers in spring. They stand the winter well. Plant in half-shaded spots or under trees.	25	2 50
P. grandiflorus. Large and showy bright purple flowers	25	2 50	P. Sieboldii, in varieties. A Japanese hardy Primrose, varying in color from white to deep rose and purple	25	2 50
P. laevigatus. White, tinged with purple	25	2 50	PYRETHRUM. The Pyrethrums have fine fern-like foliage and flowers resembling Daisies. They grow upon long stems and are fine for cutting. They are among our very best and prettiest perennials.		
P. Menziesii Douglasi. Lilac purple flowers	25	2 50			
P. Murrayanus. Red flowers, very showy.	25	2 50			
P. ovatus. Purplish blue flowers	25	2 50			
P. pubescens. Dull violet flowers	25	2 50			

	Each	Dozen		Each	Dozen
PYRETHRUM roseum. * We have a very fine collection of named varieties. This is an excellent plant for cutting. The beautiful shades of colors run from white to crimson. Single and double-flowering.	\$0 25	\$2 50	SAXIFRAGA. Elegant border or rock plants, with fine glossy or whitish foliage and large white, rosy or pink flowers; very valuable for herbaceous planting.		
P. uliginosum. * A grand fall-blooming plant; fine for cutting; from 4 to 5 feet high, and covered with large white flowers with yellow centers. Should be in every garden	25	2 50	S. Aizoon. Cream-colored flowers in June .	\$0 25	\$2 50
RANUNCULUS. Fine border-plants, with glossy flowers; they are of easy growth and very pretty.			S. cordifolia. Large red flowers in spring .	25	2 50
R. acris fl. pl. The double form of the Buttercup; shining yellow flowers	25	2 50	S. crassifolia. Red flowers, fleshy leaves .	25	2 50
B. bulbosa. Double golden flowers in spring and early summer	25	2 50	S. sarmentosa. A beautiful plant of drooping habit, with round leaves, veined silver-red underneath; is a fine plant for baskets and vases	35	3 50
R. speciosa fl. pl. Bachelor's Button. Flowers very large; golden yellow; always double; blooms all summer. 10 to 12 inches	30	3 00	SCABIOSA Caucasicæ. A useful plant for borders and rockeries; large blue flowers; June to August	25	2 50
RHEUM Emodi. An herbaceous plant, with bold and large leaves and imposing flower-stalks; white flowers; handsome leaves	50	5 00	SEDEDUM. Dwarf-growing rock-plants, with interesting succulent foliage, and yellow, white, or pink flowers; valued both for foliage and flowers.		
RUDBECKIA. The Ox-Eye Daisies. Showy border plants, with large flowers in late summer and fall.			S. acre. Common Stone-crop. Low, forming moss-like tufts; yellow flowers in summer. Useful for rock-work, edging, carpetings, vases, etc. Thrives best in poor soil	15	1 50
R. fulgida. Flower-heads dark purple, with orange-yellow rays. Blooms in September. 2 to 3 feet	25	2 50	S. Nevii. Flowers white; leaves grow in the form of dense rosettes	15	1 50
R. maxima. A tall-growing plant, with large glaucous leaves and bright yellow flowers with brown centers. A striking and effective plant in large gardens. 4 to 6 feet .	25	2 50	S. Sieboldii. Thick, glaucous leaves in threes; flowers rose-purple, borne in autumn. Fine for greenhouse or window culture, but perfectly hardy	25	2 50
RUELLIA ciliosa. A pretty prostrate plant from Texas, with abundant large, lilac flowers in late summer	25	2 50	S. spectabile. Showy Stone-crop. Robust, forming large clumps, with glaucous leaves and broad, rosy purple, showy clusters of flowers in September and October ..	25	2 50
RUTA graveolens. Common Rue. A handsome foliage plant, with bluish-green fragrant leaves, which are used by the Italians in salads. 18 to 24 inches	25	2 50	SEMPERVIVUM. Beautiful plants for covering rock-work, and well adapted for edgings of beds, ribbon and carpet gardening. They have succulent foliage. We have over twenty species of this beautiful genus. They are more valued for their foliage than for their flowers, the former being especially distinct and conspicuous		
SALVIA. All the Salviæ are free-flowering and give bright effects. For tender varieties, see Bedding Plants.				15	1 50
S. azurea grandiflora. A showy species, with beautiful deep blue flowers in dense spikes	25	2 50	SENECIO Japonicus. This little-known Groundsel is one of the handsomest of the Compositæ. It is of bold habit, growing about 5 feet high, with leaves nearly a foot across, divided into about nine divisions. The flower-stems are slightly branched, and the flower-heads are about 3 inches across, with the narrow outer florets of a rich orange color	30	3 00
S. pratensis. Meadow Sage. A common European plant, but seldom seen in cultivation. Flowers in long spikes, rich blue, and continue all summer. 12 to 18 inches	25	2 50	SILENE. The perennial species are free-flowering Alpine plants, suitable for rock-work.		
SANTOLINA chamaecyparissus. Lavender Cotton. A half-shrubby, much-branched plant; the stems are crowded with small grayish or silvery leaves. It bears cutting well, and may be used for edging or to plant in contrast with dark-colored foliage. If allowed to flower it produces small yellow button-like heads in summer	20	2 00	S. alpestris. Alpine Catchfly. Flowers in panicles; large, white	25	2 50
SAPONARIA officinalis fl. pl. An old but valuable plant, with rosy double flowers during the summer season	25	2 50	S. maritima. Sea Catchfly. Forms dense, tuft-like masses of pale-green; numerous white flowers an inch across; the calyx is curiously inflated and mottled; blooms all summer; may be used for edgings . .	25	2 50
			S. maritima fl. pl. A double form of the above	25	2 50

	Each	Dozen		Each	Dozen
SILPHIUM. Showy, tall-growing plants, suitable for large groups and for planting amongst shrubberies.			THALICTRUM. Fine foliage plants for groups, beds and rockeries.		
S. laciniatum. The Compass Plant; so called because the leaves are said to present their faces uniformly north and south on the plains where they grow . . .	\$0 25	\$2 50	T. glaucum. Elegantly cut, grayish foliage and large panicles of bright yellow flowers in June and July. 3 to 4 feet	\$0 25	\$2 50
S. perfoliatum. Cup Plant. The large opposite leaves, united around the square stem, form a cavity or cup; large yellow flowers, borne in summer. 5 to 7 feet . .	25	2 50	T. purpureum. A tall purplish or whitish-flowered species. 4 to 8 feet	25	2 50
SOLIDAGO. The Golden Rod. The yellow flowers, in graceful shape, are known everywhere and much admired. They do finely when naturalized in the border. The various species extend the time of flowering.			T. speciosum. Large yellow flower and handsome leaves. 3 to 5 feet	25	2 50
S. elongata. The earliest-flowering Golden Rod, with immense panicles of bloom in August. 18 to 24 inches	25	2 50	T. —. An undetermined species, with handsome foliage and large clusters of pure white flowers. June. Fine for bouquets	30	3 00
S. rigida. Robust, very leafy stems and abundant yellow flowers in large heads. September and October	25	2 50	THERMOPSIS CAROLINIANA. A showy native plant, with long spikes of Lupine-like yellow flowers in summer. 5 feet . .	25	2 50
S. sempervirens. Fine for naturalizing in moist places. Foliage very thick	25	2 50	TRADESCANTIA. Showy herbaceous plants, blooming freely throughout the summer; not so widely grown as they deserve.		
S. Shortii. One of the brightest flowered sorts, with large panicles. 5 feet	25	2 50	T. Virginica. Spiderwort. A well-known border plant, valuable for its continuous production of pretty deep violet-blue flowers. 1 to 2 feet	25	2 50
SPIRAEA. Excellent hardy decorative plants for groups and borders, blooming finely and profusely.			T. — alba. A beautiful white variety of the above	25	2 50
S. aruncus. Whitish flowers, in slender spikes in June	25	2 50	TRICYRTIS hirta nigra. Japanese Toad Lily. A curious and distinct Liliaceous plant, with stems 1 to 2 feet high, covered all summer with dark purple, black spotted flowers	30	3 00
S. astilboides. A very handsome plant, with long heads of white flowers	50	5 00	TRIFOLIUM pannonicum. Hungarian Clover. A neat species, with globular heads of creamy white flowers	25	2 50
S. filipendula fl. pl. White or rosy flowers.	25	2 50	T. rubens. Dark-red Clover. A very showy and useful plant, with rose or purplish-red flowers in spikes 3 to 4 inches long; the latter become very downy and showy after the flowers have fallen	25	2 50
S. palmata. Palmate leaves and fine crimson flowers; blooms from June to August, and is a superior herbaceous perennial . .	25	2 50	TRITOMA uvaria grandiflora. A fine, hardy plant, producing showy spikes of orange flowers	25	2 50
S. ulmaria fol. var. The "Meadow Sweet;" has white flowers and variegated foliage .	25	2 50	TROLLIUS. Showy and desirable erect border plants, with large globular flowers and handsome foliage.		
S. venusta (lobata). Deep peach blossom flowers; a fine plant	25	2 50	T. Europaeus. European Globe Flower. A pretty plant, with large, lemon-colored, buttercup-like flowers, 1 to 1½ inches across, on long stems; June to August. 2 feet	30	3 00
STACHYS lanata. A fine plant, with soft, silvery white foliage, suitable for edgings of large beds and for rockeries; pretty . .	25	2 50	T. Japonicus. Similar to the above, but with large orange flowers, appearing in early spring. 12 inches	30	3 00
STATICE. Suitable plants for beds and rockeries; the flowers are fine for cutting.			TUNICA saxifraga. Rock Tunica. A delicate, spreading dwarf plant, with a profusion of small, rosy white flowers. 6 to 10 inches; blooms all summer. An excellent plant for carpeting sandy banks . . .	25	2 50
S. Gmelina	25	2 50	UVULARIA grandiflora. A pretty plant, with yellow tube-shaped flowers; excellent for borders	25	2 50
S. latifolia. Blue flowers; grows one foot high	25	2 50	VERONICA. Free-flowering plants, with blue, white and purple flowers; suitable for borders, beds and rockwork, growing and blooming easily. (See page 111.)		
S. Tatarica. Bright red flowers in June and July	25	2 50			
STOKESIA cyanea. Large, blue, aster-like flowers; a first class perennial plant, blooming in August	30	3 00			
SYMPHYTUM. Perennial foliage plants of extreme beauty, with large light, or deep yellow, variegated showy leaves.					
S. aspernum aurea variegata. Leaves bordered with yellow; grows three or four feet high	35	3 50			
S. officinale sulphurea. Finely variegated leaves; plant grows one to three feet high.	35	3 50			



YUCCAS IN A NEWPORT GARDEN.

	Each	Dozen	Each	Dozen
VERONICA amethystina (<i>paniculata</i>).			VIOLA cucullata variegata.	A beautiful
Blue flowers in June	\$0 25	\$2 50	variety, with blue and white variegated	
V. alpina. Blue and violet flowers in May .	25	2 50	flowers produced in large numbers in	
V. candida. White flowers	25	2 50	spring. 4 to 6 inches	\$0 25 \$2 50
V. gentianoides var. Large blue flowers ;	25	2 50	V. pedata. Bird's-Foot Violet. This, by	
fine variegated foliage			far the most showy of our native Violets,	
V. pinnata. Long spikes of blue flowers .	25	2 50	is much prized abroad. It repays cultivation	
V. prostrata (<i>Teucrium</i>). Light blue flow-	25	2 50	by growing much larger and continuing	
ers; of prostrate habit			longer in bloom than in the wild state.	15 1 50
V. rupestris. A prostrate species, with nar-	25	2 50	V. — bicolor. This very rare and showy	
row leaves. Grown in masses, it makes a			variety has large flowers, with the two	
fine display for six weeks in early summer.			upper petals of rich purple with a velvety	
V. subsessilis. This is without doubt the	25	2 50	texture. Fine for flowering in the house .	25 2 50
finest of all the hardy herbaceous Speed-			YUCCA. Splendid plants, hardly succulent	
wells. The flower-spike is large, as are			in their nature, and yet of the same gen-	
also the individual flowers, the color of			eral appearance as the Aloes. Their leaves	
which is a brilliant deep amethystine blue.			are long, pointed and gracefully disposed;	
VINCA minor alba. Common Periwinkle			the flowers, borne on a tall central spike,	
A pretty evergreen creeper, often incor-			are white, bell-shaped and very ornamental.	
rectly called "Running Myrtle." This			Y. filamentosa (<i>flaccida</i>). A well-known	
variety has white flowers, and is very use-			and superior hardy form \$0 25 to	50
ful to carpet beneath trees where grass			Y. — aurea variegata. For description,	
will not grow, and for vases, etc	20	2 00	see New and Rare Plants, page 19 1 50 15 00	
VIOLA. Lovely flowering plants, well-			Y. gloriosa. Makes a tree with a trunk from	
known and always admired. The best			4 to 6 feet high; a fine species . . \$0 50 to 2 50	
hardy species are here noted.			Y. — var. quadricolor \$1 50 to 5 00	
V. cornuta. Horned Violet. Fine for spring			Y. recurva. A form of <i>Y. gloriosa</i> . Fol-	
bedding	25	2 50	age finely varied \$0 50 to 3 00	

HARDY CLIMBING VINES.

THE graceful drapery so effective in the decoration of lawns, gardens, porches and verandas, giving to them a cozy and home-like, as well as an elegant air, is furnished chiefly by hardy climbing vines. Tender or annual climbers, however great their beauty, because they lack permanency, will never be so popular for this purpose. The Clematises, of which we have a large and fine collection, Honeysuckles, Wistarias and Ampelopsis, are especially beautiful and well-prized for such work.

ACTINIDIA polygama. Pretty leaves and fragrant white flowers; fine for trellises or walls. 50 cents.

AKEBIA quinata. A fine Japanese climber, with distinct foliage and odd, brownish purple flowers; very fragrant. 25 cents.

AMPELOPSIS. A genus of splendid hardy climbing plants. They are all of superior value, having brilliant autumn leaves and pretty clusters of berries; of rapid growth and fine habit, requiring no support.

A. quinquefolia. The Virginia Creeper. A very vigorous and rapid-growing climber, with distinct, five-parted, bright, glossy green foliage. Its autumnal foliage tints are very rich, and the clusters of dark blue berries are very pretty \$0 50

A. tricolor (*Cissus heterophyllus*). Beautifully variegated foliage 25

A. Veitchii (*tricuspidata*). A superb vine, and constantly growing in esteem. The leaves are dark, rich green, very glossy, and disposed on established plants in odd, overlapping regularity. In the fall they assume tints of brilliancy, varying from light scarlet to deepest crimson. When fairly established, the vine grows rapidly, and its rootlets and tendrils fasten it firmly to any surface, clinging even to stone or brick 20

ARISTOLOCHIA. The hardy Aristolochias are phenomenal in rapidity of growth; their large, handsome leaves quickly cover any plan of climbing that is marked out for them. For new forms of Aristolochias, see New and Rare Plants, page 13.

A. Sipho. Known as "Dutchman's Pipe." Bears odd, yellowish brown flowers in the shape of a pipe; the leaves are quite large \$0 50 to \$1 00

A. tomentosa. Hardy; purple flowers 25 to 50

BIGNONIA. All the Bignonias have an air of tropical richness about them that quickly attracts the eye. Their flowers are large, waxen and trumpet-shaped, and always brightly colored; the leaves are bright green and glossy. The stem grows rapidly, and in a few years becomes large and woody, carrying its wealth of leaves and flowers, in stately fashion, over high trellises, porches or summer houses.

B. radicans. Trumpet Vine. One of our best hardy vines, bearing large, orange-scarlet flowers in rich and heavy clusters; the foliage is extremely graceful and pretty \$0 25

B. grandiflora. Résembles *B. radicans*, but its flowers are larger and of a deeper color 25
For new Bignonias, see New and Rare Plants, pages 11 and 16.

BRYONIA alba. Tuberous-rooted plants, producing fine foliage and odd fruit. 25 cents.

CALYSTEGIA pubescens fl. pl. 25 cents.

CELASTRUS scandens. The "Staff Tree," or "Bitter-Sweet." A fine North American climber, producing pretty orange-red berries in late fall, which are often preserved for winter decorations. 25 cents.

CUCUMIS (*Cucurbita*) **perennis.** A pretty climber, of the gourd family. 25 cents.

DIOSCOREA Batatas. The Cinnamon Vine. A rapid-growing climber, with beautiful glossy foliage and clusters of small, fragrant, white flowers. Fine for trellis work. 50 cents.

HEDERA HELIX. The true Ivy, and among the most useful, permanent and valuable climbers grown.

H. Algeriensis \$0 25

H. — Hibernica. In sorts, each 25

H. — Rægneriana 25

LONICERA. The Honeysuckle. Too well known in every home to need description. A queen among fragrant-flowered hardy climbers.

L. brachypoda (*flexuosa*) **aureo-reticulata.** The Golden Japanese Honeysuckle. An elegant plant; the foliage is beautifully veined with yellow, and the pure white, fragrant flowers are borne in clusters. \$0 25

L. caprifolium. In finest assorted kinds, each 35

L. Halliana. A popular favorite of rather recent introduction. It is very free-blooming, fast-growing and unusually elegant in habit 25

L. Heckretii. One of the best newer sorts of Honeysuckles 35

PASSIFLORA incarnata. The hardy Passion Flower. The vine dies down to the ground in autumn, but grows again in spring. The flowers are white, with purple centers, and the vine, like all the Passion Flowers, is elegant in habit. 25 cents.

WISTARIA. A superb, hardy climber of rapid growth, bearing in spring magnificent racemes of rich flowers, almost covering the plant. Nothing can be finer for outdoor planting. The flowers are extremely fragrant.

W. frutescens (*Glycine*) \$0 50

W. sinensis. The best known sort, and a grand species. The flower clusters are long and graceful; in color a beautiful combination of violet, shading into lilac and white; a queen among the climbers, and a favorite everywhere. \$0 25 to 50

W. — alba. Similar to *W. sinensis*, except it has white flowers; beautiful to contrast . . . \$0 50 to 1 00



GROUP OF CLEMATIS.

Clematis.

THIE Clematises are, perhaps, the most popular and valuable of our hardy climbers. They are perfectly hardy and very easy to cultivate, requiring only a good, rich soil, and some attention in pruning and training. They bloom from May to October, producing during that period an abundance of flowers of all shades of color. We offer a specially fine list of tested varieties.

Albert Victor. Rich lavender, deep purple through the center.

Alexandra. Pale reddish violet; an effective variety.

Beauty of Worcester. Flowers of a lovely bluish violet shade; pure white stamens.

Coccinea. Scarlet flowers; very pretty. 50 cents.

Countess of Lovelace. Bluish lilac; rosette shape; a charming double form.

Crispa. One of the best and showiest native species. It produces in June and July large numbers of very fragrant lilac-purple flowers. 50 cents.

Davidiana. Large axillary clusters of fragrant blue Hyacinth-like flowers; borne in summer.

Duchess of Edinburgh. One of the best double whites, and deliciously fragrant; the habit and foliage, also, are admirable.

Duke of Edinburgh. Flowers large, rich violet-purple.
Flammula. The Virgin's Bower. White flowers. 25 cts.
Fremontii. Nodding terminal flowers, with thick purple sepals an inch long. 30 cents.
Gipsy Queen. A showy variety; rich velvety purple flowers.
Integrifolia. An erect species, with very fragrant, solitary, nodding blue flowers. 25 cents.
Jackmanni. Flowers of an intense purple; one of the best.
Jackmanni alba. A pure white variety of the well known type. 50 cents to \$1.
Lady Boville. Grayish blue, cup-shaped flower.
Lady Caroline Neville. White, suffused with red, mauve colored band.
Lanuginosa Nivea. Pure white and very large.
Lord Londesborough. Deep mauve; fine large flowers.
Lady Londesborough. Silver gray, pale bar. May and July.
Miss Bateman. A pretty white variety, with chocolate anthers. 75 cents.
Mrs. George Jackman. Satiny white, with creamy bar.
Pallassii. An erect kind, producing immense panicles of white flowers in July and August. 30 cents.
Paniculata. For description, see New and Rare Plants, page 16. \$1. We supply strong plants, that will grow from 8 to 10 feet high and flower the next season, at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; small plants, 15 to 25 cts. each.
Pierotti. A new species from Japan, very similar to *C. montana*. 25 cents.
Prince of Wales. Deep puce-purple; a large and handsome flower.

Price, except where noted, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen; our selection, 75 cents each, \$8 per dozen.

Pitcherii. Pitcher's Leather Flower. A strong-growing sort from the southern states, with deep purplish brown or nearly black flowers in summer. 25 cents.
Purpurea Elegans. Flowers large, of a deep violet purple, with light-colored filaments.
Recta. Upright Virgin's Bower. An erect species, with dense panicles of small white flowers in early summer. 25 cents.
Rubra Violacea. Maroon, shaded violet.
Rubella. Rich claret-purple, in the way of *Jackmanni*.
Sir Garnet Wolseley. Slaty blue ground color. May and June. 75 cents.
Standishii. Light mauve purple. May and June. 75c.
Stans. An erect species, with woody stems and an abundance of white flowers, similar in size to those of *C. Davidiana*. 25 cents.
Stella. Light violet, with a distinct bar of a deep, reddish plum. May and June.
Star of India. Reddish plum, with red bars. July and October.
Tubulosa. A showy, erect species, similar to *C. Davidiana*, but with dark purple flowers in summer. 25 cents.
Tunbridgensis. Deep bluish purple, free-flowering.
Velutina purpurea. Blackish mulberry; very fine and free.
Viorna. A climbing species, with bell-shaped reddish purple flowers. July to September. 25 cents.
Virginiana. Virgin's Bower. Climbs 5 to 15 feet. This fine native climber is rare in cultivation. 25 cents.
Vitalba. Traveler's Joy. Similar to the preceding, but native of Europe.
Viticella. Bluish purple drooping flowers 2 to 3 inches across. July and August. 25 cents.

HARDY FERNS.

As a general thing, Hardy Ferns need shade. Most of them, also, require a well-drained spot, with a soil composed largely of leaf-mold and some peat. We offer only the rarer and more desirable hardy kinds. The outdoor fernery must not be allowed to suffer for lack of moisture, and provision must be made for watering when this is needed. The plants will furnish an abundance of fine bouquet-green all summer,

	Each Dozen		Each Dozen
ADIANTUM pedatum. The Maiden-Hair Fern. A pretty deciduous species for outdoor culture in shady, moist places. 1 foot high	\$0 15	\$1 50	
ASPIDIUM. Some of the prettiest species in this genus are entirely hardy; the best ones are given below.			
A. acrostichoides. Prickly Shield Fern. A fine evergreen species, useful for cutting and for the hardy fernery	15	1 50	
A. marginale. One of the best species for a fernery, with deep green foliage 1 to 2 feet long. Evergreen	20	2 00	
A. Noveboracense. A splendid species, about a foot high, with fronds 3 to 4 inches wide	15	1 50	
A. Goldianum. One of the rarest and noblest of the eastern Ferns, with fronds 2 to 3 feet long; deciduous	25	2 50	
ASPIDIUM spinulosum. A pretty species, with bristly evergreen fronds 1 to 2 feet high			\$0 20
			\$2 00
ASPLENIUM. The hardy evergreen Aspleniums thrive well in any well-drained, shaded border, and are handsome the year round.			
A. angustifolium. A species growing 2 or 3 feet high. The divisions of the fronds are long and narrow; distinct			20
			2 00
A. ebeneum. Ebony Fern. A pretty dwarf species; fronds 10 to 12 inches long; evergreen.			15
			1 50
A. Trichomanes. Maiden-Hair Spleenwort. A pretty species, forming dense tufts in crevices of rocks; the thread-like stipe and rachis are purplish brown and shining; very ornamental; 6 to 8 inches; evergreen			15
			1 50

	Each	Dozen	Each	Dozen
BOTRYCHIUM ternatum dissectum.			ONOCLEA struthiopteris. Ostrich Fern.	
Moonwort. A curious and interesting species, with the fronds much divided; 9 inches; evergreen	\$0 15	\$1 50	Tall, plume-like fronds; deciduous; 3 to 4 feet	\$0 30 \$3 00
B. — obliquum. Similar to the last, but not so much divided; 6 inches	15	1 50	OSMUNDA. The Flowering Fern. All the Osmundas are deciduous; they grow well in damp soil.	
CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus. Walking Fern. An elegant little Fern, with fronds tapering to points, which take root and form new plants. 6 to 8 inches; evergreen.	15	1 50	O. cinnamomea. Flowering Fern. These are the most beautiful of all hardy Ferns, owing to the distinct appearance of the sterile portion of the fronds, in this species of a bright cinnamon color. 3 to 4 feet	25 2 50
CHEILANTHES vestita. This is an elegant Fern found in the eastern states. Grows 6 to 9 inches high	20	2 00	O. regalis. Royal Fern. A noble species, and one of the best	25 2 50
CYSTOPTERIS fragilis. A pretty, small Fern, with fronds 4 to 6 inches high	15	1 50	PHEGOPTERIS hexagonoptera. Beech Fern. A pretty species, growing a foot high; deciduous	15 1 50
DICKSONIA punctilobula. One of the easiest Ferns to grow; fronds pale green, very thin, with strong stems from a slender creeping rootstalk. 2 to 3 feet	15	1 50	POLYPODIUM vulgare. Common Polypody. A pretty evergreen species, with fronds 10 to 12 inches long	15 1 50
LYGODIUM palmatum. Hartford Fern. This is the native climbing Fern; perfectly hardy, with evergreen fronds	25	2 50	WOODSIA Ilvensis. This is a dwarf-growing Fern, from 6 to 8 inches high. Will do well in a shady, moist situation.	15 1 50
ONOCLEA. Sensitive Fern. These Ferns have long-stalked fronds, triangular in outline and wavy-toothed. They are fine for naturalizing.			WOODWARDIA. The Chain Fern. All the species are free-growing, and naturalize well in moist, shady places.	
O. sensibilis. Handsome sterile fronds, the fertile ones being distinct and peculiar	20	2 00	W. angustifolia. A beautiful native Fern, with deep green fronds; deciduous. 1 foot.	20 2 00
W. If intending purchasers who are not familiar with Hardy Ferns will send us an account of the place in which they are to be located, with an idea of the amount to be expended, we will take pleasure in supplying varieties which will grow well, and afford the greatest possible beauty and range of foliage.			W. Virginica. Taller than the last. 2 to 3 feet	25 2 50

HARDY ORCHIDS.

THE beauty of our North American species of Orchids is not fully appreciated. A number of them are quite as handsome as the majority of species cultivated in greenhouses, and the flowers are produced as freely. The following list contains the best and showiest kinds of the natives, including only the varieties which are worth growing for their intrinsic beauty and worth. We can supply many other species to those who wish larger or different collections for any purpose; there are a great number of varieties mainly interesting to the botanist or collector, but not possessing any special beauty or merit to bring them into general esteem and cultivation. For most hardy Orchids a shady position and a moist soil, containing some leaf-mold or peat, are to be preferred; they will do nicely in a shady border where many other plants would fail to grow.

	Each	Dozen	Each	Dozen
CYPRIPEDIUM. Lady's Slipper. The best genus among our hardy Orchids. The species are all easy to grow, bright-flowered and pretty, and so distinct in shape and color that any child can distinguish them.			CYPRIPEDIUM spectabile. Showy Lady's Slipper. The most showy of all North American Orchids, and of very easy cultivation, either in a cool greenhouse or in a partially shaded spot in the open ground	\$0 20 \$2 00
C. acaule. One of the showiest Cypripediums, with bright rose-purple flowers on stems 8 to 10 inches high. May, June	\$0 20	\$2 00	GOODYERA pubescens. Rattlesnake Plantain. Foliage beautifully mottled	20 2 00
C. pubescens. Stem leafy, bearing one or two bright yellow flowers; 6 to 10 inches high; very easily grown	20	2 00	HABENARIA ciliaris. Yellow Fringed Orchis. Bright orange-yellow flowers, prettily fringed, on stems a foot high, in August. Give moist soil, in sunshine	20 2 00
C. parviflorum. Like the above, but has smaller flowers of lighter yellow	20	2 00		

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Including Plants of Grass-like Habit, Suitable for Outdoor Planting.

THE Grasses seem most beautiful when mingled with other decorative plants. They are all essentially graceful in habit, and will be of service in taking away the stiffness and formality of groups of many otherwise handsome plants. Many of the species are of much value for winter decorations in a dried form, in which condition they preserve a great share of their beauty. All those marked with a star (*) are somewhat tender, and should be lifted and placed in a coldframe or cellar during winter.

ARUNDO. These are very ornamental plants of a reed-like character. The stout stems have branching leaves from the ground up. They are not entirely hardy.

***A. conspicua.** A rare and very handsome form, bearing silky white flowers, which are beautiful for months \$0 50

***A. Donax.** The Great Reed; an elegant plant 25

***A. — versicolor.** Smaller than above, with leaves ribboned with white; a splendid ornamental reed. 35c. to 75

A. — Phragmitis 50

ARUNDINARIA falcata. A hardy grass, with very delicate feathery foliage. 50 cents.

BAMBUSA. A large genus, of well-known economical value in their native habitat. The species offered here are very handsome plants.

B. aureo-striata. Forms elegant tufts or clumps; a fine Japanese variety \$0 50

B. Fortunei argenteo-vittata. Another dwarf Japanese species of great beauty 25

B. gracilis. A taller growing species. 50

B. nigra (*Phyllostachys nigra*) 50

BROMUS brizaeformis. A hardy perennial grass of great beauty; especially fine for drying for winter decorations. 25 cents.

CAREX. Excellent hardy grass-like plants of graceful habit.

C. Japonica fol. var. \$0 25

C. acutifolia fol. var. 50

CYPERUS. Very ornamental rush-like plants, which serve admirably also for aquatic planting. They make very handsome pot plants.

***C. alternifolius.** Has straight stems, with the long, narrow leaves radiating from their summits at right angles, drooping in an umbrella form; very fine . \$0 25

***C. — variegatus.** A beautiful variegated form . 75

C. flabelliformis 50

***C. Natalensis** 50

ELYMUS glaucifolius. A fine grass of bluish color. 25 cents.

ERIANTHUS Ravennae. A large-growing and imposing grass, somewhat like the Pampas Grass, but hardy. The foliage forms graceful clumps four feet high, from which rise long and handsome plumes, which are fine for winter use when dried. 35 cents.

EULALIA. The most ornamental grasses known. Dried plumes of Eulalia remain beautiful for years.

EULALIA gracillima univittata. Not so tall-growing as *E. Japonica*; its narrow foliage has a distinct white band down the center of the leaves \$0 30

E. Japonica. This, the typical Eulalia, is more vigorous and has larger plumes than any of its varieties; 5 feet 30

E. — variegata. Similar to the last, but with fine, longitudinally variegated leaves; 5 feet 30

E. — zebra. Zebra Grass. This variety has the leaves banded transversely with creamy white 30

FESTUCA glauca. Blue Fescue-grass. Forms dense tufts of very fine leaves of a soft blue or pale lavender tint. It is often used in hanging-baskets and window-boxes, for which it is well adapted, but is perfectly hardy. It makes capital edgings. 25 cents.

GYNERIUM argenteum. The true Pampas Grass. A stately plant, bearing magnificent silvery white plumes in the fall; the latter are largely brought from California in a dry state for winter ornaments. The plants are hardy if protected slightly. 35 cents.

PHALARIS arundinacea var. The White Ribbon Grass. A very effective plant in borders. 25 cents.

PANICUM. The perennial millet grasses are very fine decorative plants of luxuriant growth.

P. maximum \$0 35

P. palmifolium 25

P. sulcatum (*plicatum*) 25

P. virgatum. A fine, stately grass, forming large tufts, with ample, airy panicles of small flowers in summer; useful for winter grass bouquets. 25

PAPYRUS antiquorum. For description see Aquatic Plants. \$1.

SCIRPUS Holoschoenus variegatus. Porcupine Grass. A peculiarly variegated rush, with stems 12 to 18 inches high, banded with green and white. 25 cents.

STIPA. Grasses of elegant and graceful habit, with fine feathery flowers; valuable both for summer planting and for winter ornaments when dried.

S. capillata \$0 25

S. pennata. Feather Grass. One of the most graceful of grasses. 15 to 20 inches. 25

UNIOLA latifolia. A fine native grass, with large, very flat flowers (spikelets) in gracefully drooping panicles. It is sometimes called Sea Oats, from its resemblance to the common Oat, and because it is a native of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Fine for grass bouquets. 18 to 24 inches. 25 cts.

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS.

A General List, containing a Careful Selection of the best Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

NO pleasure grounds or rural homes, however modest, are considered complete without ornamental trees and shrubs of a hardy and permanent character. Too often the effect of planting is measurably destroyed by the use of inferior or unsuitable species. Where grounds of any extent are to be planted, the advice of a competent landscape gardener will be found fully worth its cost. Trees and shrubs of an ornamental character, properly selected and suitably planted, increase very largely the actual value of any property, and add much to the comfort and ease of those who occupy the premises.

ACER. The Maple. A well-known and valuable genus of ornamental trees. They are regular in outline, of vigorous growth, free from diseases, and of wide adaptability.

A. colchicum rubrum. The young leaves are crimson; tree of compact, roundish habit \$1 00

A. dasycarpum. The Silver Maple. Of value where very rapid growth is required . . \$0 50 to 1 00

A. — Wierii laciniatum. A very beautiful cut-leaved form, with a distinct and graceful pendulous habit \$0 50 to 1 00

A. platanoides. The Norway Maple. A superb ornamental tree of very symmetrical habit \$0 50 to 1 00

A. — laciniatum. The Cut-leaved Norway Maple. A rare and curious form 1 00

A. polymorphum Japonicum. The Japan Maples. They have great beauty of form, and their coloring is wonderfully rich. In some the foliage is deeply cut, leaving only the skeleton of a leaf; in others the rich hues of autumn foliage are constant the season through. All are hardy and dwarf, averaging from two to four feet in height. Strong established plants of the choicest sorts, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to size and variety; carefully assorted lots, for effective results, \$20 to \$40 per dozen.

A. pseudo-platanus. The Sycamore Maple. Much resembles the Norway \$0 50 to 1 00

A. — purpurea. A form with handsome leaves, purple underneath; a very effective tree 75

A. — tricolor. Foliage distinctly marked pink, yellow and green; a very beautiful variety 1 00

A. — Woerlei. A beautiful golden-leaved variety; valuable in contrasting 1 00

A. rubrum. The Red Maple or Red Bud. The deep red blossoms appear before the leaves in spring; in fall the leaves change to brilliant scarlet; a fine and symmetrical tree \$0 50 to 1 00

A. saccharinum. The Sugar Maple. A well-known and handsome tree of elegant and round-headed form \$0 50 to 1 00

A. — columnare. (New.) A remarkable form of the Sugar Maple. Very erect, and in shape like the pyramidal poplar 1 00

ÆSCULUS. The Horse-Chestnut. Splendid decorative and shade trees, combining rich foliage with very beautiful flowers and conspicuously elegant habit. One great merit is the rapidity with which their foliage unfolds in spring.

ÆSCULUS hippocastanum. The well-known white-flowering Horse-Chestnut \$0 50 to \$1 00

Æ. — alba flore pleno. Fine double white flowers; bears no nuts 1 00

Æ. — rubicunda. Beautiful red flowers 1 00

Æ. macrostachya. Dwarf; a fine flowering shrub of elegant growth, with deeply cut leaves, and flowers in large spikes \$0 50 to 1 00

ALNUS aurea. The Yellow-leaved Alder. Its bright golden tint is like a burst of sunshine amid masses of darker shrubbery 1 00

AMYGDALUS. The Almond. Beautiful small trees or shrubs, with a profusion of bright double flowers.

A. communis. The common Almond. A fine small tree \$0 50

A. persica alba fl. pl. Double flowering 50

A. — rubra fl. pl. 50

A. prunifolius rosea fl. pl. Pink flowers. \$0 50 to 75

A. alba fl. pl. White flowers 50 to 75

ANDROMEDA. Dwarf trees and shrubs, with pretty foliage and delicately beautiful flowers, shaped like Lilies-of-the-Valley, in clustered racemes or panicles. For the evergreen forms, see Evergreens.

A. arborea. Broad leaves and drooping panicles of fragrant white flowers \$1 00

A. calyculata. 50

A. Mariana. Narrow foliage, and delicate bells of lily-like flowers \$0 50 to 75

A. speciosa. Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub. Dwarf, with glaucous foliage and long racemes of flowers; fine for forcing 50

AZALEAS. All the best hardy species and varieties are grown at Rose Hill. For prices and descriptions, see Azaleas and Rhododendrons.

BERBERIS. The Barberries are much valued for their bright red fruits and fine foliage.

B. vulgaris atropurpureum. The purple-leaved Barberry \$0 35

B. Thunbergii. A rare dwarf Japanese form, with bright red berries in summer, and brilliant autumnal foliage \$0 50 to 75

BETULA. The Birches are noted for their graceful form and silvery white bark; all of them are grand ornamental trees.

B. alba atropurpurea. Deep purple foliage, giving very rich effects \$0 75 to \$1 00

B. — pendula. The Purple-leaved Weeping Birch. A fine weeping tree of excellent effect. . . 2 00

BETULA alba pendula laciniata. The Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. An elegant and graceful tree, always much admired \$1 00 to \$1 50

B. fastigiata. An elegant species, of pyramidal habit 1 00

CALYCANTHUS floridus. The deep purple-flowering Allspice or Sweet-Scented Shrub. A very fine and popular plant; the buds are notably fragrant. 25 to 50 cents

CATALPA. Very rapid-growing trees, of upright and handsome habit, with broad and large leaves, panicles of showy, fragrant flowers, and long seed-pods.

C. Japonica hybrida. Tea's Japan Hybrid. A spreading, profuse-blooming form, with fragrant white flowers, spotted with purple \$0 50

C. Kämpferi. Of rapid growth, with deep glossy green leaves and cream colored, fragrant flowers 1 00

C. speciosa. A fine form, of wonderfully rapid growth; very hardy and valuable 75

CEANOTHUS Americanus. New Jersey Tea. A handsome shrub, bearing small white flowers in June and July. 25 cents.

CERASUS. Several of the ornamental Cherry trees are fine for decorative planting, bearing beautiful flowers.

C. avium ranunculiflora fl. pl. Large and fine white flowers \$1 00

C. — rosea. Rose colored flowers 1 00

C. compacta nana. A dwarf-growing and large, double-flowering cherry; pink, red and white varieties. Excellent specimens \$1 00 to 2 00

CERCIS. The Judas Tree, or Red Bud. Very ornamental trees, with handsome flowers.

C. Canadensis. A beautiful native flowering tree of low growth \$0 50

C. Japonica. Very floriferous, and the finest species of late introduction from Japan . . . \$0 50 to 1 00

CHIONANTHUS Virginicus. The White Fringe Tree. A very fine and ornamental native small tree or shrub, of fine, roundish form, with glossy leaves and pure white flowers in May or June; beautiful on the lawn. 35 to 50 cents.

CLADRASTIS tinctoria (*Virgilea lutea*). An elegant round-headed tree, with handsome foliage and sweet-scented flowers in June; a splendid native. \$1.

CORCHORUS (Kerria) Japonica fl. pl. A very fine shrub, with double golden-yellow flowers. The bright green bark gives, in winter, a fine contrast to the red-barked *Cornus alba* and white-barked *Lonicera tartarica* \$0 25 to \$0 50

C. — variegata. Variegated foliage 25

CORNUS. The Dogwood; very handsome shrubs or small trees, bearing fine, showy flowers in early spring.

C. alba. Has red bark \$0 25

C. florida. One of the best native American trees for ornamental planting. The large white flowers appear before the leaves. The bark of the young growth is bright red in winter, and the fruit clusters are bright scarlet 50

C. — rubra grandiflora. The Red-flowering Dogwood \$1 00 to 2 00

C. mascula variegata. Bright yellow flowers . . . 50

C. pendula. Weeping Dogwood. A most graceful, dwarf-growing, pendulous tree \$1 25 to 2 00

C. sanguinea variegata. Finely variegated foliage 25

CORYLUS avellana atropurpurea. The Purple-leaved Filbert. 50 cents.

COTONEASTER. Hardy shrubs or small trees of handsome character and easy cultivation; their intense scarlet fruits are very ornamental in winter.

C. uva ursi. Large foliage 50

C. Simonsii. A fine variety 50

CRATÆGUS. The Hawthorn. Splendid flowering trees, with clean, rich foliage. The beautiful double flowers are like little roses.

C. oxyacantha flore pleno alba. White double flowers \$0 50 to \$1 00

C. — bicolor flore pleno 50 to 1 00

C. — rosea flore pleno 50 to 1 00

C. — rubro pleno 50 to 1 00

CYDONIA Japonica (*Pyrus Japonica*). A beautiful shrub, with glossy leaves and bright scarlet flowers in early spring. The shrub is of a bushy character, and forms a most ornamental hedge, as well as superb single specimens. There are several forms, including white and blush flowering varieties; we have all the leading sorts. 50 cents to \$1.

CYTISUS. Beautiful lawn trees or shrubs, bearing attractive flowers.

C. laburnum. The Golden Chain; so called from its lovely racemes of clear yellow flowers; a beautiful shrub \$0 50 to \$0 75

C. purpureus. Purple leaves 50 to 1 00

DAPHNE mezereum. A very bright and showy little shrub, bearing pretty red flowers in spring. 50 cents.

DEUTZIA. Among the finest and most profuse flowering shrubs for gardens, parks and cemeteries; they are of graceful habit and easy growth.

C. crenata fl. pl. Delicate pinkish white, double flowers in June; a beauty \$0 35

D. gracilis. A dwarf species, bearing pure white flowers very early \$0 25 to \$0 35

D. scabra. Fine single flowers in June 35

ELEAGNUS argentea. The Bohemian Olive. A very ornamental tall shrub or small tree, with fine silvery foliage and very fragrant blossoms \$0 50

E. longipes. A beautiful Japanese species, with foliage bright green above and silvery underneath, and a profusion of yellow flowers, followed by orange-scarlet berries \$0 50 to \$1 00

ERYTHRINA. The Coral Trees. Very fine flowering plants of imposing character, and most useful for decorative purposes on account of their brilliant blooms.

E. crista-galli (*aurifolia*). Bright deep scarlet flowers in large terminal racemes \$0 50 to \$1 00

E. Humei. Of taller growth; flowers brilliant scarlet, fading to purple 50 to 1 00

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. One of the finest white flowering shrubs grown; bears large white flowers in May, and is ornamental at all times. A rare and very desirable shrub. 30 to 50 cents.

FAGUS. The Beech. Noble trees, with rich and glossy foliage; the species here offered are all very ornamental and desirable.

F. pendula. The Weeping Beech. A beautiful and picturesque tree; on a straight stem the branches are twisted irregularly; of most elegant appearance when covered with foliage. Very desirable tree. \$10 to \$20.



EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA. (See page 118.)

FAGUS sylvatica asplenifolia. The Fern-leaved Beech; a form with delicately divided foliage . . \$1 00

F. — heterophylla laciniata. Another fine cut-leaved form \$1 00 to 2 00

F. — purpurea major. The large Purple Beech. Its large and glossy leaves are deep, rich purple, and the tree is of symmetrical and attractive shape \$1 00 to 2 00

FORSYTHIA. These, called "Golden Bells," are very early flowering shrubs of much value, bearing a great profusion of bright yellow flowers before the leaves appear; they are really the first flowers of the season.

F. Fortunei. Of upright growth \$0 35

F. Sieboldii. A fine new species from Japan 50

F. suspensa. A fine species, with slender and drooping vine-like branches; useful for covering walls, trellises, etc. 25

F. viridissima. The well-known form 25

FRAXINUS. From out the handsome genus of Ash trees we have selected the weeping forms for their especial grace.

F. excelsior pendula. The Weeping European Ash. A rapid-growing tree \$1 00

F. — aurea pendula. The Weeping Golden-barked Ash. Very handsome and peculiarly conspicuous in winter 1 00

GYMNOCLADUS canadensis. The Kentucky Coffee Tree. One of the finest ornamental trees for parks, gardens and cemeteries; has feathery foliage, of a bluish green color. 50 cents.

HALESIA. The Silver Bell. Large-growing shrubs or small trees, with an abundance of snowy white, bell-shaped flowers.

H. diptera \$0 50

H. tetraptera 50

HIBISCUS Syriacus. The Althea or Rose of Sharon.

Single and double flowering sorts. Late summer flowering shrubs of great beauty. Useful for ornamental hedges, or may be grown into fine, large shrubs or small trees; by judicious pruning, they can be made to take any form \$0 25 to \$0 50

H. — variegata. White and green foliage and maroon-colored flowers 50 to 1 00

HYDRANGEA. The Hydrangeas are among the finest shrubs for any purpose. The flowers are showy, and remain long in perfection; they are of ready growth, and increase in beauty from year to year.

H. cyanoclada. A fine form \$0 50

H. hortensis. The old true blue. Together with its varieties, it needs protection in winter 25

H. — tricolor 50

H. — Thomas Hogg. White 25

H. — Otaksa. Rosy pink \$0 25 to 50

H. paniculata grandiflora. The finest hardy shrub of recent years; a grand plant for rich effects on the lawn; entirely hardy; flowers white, in immense terminal panicles \$0 25 to 50

HYPERICUM. Very handsome deciduous shrubs, with yellow flowers.

H. calycinum. Blooms in summer \$0 35

H. prolificum. Very distinct foliage \$0 25 to 50

Large and very decorative plants of most varieties of Hypericums, symmetrical in shape, with many flower heads, are supplied in season. Prices on application.

LARIX Europaea pendula. The European Weeping Larch. A very handsome tree, with irregular branches in a curious disposition; a fine and conspicuous tree. \$2.

LIGUSTRUM. The Privet. A fine, hardy shrub of dense habit, and very ornamental; some of the forms are largely used for hedges, for which purpose they are unequalled. We offer three fine distinct sorts.

L. japonicum var. A fine species \$0 50

L. macrophylla 50

L. ovalifolium. The California Privet. Elegant for hedges; almost evergreen 25

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. The American Sweet Gum. It is of great beauty, with rich and shining green leaves, star-shaped, becoming deep purplish crimson in the autumn; of perfect and symmetrical shape; a superior native tree. 50 cents to \$1.

LIRIODENDRON. The Tulip Trees have large, handsome flowers, and large, glossy leaves of peculiar shape, deep green above and silvery white underneath. The large, conical seed-pods are retained during winter.

L. tulipifera. A splendid, well-known American native \$0 50 to \$1 00

L. — panache. A variegated-leaved form of the magnificent Tulip Tree, itself one of the noblest objects; this species has beautifully margined broad leaves 3 00

LONICERA. The standard Honeysuckles grow into handsome bushes of dense, compact form.		POPULUS. The Poplars are generally rapid-growing trees of ornamental habit.
L. fragrantissima. A quick and large-growing Honeysuckle, with white, very fragrant flowers and almost evergreen foliage	\$0 35	P. alba. The true Silver Poplar, or Abele. Vary rapid in growth, and of spreading habit . . . \$0 50 to \$1 00
L. Tatarica. Another fine standard Honeysuckle . . . 25		P. balsamifera. A rapid-growing and handsome shade tree; the young growth and buds are scented 1 00
<i>See</i> For other Honeysuckles, see Hardy Vines and Climbers.		P. — Bolleana. The Pyramidal Silver Poplar. A fine sort, with glossy leaves 50 to 1 00
MAGNOLIA. These superb shrubs and trees occupy a justly high position for their fine form and lovely flowers. The following species are the best and largest flowering varieties, of dwarf habit, and are therefore suitable for any location. They require care in transplanting, but when once established are of great hardiness.		P. Caroliniana. The Carolina Poplar. Of rapid growth, with splendid shining leaves; a grand tree for large grounds or for street planting 50 to 1 00
M. Campbellii. Pale rose inside, crimson outside; very handsome, but not entirely hardy . . . \$1 00 to \$2 00		POTENTILLA fruticosa. An ornamental dwarf and profuse yellow-flowering shrub of dense habit. 50 cts.
M. conspicua (<i>Yulan</i>). Fine, fragrant flowers of pure waxy white 1 00 to 2 00		PRUNUS. This genus includes some of the very finest small trees or shrubs. They all cover themselves with beautiful flowers in early spring. They are perfectly hardy, and of fine decorative habit.
M. — Soulangiana. Large, purplish flowers 1 00 to 2 00		P. (<i>Cerasus</i>) avium pendulum. The Double-flowering Weeping Cherry. Very fine; new and rare . . . \$1 50
M. glauca. The lovely Sweet Bay or Swamp Laurel; white, fragrant flowers 75 to 1 50		P. (<i>Cerasus</i>) Japonica pendula 1 00
M. Halleana (<i>stellata</i>). An exceedingly dwarf and compact-growing form, with beautiful, fine, white, semi-double flowers, very early in spring 2 00 to 3 00		P. Mahaleb pendula 1 00
M. Lennei. Fine, light purple flowers 1 00 to 2 00		P. Pissardii. A purple-leaved form, and one of the most effective hardy dwarf trees or shrubs. The young leaves are bright crimson, changing to dark, rich purple with age; the plant is of splendid, compact habit, and exceedingly ornamental \$0 35 to 1 00
M. purpurea. A good dwarf purple-flowering sort, of great hardiness 1 00 to 2 00		P. Sinensis (<i>Amigdalis prunifolia</i>) <i>flore albo pleno.</i> A double-flowering Almond of much beauty \$0 50 to 1 00
M. Thompsoniana. Very large, creamy white flowers of delightful fragrance, blooming a long time; a splendid sort 50 to 1 00		P. — flore roseo pleno. Rose-colored flowers 50 to 1 00
M. tripetala. Of large and robust habit, with noble foliage, glaucous underneath; bears large white, sweet-scented flowers 1 00 to 2 00		P. triloba. A shrub or small tree, with elegant, rosy double flowers; of fine habit. 50 to 1 00
PÆONIA arborea. The Tree Pæonies are elegant and permanent in habit of growth and splendid in flower. They do not die down to the ground like the herbaceous sorts, but grow into fine bushes from three to four feet high, and are covered in spring with immense flowers of fine, globular shape. The broad, satiny petals shine with many rich and delicate tints of all colors; the foliage is also quite handsome, and shows the flowers to good effect. We offer all the best Japanese varieties at from \$1 to \$2 each. Especially low rates are given on plants by the dozen and hundred, our selection.		PYRUS. To this genus belong the Pear and Apple, and there are some very ornamental species included.
PAULOWNIA imperialis. An excellent large-flowering tree from Japan. It has large entire leaves, somewhat like the Catalpa; its flowers are profuse, in large, upright panicles, of a delicate lilac or purplish hue, and richly fragrant; a fine and very rapid-growing ornamental tree. 50 cents to \$1.		P. malus prunifolia pendula. A Weeping Crab. \$1 50
PHILADELPHUS. The Mock Orange. Fine and profuse-flowering shrubs of robust but compact habit, producing exquisite white flowers in spring.		P. malus spectabilis albo pleno. The Chinese Double White-flowering Crab. Fine white, fragrant flowers in May \$0 25 to 50
P. coronarius. The true Mock Orange, blooming early, with a delightful orange fragrance . . . \$0 25 to \$0 50		P. — — roseo pleno. A splendid ornamental small tree; the double rose-colored fragrant flowers are nearly two inches across; flowers in May \$0 50 to 75
P. grandiflorus. Larger flowers; later, and without scent 25 to 50		PYRUS-SORBUS. The Mountain Ash. Well-known and very ornamental trees.
P. Gordonianus. Very late in flower 25 to 50		P. Americana. The American Mountain Ash. Of rather coarse growth; bears large clusters of light red berries \$0 50 to \$1 00
		P. aucuparia. The European Mountain Ash. A splendid tree, forming a compact and regular head, covered from July until frost with bright red berries 1 00 to 2 00
		QUERCUS. The Oak trees, when they attain a fair size, are noble, sturdy and picturesque objects.
		Q. alba. The American White Oak. A fine park tree, growing to a large size \$0 75
		Q. Aegilops pendula. A form with very fine foliage and of free growth 2 00
		Q. cerris variegata. Ornamental variegated foliage \$0 50 to 1 00

QUERCUS coccinea. The Scarlet Oak. A fine species, with large foliage, which changes in fall to a bright scarlet	\$1 00
Q. macrocarpa. The Mossy Cup, or Burr Oak. This is a noble tree, of fine, spreading form, with broad and long leaves	75
Q. pedunculata asplenifolia. Fern-like leaves; very pretty	1 00
Q. — aureo variegata. Golden variegated leaves	1 00
Q. — concordia. Beautiful bright yellow foliage; a grand species	1 00
Q. — nigra. Purple, changing to dark green	1 00
Q. robur pendula. The European Weeping Oak.	1 00
Q. rubra pendula. The American Weeping Red Oak	1 00
RHUS. The Sumach. Elegant shrubs, with glossy, fern-like foliage and curious and pretty flowers.	
R. cotinus. The Smoke Tree, Purple Fringe or Venetian Sumach. A most ornamental and distinct species; the curious, mist-like flowers cover the plant during summer, and give it a fine effect	\$0 35
R. glabra Iaciniata. The Cut-leaved Sumach. The foliage is very deeply cut, and much resembles Fern leaves; it is dark green above, whitish beneath, and turns rich red in autumn .	\$0 50 to 1 00
ROBINIA. The trees are all slightly and graceful and are covered in spring with clusters of pretty flowers, usually quite fragrant.	
R. hispida. This is the beautiful Rose Acacia or Moss Locust; bears elegant clusters of pink flowers in June, and later	\$0 50 to \$1 00
R. pseudacacia inermis globula. This kind forms extra fine, round heads	3 00
R. — monophylla pendula. A drooping form, with but one leaflet on a single stem	1 50
RUBUS spectabilis. A very fine large rosy flowering shrub of rapid growth	\$0 50
R. phœnicolasius. The Japanese Wineberry. The clustered mossy crimson calyces inclosing the fruit are very ornamental	\$0 25 to 50
SALISBURIA adiantifolia. The Maiden-hair Tree or Ginkgo. A most elegant ornamental tree, with very handsome, deep green foliage, shaped like the Maiden-hair Ferns. It is hardy, upright, and regular in habit, and makes a splendid appearance anywhere, growing freely and rapidly. 50 cents to \$1.	
SALIX. The Willow. Probably the various forms of this genus are the best known of all weeping trees. They are mostly of very hardy character and easy growth.	
S. Babylonica. The Common Weeping Willow. Were it not so common, it would be highly prized, as it is a most effective tree in the landscape . . .	\$0 50 to \$1 00
S. caprea pendula. The Kilmarnock Weeping Willow. A beautiful weeping tree	75
S. nigra pendula. American Weeping Willow . . .	50
S. rosmarinifolia. Rosemary-leaved Willow. Silvery foliage, on light, feathery branches; a very striking, small, round-headed tree . . .	\$0 50 to 75
SAMBUCUS. The Elder. Showy large shrubs, hand-some in flower, foliage and fruit.	
S. nigra aurca. The Golden Elder. A very ornamental shrub, with beautiful golden yellow foliage; gives bright effect on the lawn	\$0 25 to \$0 50

SAMBUCUS nigra argentea. The Silver Variegated Elder; very pretty	\$0 50
SOPHORA japonica pendula. A beautiful pendulous tree; ornamental even in winter, from the peculiar disposition of its slender branches. .	\$1 50 to \$2 30
SPIRAEA. An important genus of elegant, low-growing shrubs, giving a great variety of flowers over a period of three months.	
S. bella. A very fine pink-flowering species, of dwarf habit; blooms in July and August	\$0 35
S. Billardii. Rose colored flowers, borne nearly all summer	35
S. bumalda. Dwarf; the rose-colored flowers are borne in midsummer and autumn	50
S. callosa. A profuse red-flowering species; blooms nearly all summer	50
S. Douglasii. Deep rose-colored flowers in July .	35
S. opulifolia aurea. Double white flowers and golden yellow leaves	35
S. prunifolia fl. pl. A very showy double-flowering sort, flowering in May	30
S. Reevesii (lanceolata) fl. pl. A graceful, double white-flowering species; leaves narrow and pointed	35
S. Thunbergii. A very neat and beautiful white, early-flowering species, of dwarf and attractive habit; valuable for forcing	\$0 25 to 50
S. Van Houttei. Pure white flowers in great cylindrical plumes	50
STAPHYLEA colchica. A handsome shrub, with large, clusters of cream-colored flowers.	50 cents.
SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus. The Snowberry. A well-known shrub, bearing small pink flowers, followed by large white berries, which hang on the plant well into winter.	25 cents.
SYRINGA. The Lilacs are well known shrubs of inestimable value. Their lovely blossoms, produced in spring, are admired by all, and the forcing of the flowers in winter now brings their delicate perfume to us at a time when it is most grateful. We offer the best sorts, extending materially the time of blooming, and have also fine plants especially prepared for forcing, concerning which correspondence is invited.	
S. Chinensis. Of rather dwarf habit, bearing intense violet flowers in May	\$0 25 to \$0 50
S. Emodi variegata. An exceedingly fine new variety, with large variegated leaves .	50 to 1 00
S. Frau Damann. New. One of the best white Lilacs. The panicles are immense .	50
S. Ludwig Spaeth. New. Long panicles of single dark purplish red flowers . . .	1 00
S. Marie Le Gray. The best white lilac. For description, see New and Rare Plants, page 19	1 00
S. Japonica. A handsome Japanese species; creamy white flowers in summer. .	50 to 1 00
S. Josikaea. Of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves; purple flowers in June; extends the season, and is very fine .	50 to 1 00
S. ligustrina pendula. A new weeping lilac from China. Very fine	2 50
S. Persica. Small foliage and bright flowers. Several fine sorts; different colors .	25 to 1 00

SYRINGA vulgaris. The well-known and familiar form, with bluish purple or lilac flowers	\$0 25 to \$0 50		VACCINIUM uliginosum. An ornamental species of the Blueberry; grows best in a moist place. 35 cents.
S. — alba. The lovely white form	35 to 50		VERONICA Traversii. A fine shrub from New Zealand, bearing in summer a profusion of white flowers. 50 to 75 cents.
S. — Charles X. Of rapid growth, with shining leaves and large, finely colored flowers; splendid for forcing	35 to 100		VIBURNUM. The Snowball or Arrow Wood. Fine, tall shrubs of profuse blooming habit and free growth.
S. — Marley Rouge. Very large dark red flowers, coming a light lavender when forced; a free-blooming and elegant sort	75 to 100		V. dentatum. The Arrow Wood. A fine shrub for park planting; blooms in June \$0 52
TAMARIX. Very distinct small trees, having leaves so small and close to the branches as to make them resemble an evergreen.			V. lantanoides. A fine species, with large leaves and umbels of white flowers in May and June \$0 25 to 50
T. Africana. Of irregular growth; the entire tree is clothed in spring with delicate pink flowers, followed by green leaves; handsome and unique. \$0 35 to \$0 50			V. nana compacta. A very dense-growing form, with Hydrangea-like flowers and, afterward, red berries 75
T. Japonica. Of dwarf and compact habit, with graceful foliage and rosy flowers	75		V. opulus sterilis. The Snowball or Guelde Rose. A well-known and superior shrub, producing its great clusters of flowers in spring 25 to 50
TILIA. The Linden or Lime Tree. Beautiful and stately trees, valuable alike for ornament or shade.			V. plicatum. An extra fine Japanese species of the Snowball, blooming in June. Its flowers are white and more delicate than the preceding, and it is also excellent for forcing 50 to 75
T. Americana. The American Linden or Basswood. A fine tree, with large leaves; forms a round and symmetrical head \$1 00			WEIGELA (Diervilla). The Weigelas are vigorous and handsome shrubs, with beautiful flowers, profusely produced.
T. — pendula. The American Weeping Linden. 100			W. amabilis (grandiflora). Of robust habit, with dark pink flowers; blooms in autumn \$0 35 to \$0 75
T. argentea. The White or Silver Lime Tree. A very noble and distinct form \$0 50 to 100			W. — alba. White flowers 35 to 75
T. Caroliniana. The Red-twigg'd Linden. 50 to 100			W. amabilis variegata. Leaves varied with yellow; a splendid shrub for contrasting . . . \$0 35 to 75
T. Europaea. The European Linden. A fine pyramidal tree of large size 50 to 100			W. — Isoline. White flowers with a yellow throat \$0 35 to 75
T. — — — pyramidalis. The fine Pyramidal or Red-twigg'd Linden. A rapid-growing tree 100			W. — Van Houttei. An extra fine sort, with carmine-red corolla 50
ULMUS. The Elm. Well-known and beautiful trees, invaluable either for shade or ornamental purposes.			W. arborea grandiflora. A very robust and ornamental kind, having large flowers of sulphur or pale white, changing to pale rose 35
U. Americana. A grand American tree, of spreading and drooping habit \$0 50 to \$1 00			W. floribunda. The profuse-flowering Weigela \$0 25 to 50
U. campestris. The English Elm. An erect and lofty tree of rapid growth; beautiful 50 to 100			W. candida. A splendid shrub, producing its pure white flowers in June, but continuing to flower allsummer; flowers are fine for cutting . . . \$0 35 to 50
U. — pendula	100		W. purpurea. Dark red flowers 25 to 50
U. fulva pendula. The Weeping Slippery Elm; of luxuriant growth and graceful habit; the growth is at first upright, bending later gracefully to the ground 75			W. rosea. The well-known rose-colored Weigela \$0 25 to 50
U. montana pendula. The Camperdown Weeping Elm. A remarkably handsome drooping tree of robust growth, with very dark green and glossy foliage. Fine grafted trees \$1 00 to \$1 05			W. — nana variegata. A very dwarf kind, with distinct variegated leaves \$0 25 to 50

 In making proper selections from this important department for any place or any desired effect, our long experience is most valuable. We will be glad, on application, to make suggestions of varieties for any location, such as will be most ornamental and effective. We will also supply superior collections when desired, of any extent. Simply state the amount to be expended and the location and surroundings; we will send satisfactory varieties.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

EVERGREENS are indispensable in all fine landscape effects. Aside from the fact that they give the only attainable coloring to garden or lawn in winter, they are, when judiciously used, very ornamental in all situations.

The varied hues of the foliage give an opportunity for many fine decorative effects. For hedges or wind-breaks, nothing can equal the evergreens of quick growth. In addition to the Conifers, there are in this section many other fine plants with persistent evergreen foliage.

Our list is select, including only the finest sorts, which are of assured value for ornamental and utilitarian planting. All that are not perfectly hardy in this climate are specifically mentioned.

ABIES. The Spruce and Hemlock family; usually trees of imposing habit and rapid growth, and including many species which are indispensable for ornamental planting.

A. alba. The White Spruce; a fine tree, with silvery gray foliage and of handsome pyramidal habit; reaches a height of 25 to 50 feet \$0 50 to \$1 00

A. — cernua. A small-growing variety, with bluish green foliage 75 to 1 50

A. — aurea. The foliage of this Spruce is well marked with golden yellow 1 00 to 2 00

A. Canadensis. The Hemlock Spruce. A graceful and beautiful tree, useful as a lawn tree, and especially fine for hedging; dark, drooping foliage 50 to 1 00

A. Engelmanni glauca. A fine and interesting species from the Rocky Mountains, with silvery foliage 1 00 to 2 00

A. excelsa. The Norway Spruce. A magnificent and stately tree, of lofty, pyramidal growth, pushing rapidly upward under any circumstances. It is very ornamental, and forms a splendid hedge or wind-break in a short time 50 to 1 00

A. — Clanbrasiliiana. A very dense, dwarf and slow-growing form 50 to 1 00

A. Gregoriana. Dwarf, compact, hemispherical form, very dense; one of the best dwarf evergreens ever introduced 1 00

A. nigra. The American Black Spruce 75 to 1 25

A. orientalis. The Eastern or Crimean Spruce. The habit of this Spruce is very distinct; the branches are shorter, denser and the leaves smaller than those of *A. excelsa* 75 to 1 25

ANDROMEDA. The evergreen species of Andromeda are dwarf and mound-like in growth, with the same profusion of white, bell-shaped flowers which characterizes other species.

A. Catesbeii \$0 50

A. floribunda \$0 50 to 1 00

A. polifolia 50

AUCUBA Japonica variegata. A splendid hardy evergreen shrub, with foliage of shining pale green, finely spotted with yellow; one of the most distinct and handsome lawn trees. 35 to 75 cents.

AZALEA (Amœna) obtusifolia. A very pretty plant of dwarf habit, with a profusion of rosy purple flowers; perfectly hardy. 50 cents to \$1.

BUXUS arborescens. The well-known Tree Box; of slow growth, but very ornamental. 50 cents to \$1.

B. — var. aurea. A form with golden yellow leaves. 50 cents to \$1.

CEDRUS. The true Cedars of the Eastern hemisphere. Magnificent and stately trees of a wide spreading and distinct habit. Not hardy all over America, but will grow freely in a dry situation in the southern states.

C. Atlantica. The Atlas or African Silver Cedar. This species is the best of the genus \$0 75 to \$1 00

C. deodara. The Deodar or Himalayan Cedar; a magnificent tree, and hardy in cold countries. 75 to 1 50

C. — glauca. One of the handsomest evergreens ever sent out. Upright in growth, but low-branched and compact; the dense foliage entirely covers the branches, and is a bright, delicate steel-blue. As hardy as any of the *Retinosporas* 2 50 to 5 00

C. Libani. The true Cedar of Lebanon; a most durable tree for parks, with dark green leaves and spreading branches 50 to 1 00

CEPHALOTAXUS. The Cluster-flowered Yew; fine and distinct Conifers.

C. drupacea. A fine, compact, hardy little tree, with broad, shining foliage \$0 50 to \$1 50

C. Fortunei. This is the finest of the genus; has slender branches and long leaves 50 to 1 00

COTONEASTER buxifolia. Evergreen leaves; large white flowers in May; grows three to four feet high. \$0 50

C. microphylla. Smaller, glossy, dark green leaves; a low, trailing bush 50

CRYPTOMERIA elegans. A dwarf tree or shrub of a dense and elegant habit, with closely placed leaves, which become bronzy crimson in autumn; not hardy everywhere \$0 75 to \$1 50

C. Japonica. The Japan Cedar Tree. A very attractive tree, of much beauty, growing rapidly to a great height 50 to 1 00

CUPRESSUS. The Cypress; distinct and very handsome trees, with fine foliage.

C. Lawsoniana. Elegant drooping branches, and slender, feathery leaflets; excellent for massing in groups, as well as for hedges. We have in our stock several fine varieties with variegated leaves, and of dwarf, compact or pyramidal growth \$0 50 to \$1 00

CUPRESSUS Nutkaensis.	A very hardy evergreen tree of pyramidal habit, with glossy green foliage, having a bluish or silvery tinge	\$0 50 to \$1 00
C. sempervirens.	The Oriental Cypress. A fine indoor decorative evergreen; useful for florists' purposes	50 to 100
DAPHNE cneorum.	This Daphne has dark, glossy evergreen leaves and clusters of small pink, very fragrant flowers. It is dwarf and neat in growth.	
ERICA carneae.	A hardy Heath, with fine pale red flowers in early spring. 25 cents. Low rates per hundred.	
EUONYMUS.	These are splendid evergreen shrubs, with rich and shining foliage. They are of upright and symmetrical habit.	
E. angustifolius.	Beautiful golden and green foliage	\$0 25 to \$0 50
E. Japonicus variegata.	The Japanese Spindle Tree. The Japanese Euonymuses differ much from all other kinds. They are of upright and compact growth, with fine glossy leaves. We offer a fine collection of original Japanese forms with variegated foliage. According to size and variety	\$0 25 to 1 00
E. radicans var.	A smaller, but highly ornamental form	25
ILEX.	Beautiful, glossy-leaved trees, with spiny leaves and clusters of scarlet berries in winter. The trunks are silvery white.	
I. aquifolium.	The English Holly. In finest sorts	\$0 75 to \$2 50
I. opaca.	The American Holly; leaves a lighter green	50
JUNIPERUS.	The Junipers are all well-known and beautiful evergreens of a very distinct habit.	
J. communis.	The common Juniper; a fine small tree of compact habit	\$0 25 to \$0 50
J. — Hibernica.	The Irish juniper; forms a column of deep green foliage	\$0 50 to 1 00
J. prostrata(repens).	A very fine creeping variety; useful to cover rocks. \$0 50 to 1 00	
J. sabina.	The Savin Juniper. A dwarf and spreading species	\$0 50 to 75
J. Virginiana.	The American Red Cedar; a beautiful tree, making a fine hedge	\$0 25 to 1 00
J. — glauca.	A very fine glaucous variety; of compact and handsome habit.	\$0 50 to 1 00
KALMIA latifolia.	The American Laurel. A superb evergreen shrub, bearing enormous heads of rose or white flowers of exquisite beauty. 25 to 75 cents.	
LIBOCEDRUS decurrens.	A handsome, distinct, erect and compact-growing tree of columnar habit; from California, and not entirely hardy in the northern states; a conifer. 50 cents to \$1.	
MAHONIA.	The Mahonias are very handsome evergreen shrubs, with holly-like leaves.	
M. aquifolia.	Dark green and brown leaves; yellow flowers, followed by shining black berries	\$0 25 to \$0 50
M. Japonica.	An especially beautiful variety; not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia	25 to 50
PICEA.	The Silver Fir. This genus is confused with Abies, and by some authorities is included with that family. Some of our finest evergreens are here mentioned.	
P. amabilis.	The lovely Silver Fir; a graceful species. Foliage glaucous blue	\$1 00 to \$2 00
P. balsamea.	The Balsam Fir. A handsome pyramidal tree with foliage silvery underneath	50 to 1 00
P. Cephalonica.	Silvery, dagger-shaped leaves	2 00
P. concolor violacea.	A new Picea of great hardiness, with charming light semi-glaucous leaves	2 50 to 3 50
P. Fraseriana (Hudsoniana) nana.	A very dwarf variety, of dense and compact habit; most beautiful	1 00 to 2 50
P. lasiocarpa concolor.	A beautiful and rapid growing Fir; the young branches are bright yellow	1 00 to 2 50
P. nobilis.	The Noble Fir of California; of majestic appearance and symmetrical growth; foliage rich bluish green	1 00 to 2 00
P. Nordmanniana.	The Crimean Silver Fir, and a noble form; it is symmetrical and vigorous, and its massive foliage is dark green above and glaucous below	75 to 1 50
P. pectinata.	The European Silver Fir; has spreading horizontal branches and broad silvery foliage; fine	50 to 1 25
P. pungens.	Colorado Blue Spruce. Conspicuous because of its metallic blue foliage; an especially beautiful spruce of fine pyramidal habit. We have finely colored specimens	1 50 to 2 50
P. Pichta.	The Siberian Silver Fir; of medium size, compact and conical	75 to 1 50
P. pinsapo.	The Spanish Silver Fir; a very conspicuous fir, densely branched. 1 00 to 2 00	
PINUS.	The Pines are of great value for either useful or decorative planting, and present a wonderful variety in foliage and habit. They are hardy and vigorous.	
P. Austriaca.	The Austrian or Black Pine. A robust-growing pine, with long dark green needles.	\$0 50 to \$1 00
P. Cembra.	The Alpine Arve or Swiss Stone Pine. A fine evergreen tree, of compact and pyramidal growth	1 00 to 2 50
P. excelsa.	The Lofty Bhutan Pine; a very noble spreading tree, with graceful drooping silvery foliage	75 to 1 50



IRISH JUNIPER.

PINUS Laricio. The Corsican Pine; resembles the Austrian Pine, but more compact, and of upright habit	\$0 75 to \$1 50
P. Mughus. The Dwarf Mountain Pine; of a very compact and dwarf growth; useful for covering rocks or planting in cemeteries	75 to 1 50
P. Pinaster (Maritima). The Cluster Pine; suitable for seaside planting in sandy soil; very hardy and durable	75 to 1 50
P. resinosa. A most distinct native pine, resembling <i>P. Laricio</i>	50 to 1 50
P. rubra. The Michigan Pine; one of our most noble native pines, with long glossy needles, and distinct and exquisite red-colored bark; a beautiful variety	50 to 1 50
P. strobus. The American White Pine. A very valuable tree for parks; of rapid growth and very durable; is easily transplanted, and grows in any soil	50 to 1 00
P. — nana compacta. A very dwarf and compact variety of the preceding	75 to 1 50
P. sylvestris. The Scotch Pine; one of the very best for parks for massing out; silvery green foliage	50 to 1 00
RETINOSPORA (<i>Chamæcypris</i>). The Japan Cypress. Very handsome evergreen trees or shrubs, with delicate foliage of various hues. Some of the species are not entirely hardy; they make elegant decorative plants when grown in pots.	
R. filifera. Long drooping graceful branches; dwarf, and of irregular habit; hardy	\$0 75 to \$1 50
R. obtusa nana. A fine little tree, with spreading branches	50 to 1 00
R. plumosa. One of the finest Retinosporas; of an elegant habit and compact growth	50 to 1 00
R. — aurea. The Golden Japan Cypress; branches tipped with clear yellow; an extremely ornamental plant, which may be grown in pots to advantage	50 to 1 00
R. squarrosa. A very ornamental small tree	50 to 1 00
RHODODENDRON. For descriptions and prices of hardy varieties, see Azaleas and Rhododendrons.	
SCIADOPITYS verticillata. The Umbrella or Parasol Tree. A very conspicuous evergreen, with whorled leaves and horizontal branches; very rare, but quite hardy; of slow growth. \$1 to \$2.50.	
SEQUOIA gigantea. The Mammoth Tree of California. A fine elegant tree of Cypress-like appearance; well adapted for cemeteries and small gardens, as it is of slow and neat growth. 75 cents to \$1.50.	
SKIMMIA Japonica. A splendid evergreen shrub of about three feet in height, bearing deliciously scented	

white flowers in early spring, succeeded by bright scarlet berries; makes a fine appearance; should be protected in winter. 50 cents to \$1.

TAXUS. The Yew; very popular evergreens in England, but not always hardy in all localities. They are of elegant habit.

T. adpressa. The Japan Yew. A very fine compact shrub, with dense feathery branchlets . . . \$0 50 to \$1 00

TAXUS baccata. The English Yew. Densely branched, and susceptible of being trimmed into almost any shape. This is the species so largely used in the "topiary work," once so popular in England . . . \$0 50 to \$1 00

T. — aurea. The Golden Yew. A very striking and handsome species 50 to 1 00

T. — elegantissima. Resembles *T. aurea*; of fine straw color, and very hardy 50 to 1 00

T. — erecta. Erect growing, of pyramidal habit 50 to 1 00

T. — fastigiata. The Irish Yew. Very dark green foliage, upright habit 75 to 1 50

THUYOPSIS borealis. A fine dwarf evergreen, with spreading branches, drooping at the tips, and silvery glaucous leaves. Not entirely hardy. 75 cents.

THUYA. The Arbor-Vitæ. One of our best evergreens. Of beautiful and peculiar habit and easy growth; they thrive in almost any situation.

T. occidentalis. The American Arbor-Vitæ or White Cedar. Of rapid and vigorous growth, with beautiful green foliage in flat branchlets; some of its varieties are well adapted for hedges, shelter and ornamental planting. No evergreens are harder than the species here recommended for hedging \$0 25 to \$0 50

T. — compacta. Parsons' Arbor-Vitæ; a dwarf species of compact and symmetrical habit 50 to 75

T. — globosa. Forms a dense round head; very fine 50 to 1 00

T. — Hoveyi. Hovey's Golden Arbor-Vitæ. Of dwarf and very pretty habit, globular in outline; foliage a light yellowish green 50 to 1 00

T. — Sibirica. Exceedingly hardy, and of compact growth, with dark green foliage; holds its color all winter, and is fine either for the lawn or hedging 25 to 75

T. — Tom Thumb. A remarkably dwarf species, of compact and elegant habit 50 to 1 50

T. orientalis (*Biota*). The Chinese Arbor-Vitæ. This species includes a number of very fine ornamental evergreens of many distinct varieties, both in form and habit of growth as well as in the various shades of color. We keep in stock and recommend all sorts that we are certain will thrive well. Price, 50 cents to \$1.50, according to variety and size.

NOTE Large and full grown trees of Maples, Elms, Oaks, Lindens, Beech, Birch, Tulip, Sycamore, Locust, Horse-chestnut, Ash, various Evergreens, etc., suitable for producing immediate effect as shade and lime trees, which have been often transplanted and are in the best possible condition, are furnished at lowest market prices.

NOTE All shrubs and trees herein mentioned will be furnished in large quantities at specially low rates, and we earnestly request those having charge of the planting in parks, large grounds, cemeteries, etc., to correspond for anything they may require.

HARDY FLOWERING BULBS AND TUBERS.

NO CLASS of plants can give more genuine pleasure to their owner than those which spring from hardy bulbous or tuberous roots, a delightful stimulus to the work of planting and caring for them being the fact that they are sure to flower, not only the first season but for years afterward, the number of flowers increasing as the clumps grow in size. So large, varied and adaptable is this class of plants that their flowers brighten every season of the year—*Crocus*, *Snowdrop*, and a train of magnificent Dutch Bulbs usher in the early spring, other genera and species equally as handsome flower through summer and autumn, and potted Dutch bulbs bloom readily in winter. Immensely popular as these bulbs and tubers are, many more of them would be planted if planting and flowering time came in the same season. The spring and summer display of their brilliant blossoms at once causes a great demand for the roots, for which the proper planting time is in autumn. We offer a select list of all the best Hardy Flowering Bulbs and Tubers.

ALLIUM. Bulbs of easy cultivation, many of them producing beautifully colored flowers. Each Dozen

A. cernuum. Flowers red, produced in autumn; very showy \$0 15 \$1 50

A. Cusickii. A dwarf species, with dense umbels of white flowers 15 1 50

A. Geyeri. Flowers rose-colored 15 1 50

A. Moly. Broad leaves and bright yellow flowers; very showy; spring-flowering 10 1 00

A. Victorialis. A tall-growing Siberian plant, with large heads of white flowers 20 2 00

BULBOCODIUM vernum. Spring Meadow Saffron. The earliest-flowering hardy bulb, with purple, crocus-like flowers in March and April. Plant in fall \$0 10 \$1 00

CAMASSIA angusta. Quamash. A pretty, hardy bulb, with long stems, clothed with white flowers in summer \$0 20 \$2 00

C. Cusickii. A new species from Oregon with immense heads of pretty sky-blue flowers in early summer. The finest of the genus. Strong bulbs 35 3 50

C. esculenta. Edible Quamash. Flowers in spikes, large, purple, and showy; spring 10 1 00

CHIONODOXA Luciliae. Glory of the Snow. A beautiful hardy bulb from the mountains of Asia Minor. It grows from 4 to 8 inches high, and in early spring is covered with spikes of beautiful sky-blue, white centered flowers. Home-grown bulbs. 10 cts. ea., \$1 per doz.

COOPERIA. A genus of Texan bulbs, with fine, white, very fragrant flowers. The bulbs must be lifted each autumn and stored in dry soil.

C. Drummondii. Flowers half an inch across, blooming only at evening \$0 15 \$1 50

C. pedunculata. Much larger and finer than the last 15 1 50

CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. One of the daintiest and best loved white flowers of spring.

Single Crowns, Large-Flowering German. First quality. \$2 per 100; \$15 per 1,000.

Clumps. With many crowns. \$25 per 100.

CROCOSMIA aurea. A showy autumn-flowering plant, resembling the Montbretia in growth, with numerous spikes of large orange-colored flowers. Hardy with protection south of Washington; treated like gladiolus northward. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CROCUS. Our earliest spring flower, and very showy, bright and cheery.

Best Named Sorts. Blue, White, Striped, Lilac. \$1 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000.

Cloth of Gold. Brown and yellow; distinct and pretty. \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Cloth of Silver. Striped silvery blue. \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Mixed Colors. All shades of the Crocus colors. 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

ERYTHRONIUM. Dog's-Tooth Violet. A showy dwarf genus of early spring flowering bulbs, well suited for planting in borders or naturalizing in moist places.

Each Dozen

E. albidum. Large white flowers \$0 10 \$1 00

E. Americanum. Bright golden yellow 10 1 00

FRITILLARIA. Crown Imperial. Liliaceous plants, blooming quite early in spring; bright and decorative.

F. Meleagris. The pure white form of this species 35 4 00

F. variegata. Crimson flowers; foliage variegated with yellow 1 00

Single Varieties. Red and yellow 50

Double Varieties. Red and yellow 50

Mixed Varieties. All colors 25

GALANTHUS. Snowdrop. Well-known early spring flowering bulbs of easy culture. Flowers white, bell-shaped and drooping. May be planted in clumps amid the grass, or naturalized in shady places.

G. Elwesii. Large-flowering; very distinct and early, blooming often in January \$0 15 \$1 50

G. nivalis. The ordinary form 5 50

G. nivalis flore pleno. Double 5 50

GALTONIA candicans. Frequently classified as *Hyacinthus candicans*. Flowers white and bell-shaped, in large spikes; blooms in summer and fall. Requires a heavy winter mulch if left out doors; or may be stored in cellars during the winter. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

GLADIOLUS. Within the last few years the hardy species of the Gladiolus have come prominently into notice. Many of them are very showy, and being perfectly hardy as far north as New York city, they have become quite important in the bulb garden and borders. They need a rich, sandy soil. The less hardy sorts need to be lifted in autumn and kept in a cool, dry place where they will not freeze.

G. Brenchleyensis. Bright scarlet. 10c. ea., \$1 per doz.

	Each Dozen
GLADIOOLUS Fröbeli. Flowers white, with carmine blotch and a yellow border .	\$0 20 \$2 00
G. Lemoinei. Creamy white, tinged with red and spotted with deep crimson .	20 2 00
G. purpureo-auratus. A fine species; bright-yellow flowers, spotted with purple .	10 1 00
G. Sandersii. Flowers large, bright red, striped, and spotted with white. A very showy, recently introduced species .	25 2 50

HYACINTHS, Dutch. Perhaps the most popular of all the Holland bulbs, both for spring-flowering and winter forcing. The fragrant, waxen flower spikes have a wide range of color.

Best Named Varieties. All colors, single and double. \$2 per dozen, \$12.50 per 100.

Separate Colors. White, Pink, Red, Light and Dark Blue; single and double. \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

HYACINTHUS candidans. See Galtonia, page 126.

IRIS, Bulbous and Tuberous-rooted Species. In all this genus of showy plants there are none which excel the delicate beauty and coloring of this division, and as most of them are easily grown and low in price, there is no reason why they should not be more generally cultivated in this country. Each Dozen

I. reticulata. Golden Netted Iris. One of the most charming of the early flowering Irises. Flowers deep violet blue, netted with fine golden-yellow lines. Fragrant; easily grown in pots. Hardy .

I. Susiana. Mourning Iris. Bluish flowers, tinged with brown, and closely netted with dark lines. This is hardy in the middle states, but will not be so further north. It is a fine species for pot-culture

20 1 00

LILIUM. The beautiful Lily Family. Lilies are universal favorites, and in every garden may be found a place where some of the species will grow. Even the rarer sorts are not difficult to grow, and have lately been placed within reach of all. In selecting a spot for planting Lilies, be careful that it is well drained, so that water standing about the bulbs may not cause them to decay. Any fertilizers used in enriching the soil must be thoroughly decomposed, and sand and leaf-mold or peat mixed with it will be beneficial if the soil is loamy. The majority of species are planted about six inches deep; California varieties not less than ten. In planting, leave room for the clumps to grow large, remembering that, once well planted, the bulbs should not be disturbed for years. A mulch of hay or leaves spread over the soil about them in autumn forms a good winter protection. We have a fine stock of both rare and common varieties.

Each Dozen

L. auratum. Golden-Banded Japan Lily. The queen of all hardy Lilies. The immense flowers, are pure white, spotted with maroon, and a bright yellow band runs down the center of each petal; very fragrant and lasting .

\$0 25 \$2 50

Extra large bulbs 50 5 00

	Each Dozen
LILIUIM Batemannii. A beautiful Japanese species, with flowers of clear, unspotted apricot yellow. Fine bulbs	\$0 20 \$2 00
L. Canadense. Showy, nodding flowers of orange-yellow, spotted with brown .	15 1 50
L. rubrum. Deep red flowers. Both of these sorts should be planted in moist soils	25 2 50
L. candidum. Madonna Lily. The well-known Lily of the gardens, with fragrant white flowers	15 1 50
L. croceum. Orange Lily. Flowers orange, spotted with black	25 2 50
L. excelsum. Flowers dull yellow, nodding and fragrant	50 5 00
L. Grayi. Gray's Lily. A species recently discovered in Virginia and North Carolina. It somewhat resembles <i>L. Canadense</i> , but has smaller horizontal flowers of a deep reddish orange, thickly spotted	50 5 00
L. Hansoni. Of this rare early-flowering species we offer very fine bulbs. The flowers are bright yellow, with crimson spots; of easy cultivation	1 00
L. Humboldtii. One of the finest of the California Lilies, having large orange-red flowers with claret-colored spots	30 3 00
L. longiflorum. Flowers long, funnel-shaped, pure white and very fragrant. Fine for forcing; a great favorite	15 1 50
L. Harrisii. This wonderfully prolific variety is well adapted for forcing, and also for planting outdoors. It blooms from one to three times from the same bulb during the season, and bears from 1 to 12 flowers to a stalk	20 2 00
Extra large bulbs	30 3 00
L. Pardalinum. Flowers orange-scarlet; large and numerous. One of the best and easiest grown of the California species . .	25 2 50
L. pomponium. Scarlet Turban. Flowers bright scarlet; very early; easily grown and very fine	30 3 00
L. rubescens. Pale lilac or almost white flowers, which gradually become rose-purple. From California	50 5 00
L. speciosum album præcox. The best pure white form of the favorite Japan Lily; petals recurved. Of easy growth, and well adapted to general cultivation. Extra fine	30 3 00
L. speciosum roseum. White, tinged with rose and spotted with crimson	20 2 00
L. superbum. Turk's Cap Lily. Flowers bright orange, with dark purple spots and beautifully recurved. Fine for naturalizing in moist spots, or planting among low-growing shrubs	15 1 50
L. tenuifolium. A dwarf species, 10 to 15 inches tall, with narrow leaves and fiery-scarlet flowers very early	30 3 00

	Each Dozen	Each Dozen
LILIUM Thunbergianum. Thunberg's Lily. This species, in its almost endless variety of forms, is still one of the best for general planting, especially in half wild spots. It is of easy growth and very variable as to coloring. We have in stock many new forms, which we introduce from Japan every year. Mixed sorts \$0 15 \$1 50		
L. tigrinum fl. pl. Double Tiger Lily. Flowers more durable than the type, and very double, lasting a long time in bloom 15 1 50		
L. tigrinum splendens. The grandest of all the varieties, with tall stems and fiery-scarlet flowers 20 2 00		
L. umbellatum. Flowers bright red, with black spots. 20 2 00		
L. Washingtonianum. A grand native species from California, growing under favorable conditions four to six feet high, with numerous erect white flowers, which are very fragrant, and which, as they fade, become lilac-colored. If treated as advised above, there is no trouble in growing and flowering it 50 5 00		
MONTBRETIA crocosmiae-flora. This beautiful hybrid bulb is the result of a cross between <i>Montbretia Pottsii</i> and <i>Crocosmia aurea</i> . The flowers are deep orange-vermillion, the base light yellow, the tips of the flowers bright red. The plant flowers from July to October, and is very brilliant. Treat like the gladiolus 10 1 00		
NARCISSUS. Daffodils and Jonquils. These flowers have been made famous, both by their beauty for practical garden decoration and by poetic fancy. Many of the choice varieties are well adapted for winter forcing.	Each Dozen	
N. bicolor Empress. White, with golden-yellow perianth; very large and early \$0 50		
N. Horsfieldii. Very large, rich golden-yellow trumpet and white perianth. One of the best hardy species we have grown 25 \$2 50		
N. Emperor. Flowers 5 to 6 inches across. Trumpet golden-yellow, with primrose perianth 1 00		
N. major. Trumpet Major. Golden-yellow; very large 10 1 00		
N. maximus. Trumpet Maximus. Large, bright yellow; very early. One of the best of the single Daffodils. This is the true variety 35 3 50		
N. obvallaris. Tenby Daffodil. Large primrose trumpet, yellow perianth; early 10 1 00		
N. princeps. Large, pale sulphur-yellow flowers. Extra 10 1 00		
N. pseudo-Narcissus. Lent Lily, Daffodil, or Daffadowndilly. Yellow trumpet, sulphur perianth 10 1 00		
N. spurius. Very large; yellow 15 1 50		
N. Golden Spur. The earliest flowering variety, with large, rich golden-yellow flowers. Fine for cutting or forcing 30 3 00		
NARCISSUS, Henry Irving. A free-blooming sort, with deep yellow flowers \$0 30 \$3 00		
N. Telamonius. Pale yellow trumpet; sulphur perianth; very large and early 10 1 00		
N. Telamonius fl. pl. Double Daffodil. Flowers large, golden-yellow, double 10 2 00		
N. Incomparabilis. Single Orange Phoenix. Flowers large, primrose, with sulphur crown 10 1 00		
N. Incomparabilis fl. pl. Butter and-Eggs. Double yellow. Sulphur and crimson 10 75		
N. Incomparabilis pallidus praecox. The earliest variety in this section. Flowers large, pale sulphur color 30 3 00		
N. Sir Watkin. Great Welsh Chalice Flower. Very large flowers—5½ inches across—of great substance, with rich sulphur perianth, and yellow cup tinged orange 50 5 00		
N. Poeticus. Poet's Narcissus, or Pheasant's Eye. Flowers pure white, with a distinct red crown 5 50		
N. Poeticus ornatus. Flowers large, white, with a crown. The earliest and best 20 2 00		
N. Poeticus fl. pl. Gardenia Daffodil. Large, pure white, double flowers 10 75		
ORNITHOGALUM umbellatum. Star of Bethlehem. Flowers pure white, opening in sunshine. Fine for naturalizing in wild, moist spots. 5c. ea., 50c. per doz.		
TRILLIUM. All the Trilliums are fine for naturalizing in half-open woods.	Each Dozen	
T. cernuum. Nodding Trillium. Flowers white \$1 10 \$0 75		
T. erectum. Birthroot. Dark, dull purple flowers 5 50		
T. grandiflorum. Wood Lily. The finest species, with large white flowers, which gradually become rose-colored 10 75		
T. nivale. Small Wood Lily. Like the last, but dwarf and with small, white, wavy-petaled flowers 20 2 00		
T. petiolatum. A very rare species from Oregon, with dark purple sessile flowers 20 2 00		
T. pusillum. A rare species, with pure white flowers, changing to purple 20 2 00		
TRITELEIA uniflora. Spring Star Flower. Flowers star-shaped, white, with a blue line in each petal. Hardy, and also fine for pot culture. 5c. ea., 50c. per doz.		
TULIPS. The brilliancy of the Tulip's flowers, and their lasting quality, give them high rank among Dutch bulbs.		
Bedding Tulips. Best single and double varieties; all colors mixed. 50 cts. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.		
Separate Colors. Single and double, in white, red and yellow. 60 cts. per dozen, \$4 per 100.		
Pink Tulips. Deep and rosy pink. 75 cts. per dozen, \$5 per 100.		
Parrot Varieties. Oddly and beautifully formed and colored. \$2 per 100.		
Common Garden Tulips. All colors mixed. \$2 per 100.		
ZEPHYRANTHES candida. Flowers white, fragrant in summer. Store the bulbs in dry soil during the winter. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen.		

XIII.

SELECT FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS.

Including Choice Varieties for Ordinary Garden and Field Culture, Grape Vines for Forcing, and a Select Assortment of Tropical Fruits.

WE OFFER in this department a very careful selection of Fruits for all purposes, including in addition to Grape Vines for hot and cold vineeries a brief list of such Tropical Fruits as may readily be grown in a greenhouse or in our southern states. The selection of ordinary domestic fruits is the cream from the innumerable list of varieties now offered, often so confusing to the intending purchaser; we include here no mere duplications under new names, but only the best and most distinct of each class.

HARDY FRUIT TREES.

APPLES. 25 to 75 cents each, \$2.50 to \$6 per dozen, according to size and sorts.

Varieties. *Summer.* Early Harvest, Keswick Codlin, Nyack Pippin, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Tetofsky.

Autumn. Alexander, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Fall Pippin, Fall Orange, Gravenstein, Maiden's Blush, Orange Pippin, Porter, Stump.

Winter. Baldwin, Ben Davis, Rhode Island Greening, Grimes' Golden, Hubbardston Nonesuch, King, Lady, Lankford Seedling, Monmouth Pippin, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Smith's Cider, Stark, Talman's Sweet, Wealthy, Willow Twig, Winesap, York Imperial.

CRAB APPLES. 35 cents to \$1 each, \$3 to \$7.50 per dozen, according to size and variety.

PEARS. Standard, 75 cents to \$1 each; extra size trees, \$1 to \$2 each. Dwarf, 50 cents to \$1 each; extra size trees, \$1 to \$2.50 each.

Those with an asterisk (*) we can supply both as Dwarfs and Standards.

Varieties. *Bartlett, *Beurre d'Anjou, *Buffum, Clapp's Favorite, *Duchess d'Angouleme, *Flemish Beauty, *Howell, Keifler, *Lawrence, Le Conte, *Louise Bonne de Jersey, Manning's Elizabeth, Seckel, Sheldon, Vicar of Winkfield.

*Apply for special prices on large quantities of any of the fruit trees and plants.

APRICOTS. Standard varieties, 35 to 50 cents each, \$3 to \$5 per dozen. Imported Russian varieties, first class, 50 to 75 cents each, \$5 to \$7.50 per dozen.

PEACHES. First class, extra strong, 50 to 75 cts. each, \$5 to \$7.50 per dozen.

Varieties. Peach varieties will be selected with reference to the locality in which they are to be used; but any standard sorts can be supplied.

CHERRIES. Sour and sweet, first class, 50 cents to \$1 each, \$5 to \$9 per dozen.

Hearts and Bigarreaus. Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Coe's Transparent, Downer's Late, Gov. Wood, Napoleon, Yellow Spanish.

CHERRIES. Dukes and Morellos. Belle de Choisy, Dyehouse, Early Richmond, Empress Eugenie, English Morello, Late Duke, Louis Philippe, May Duke, Montmorency, Ordinaire, Olivet, Reine Hortense.

PLUMS. Standard varieties, 50 cents to \$1 each, \$5 to \$9 per dozen. Extra strong trees, \$1 to \$1.50.

Varieties. Bradshaw, Coe's Golder, Drop, General Hand, German Prune, Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Lombard, McLaughlin, Monroe Egg, Quackenboss, Reine Claude, Richland, Smith's Orleans, Washington, Yellow Egg.

QUINCES. Angers, first class, 35 to 50 cents each, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen; Apple or Orange, Champion, first class, 40 to 60 cents each, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen; Apple or Orange, Champion, extra, 60 cents each, \$5 per dozen; Meech's Prolific, Rea's Mammoth, first class, 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.

NECTARINES. First class, 40 to 45 cents each, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen.

Varieties. Downton, Early Newington, Early Violet, Hardwick, New White, Stanwick.

MULBERRIES. Downing's Everbearing, 50 to 75 cts. each; Russian, select varieties, 35 to 50 cents each, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen.

NUTS—

Almonds. Hard and Soft-shell, first class, 50 to 75 cents each, \$4 to \$8.50 per dozen.

Filberts. English, 50 to 75 cts. each, \$4 to \$7.50 per dozen. Kentish Cob, 50 to 75 cts. each, \$4 to \$7.50 per dozen.

Chestnuts. Spanish, 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents to \$1.50 each, \$6 to \$12 per dozen.

Japan Giant, \$1 to \$2 each, \$10 to \$15 per dozen. Numbo, 3 to 5 feet, \$1 to \$2 each.

American, 3 to 4 feet, 35 to 50 cents each, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen.

Hickories. Pecan, 3 to 4 feet, 50 to 75 cents each, \$5 to \$7.50 per dozen.

Walnuts. English, 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents to \$1.50 each, \$7.50 to \$15 per dozen.

Buttermilk, 5 to 7 ft., 60 cts. to \$1 each, \$6 to \$10 per dozen. Black, 5 to 7 feet, 50 to 75 cents each, \$5 to \$7.50 per dozen.

GRAPE VINES AND SMALL FRUITS.

We offer in the following list of Small Fruits only the best varieties. The plants are all first-class, and we pack them in the best and lightest manner possible.

We cannot accept orders for Small Fruits or Nursery Stock that amount to less than One Dollar.

STRAWBERRIES. 50 to 75 cents per dozen, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per 100.

Standard Varieties. Bubach, Belmont, Champion, Chas. Downing, Crescent Seedling, Glendale, Henderson, Jessie, James Vick, Jersey Queen, Kentucky, Lenig's White, May King, Manchester, Miner's Prolific, Parry, Summit, Sharpless, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson.

New Varieties. Warfield No. 2, Bomba, Logan, Pearl, Gold, Louise, Haverland, Gandy's Prize, Jewel, Monmouth, Parker Earle. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

RASPBERRIES. 75 cents to \$1.50 per dozen, \$4 to \$6 per 100.

Varieties. Brandywine, Cuthbert, Gregg, Hansell, Hopkins, Ohio, Shaffer's Colossal, Souhegan, Turner.

BLACKBERRIES. 75 cts. to \$1 per doz., \$3 to \$5 per 100.

Varieties. Crystal White, Taylor's Prolific, Early Harvest, Kittatinny, Lawton, Snyder, Wilson's Early, Lucretia Dewberry, Wilson Junior.

GOOSEBERRIES—

Varieties. Industry, two years, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; Downing, two years, \$1.50 per doz.; Smith's

Improved, two years, \$1.50 per dozen; Houghton, two years, \$1 per dozen.

CURRENTS. 20 to 25 cents each, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per doz., \$8 to \$15 per 100.

Varieties. Cherry, Versailles, Red Dutch, Victoria, Black Naples, Lee's Prolific, White Grape, Fay's Prolific.

HARDY GRAPE VINES. Of the very many varieties now in cultivation, we offer only a short list of the very best, such as we know from personal experience are the most satisfactory, in a large portion of the country.

Varieties. Concord (black, medium), Catawba (reddish, late), Delaware (deep amber, early), Hartford Prolific (black, early), Iona (deep red, late), Rogers' Hybrids, Ives' Seedling (black, very early), Martha (white, early), Moore's Early (black, very early), Prentiss (light green, late), Pocklington (light green, medium), Brighton (light red, late), Niagara (golden yellow, medium). Two and three year old vines of the above, 50 to 75 cents each, \$5 to \$7.50 per doz. Special prices for large quantities given on application.

FOREIGN GRAPE VINES.

For Hot and Cold Graperies.

We make a specialty of Grape Vines for Vineries, and supply fine and healthy two-year-old plants, guaranteed free from disease, of the best selected sorts.

Black Barbarossa. Berries round, very large; a very late sort; best suited for hot vinery. \$2.

Black Frontignan. Berries below medium size, flesh rich and juicy; a very reliable sort. \$2.

Black Hamburg. Berries roundish oval, very large, juicy and rich; the most popular and most reliable sort in cultivation. \$2.

Black Prince. Berries roundish oval, juicy and rich; bunches long and tapering; best for cold vineries. \$2

Black St. Peter. Black. Very fine dark variety, good free grower; best for hot vinery. \$2.

Canon Hall Muscat. Berries very large, roundish oval; juicy and rich; best for hot vinery. \$2.

Calabrian Raisin. Berries large, round and juicy; a first class white grape; late. \$2.

Chasselas de Fontainebleau. Berries round and large, very juicy and sweet; a good sort for cold vinery. \$2.

Duchess of Buccleugh. Berries round and golden; good bearer; a very excellent grape. \$2.

Golden Queen (Pearson's White). Bunch large and well shouldered; berries large, oblong; said to be the best late keeping white grape in cultivation; of strong and vigorous habit. \$2.

Gros Colman. Berries round and extra large, of peculiar flavor; very large bunches of vigorous habit; a very handsome grape. \$2.

Gros Maroc. Berries large, ovate, dark plum color; flesh firm and juicy; bunches medium, and set freely. \$2.

Lady Downes' Seedling. Black. Large and handsome berries, above medium size; bunch medium, long, tapering, always well set; flesh firm, sweet and richly flavored; a good keeper, and one of the best late sorts. \$2.

Mrs. Pince (Black Muscat). Bunch large and tapering, well shouldered and handsome; berries medium and oval; flesh firm, rich and sweet, with true Muscat flavor; a late grape, and an excellent keeper; best for hot vinery. \$2.

Muscat Hamburg or Black Muscat. Berries very large, roundish oval; flesh melting, juicy and rich; a most delicious grape, with a distinct Muscat flavor; a valuable mid-season variety; best suited for hot vinery. \$2.

Muscat of Alexandria. Greenish yellow, golden when fully ripened. Bunches large and shouldered, long-tapered; berries large and oval; flesh firm, rich and sugary, with a delicious Muscat flavor; very prolific, and requires high temperature; a very valuable and well-known grape, ripening late; best for hot vinery. \$2.

Madresfield Court. Black Muscat. Bunch large and well shouldered; berries large, oblong, with a fine delicate bloom; flesh melting, juicy and rich, with a strong Muscat flavor; a valuable variety, of robust habit. \$2.

Prince Albert. Berries large, in a fine bunch; rich, juicy and highly flavored; a very fine grape, and best suited for hot viney. \$2.

Royal Muscadine. Berries round, of a pale amber when ripe; flesh firm, juicy and very pleasant; a very good grape of the Sweet-water type, sometimes called White Chasselas; suitable for cold viney. \$2.

Royal Ascot. Bunches large; berries firm, jet black and very juicy, with a piquant plum-like flavor; best for hot graperies. \$2.

Santa Cruz. White; large berries, large bunch; a vigorous grower, and a very good sort. \$2.

Trentham Black. Berries oval, large, very juicy and rich; a great bearer and a very good sort; best for cold viney. \$2.

White Frontignan. Bunch medium; berries round and thickly set; flesh rich and juicy, of a distinct

Muscat flavor; an excellent mid-season variety; best for hot viney. \$2.

White Nice. Large bunch, good cropper, and a free growing sort; very sweet and juicy; ripens late; best for hot viney. \$2.

White Tokay. Bunch large, compact and well shoudered; berries large and ovate; flesh tender, rich and juicy, of a rich flavor; good keeper and vigorous grower; a well-known and valuable grape; best for hot viney. \$2.

White Sweetwater. Bunch medium; a well-known variety. \$2.

White Syrian. Berries oval, good size; bunches very large; best for hot viney. \$2.

Wilmot's Hamburg. Berries jet black, much like the old and popular Black Hamburg; of a very agreeable and spicy flavor. \$2.

One-year-old vines of the above varieties may be had at prices one-third less than for two-year-old.

Special prices for large quantities will be given on application. All our vines are guaranteed true to name and variety.

TROPICAL AND SEMI-TROPICAL FRUITS.

Suitable for Greenhouse Culture in the North, or for the Open-air in the South.

Fruits from the tropics are very interesting, and often most novel and delicious in taste. Those here named may be grown and made to bear in the greenhouse, or in some of our southern states and parts of California—in fact, in any locality where the winter temperature does not fall below 45 degrees. They should all have good culture in rich soil, and during their growing season be supplied with plenty of moisture; after their growth is made, less moisture will cause them to ripen their wood, and often to bloom and set fruit.

Those having private conservatories will find these fruits an endless source of pleasure and enjoyment if carefully grown.

ACHRAS Sapota (*Sapota mammosa*). The Sapodilla or Naseberry. A richly flavored fruit, tasting somewhat like a pear; tree spreading, with fine, glossy leaves. 50 cents each.

EGLÉ marmelos. The Elephant Apple, Maredoo, or Bengal Quince. An odd fruit; tree has trifoliate leaves. \$1.50 each.

ANACARDIUM occidentale. The Cashew Nut; a curious fruit. \$1 each.

ANANASSA sativa. The Pineapple; this well-known fruit is often "forced" with good results. We furnish a number of select varieties.

Green-leaved Sugar-loaf. Fruit large; flesh deep yellow, and very rich. 50 cents.

Red Spanish. Short fruit, yellow when ripe; the ordinary Pineapple of commerce. 25 to 50 cents.

Egyptian Queen. Fruit not large, but of exceedingly fine flavor. A magnificent sort, especially good for small planters, or the greenhouse. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

Black Jamaica. Large, tall-growing variety, valuable for fruiting in the winter, or out of season. A rapid grower, with dark, steely green leaves. One of the very finest varieties of this family grown. Fruit tall and conical; yellow flesh and rich flavor. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Ripley Queen. (Pineapple.) One of the most profitable varieties known. Freely produces suckers, and fruits surely. Said to be more nearly everbearing than other sorts, producing fruit at all times out of season. Fruit beautiful in appearance; aroma delightful, and flavor peculiarly pleasant and rich. Flesh delicate and juicy, orange-yellow. Weighs from three to six pounds. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

Porto Rico. Very large fruit, of most delicious flavor. \$1.50 each.

* * * Prices for large quantities of Pineapples furnished on application.

ANONA. Beautiful and delicious fruit, grown freely at Key West. 50 cents each.

A. glabra. The Pond Apple, or wild Custard Apple of south Florida. Tree very ornamental; fruit handsome and fragrant. 50 cents each.

A. muricata. The Sour-Sop. Has fine glossy foliage; fruit large, green and prickly, containing a delicious pulp, from which a cooling drink is made. 50 cts. each.

A. squamosa. A delicious fruit, largely grown in south Flower; yellowish green when ripe. 50 cents each.

ARTOCARPUS incisa. The Bread Fruit Tree. A famous tree of the South Sea Islands. \$5 each.

CHRYSTOPHYLLUM cainito. The Star Apple. A very pretty fruit, about the size of a small apple, purple in color, and ripening in spring; very good. \$1 each.

CITRUS. The Orange, Lemon, Lime, Kumquat, Citron, etc. All the Citrus fruits make splendid pot-plants if well grown, and are ornamental in both foliage and fruit. We grow a select assortment of varieties. For prices, see Stove and Greenhouse Plants.

COCOS nucifera. The Cocoanut Palm. \$5.

COFFEA Arabica. The true Coffee Plant. A very ornamental and interesting plant, bearing white, fragrant flowers. \$1.50 each.

EUGENIA Jambos. The Rose Apple or Jamrosade. A fine evergreen tree, with thick and narrow, long and shining leaves; of handsome and bushy habit, with creamy white flowers in late summer, followed by pretty fruit on the order of a large crab apple; this has a fine apricot flavor, and is rose-scented. \$1 each.

E. Micheli. The Cayenne Cherry or Pitanga. Has fine cherry-like fruit. \$1 each.

*
FICUS carica. The Fig is almost hardy in the larger portion of our country, and can be grown with good results outdoors if slightly protected in winter. It also makes a fine pot-plant, and bears freely in a cool greenhouse. We offer the best sorts, including all colors of fruit, at 50 cents to \$1 each.

MALPIGHIA glabra. The Barbadoes Cherry. A beautiful evergreen tree, bearing a pleasant acid fruit resembling the Surinam Cherry. \$1 each.

MAMMEA Americana. The Mammea Apple, or St. Domingo Apricot. This fruit is round and large, containing a juicy yellow pulp of delicious flavor. The tree is tall, with shining oval leaves. \$1 each.

MANGIFERA Indica. The Mango. A most important fruit in the tropics. It is now in free bearing in Florida, and is there much esteemed. The tree is of very rapid growth, and of a fine, round-headed form.

Mango. A form from Cuba; very highly flavored. \$1.

Apricot Mango. Tastes like a fine apricot; a splendid sort. \$1 each.

Apple Mango. Large, and shaped somewhat like an apple; of good quality. \$1 each.

MONSTERA deliciosa (*Philodendron pertusum*). The Ceriman of Trinidad. A beautiful climber for the hot-house, with very large, curiously perforated foliage; the fruits are peculiar in shape and delicious in flavor. \$1 to \$3.

MUSA. The Banana is one of our best ornamental foliage plants, but it may also be readily fruited in a conservatory. The varieties most suited for this purpose are noted below; for ornamental sorts, see Stove and Greenhouse Plants.

M. sapientum. The ordinary Banana of commerce; a beautiful decorative plant in the north. \$1 to \$2.50.

MUSA Cavendishii (*Sinensis*). Of comparatively dwarf habit, and valuable for fruiting at the north; robust in growth, and produces enormous bunches of excellent fruit. \$1 to \$2.50.

M. orientum. The Cuban Lady-Finger, or Golden Early Banana. A very delicious fruit; thin skin. \$1 to \$2.50.

OPUNTIA Ficus Indica. The Indian Fig. A cactus, bearing fine fruits, eaten raw or used for preserves. The plant is very ornamental. \$1.

PASSIFLORA edulis. The Granadilla. A fine climbing plant, with glossy foliage, bearing a purplish fruit of the size of an egg. 75 cents to \$1.

PERSEA gratissima. The Avocado or Alligator Pear. Bears large purplish fruits, eaten with salt and pepper, and in great esteem in its native habitat. \$1 each.

PHOENIX dactylifera. The true Date Palm; a well-known ornamental Palm, growing in beauty constantly. \$2.50 to \$10.

PSIDIUM Cattleyanum. The Cattley or Strawberry Guava. A fruit now assuming much importance in Florida. The fruit is about the size of a Damson plum, clear claret color, and has an attractive strawberry flavor; the tree or shrub is of fine appearance, with shining leaves. Select sorts, \$1 each.

P. guaiava. The ordinary Guava. An essential fruit in the south; valuable for preserving, and of much commercial importance. Select sorts, \$1 each.

PUNICA granatum. The Pomegranate is well known, and is an easily grown and very desirable fruit. The plant forms a fine small tree, and the flowers are very showy and handsome. We can supply select sorts at \$1 each.

SOLANUM Guatemalense. The Pepino or Melon Shrub. Has been widely sold throughout the country by unscrupulous dealers for outdoor fruiting. It will grow and bloom outside, but will not set fruit. The plant is pretty, and the fruit is the size of an egg, colored yellow and streaked violet; it resembles a muskmelon in flavor. \$1.

S. betaceum (*Cyphomandra betacea*). The Tree Tomato of Jamaica. A fine shrubby plant of ornamental appearance, bearing fragrant flowers and tomato-like fruit of medium size; very useful. \$1.

TAMARINDUS Indica. The Tamarind. A beautiful tree, with delicate foliage and small blossoms; the subsequent pods enclose a pleasant acid pulp, which has many uses, being available for preserving or for making cooling drinks. An interesting and valuable tree. \$1.

TERMINALIA Catappa. The tropical Almond. A beautiful and interesting tree, with edible seeds, mis-called almonds. \$1 each.

COLLECTIONS OF TROPICAL PLANTS.

We will send twelve plants, all distinct, our selection, for \$10; or twenty-five plants, our selection, for \$17.50.

PALM LEAVES.

We can furnish Palm leaves, either fresh or dried, for interior decorations, of tropical Palms, ten different kinds \$1 to \$1.50 each, \$7.50 to \$35 per dozen, \$15 to \$75 per 100.

XIV.

SELECT SEEDS.

For the Flower Garden, Conservatory, Lawn and Vegetable Garden we offer the choicer sorts of standard seeds—good, pure stock—at fair prices. Seeds of any other class, not catalogued here, will be procured and forwarded at market prices to customers who wish them.

ASTERS. Favorite plants in every garden; all branches of the whole big family are handsome. Half-hardy annuals.	Pkt.	
Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered. All the best colors, in separate packets or mixed	\$0 10	
Comet. Beautifully curled and twisted petals; plant 1 foot high. Mixed colors or separate colors of Rose, White or Blue	15	
Triumph. One foot high. Dark Scarlet, or mixed White and Scarlet	25	
Dwarf Bouquet. Small, dainty plants, from 6 to 8 inches high, forming round masses of bloom. Mixed colors	05	
Truffaut's Paeony-flowered Perfection. Pre-eminently the finest race of Asters ever grown. 1½ feet. All the best colors, separate or mixed .	10	
Cocordeau or New Crown. Flowers in many rich colors, but all shade delicately up to a pure white center. 1½ feet. Mixed colors	05	
Quilled Globe. (Betteridge's.) This strain has quilled or tubular petals. 1½ feet. Mixed colors	05	
Imbricated Pompon. One of the best sorts for bouquets. White, Rose and Blue; separate or mixed	10	
Mignon. One of the best Asters for cutting. 1½ feet. White, Rose and Bright Blue, separate or mixed	10	
Queen of the Market. Very early flowering. 1½ feet. Mixed colors	10	
Harlequin. Curiously striped petals. 1½ feet. Mixed colors	10	
China. The good old-fashioned strain. 2 feet. Mixed colors	05	
Snowball. A superb white Aster; very popular for cutting. 1½ feet	05	
Victoria. Large, globular flowers. All the best colors, mixed or separate	25	
Perennial Asters. Michaelmas Daisies. In some fine old English gardens these have long been cultivated, but are just now becoming popular. Their single flowers are of fine form and size, and of many bright and tender shades. Some varieties are quite tall, others but a few inches in height; all are free-flowering and graceful. Mixed varieties, including many colors	10	
BALSAMS. Lady's Slipper. Half-hardy annuals, noted for their ease of culture, wide range of color, and freedom of bloom. 1½ feet.		
BALSAM, Camellia-flowered. White, different shades of Red, Spotted, Lavender, Purple and Pink; in separate colors or mixed	\$0 10	Pkt.
Double Rose-flowered. Same colors as the above, separate or mixed	10	
BEGONIAS, Tuberous. These plants, with a little care, may be readily grown from seed. Our seed is fresh and pure, saved from our own best strains, then which none are better.		
Single. Scarlet, Bronze, Yellow, White, Pink and Rose, separate or mixed	50	
Double. Same colors as the above, separate or mixed	50	
CALCEOLARIAS. Large-flowering hybrids, with flowers of bright colors. Choice mixed seed of superior strains	50	
CANDYTUFT. Hardy annuals, about one foot in height; very free-flowering and easy to grow.		
Empress. The best large-flowering white variety for cutting	10	
Tom Thumb. Dwarf white; for edgings	10	
Mixed Colors. Including pink, purple, lilac, white and crimson	05	
Perennial (<i>semperflorens</i>). White and Pink, separate and mixed	10	
CANNAS. Half-hardy perennials, unsurpassed for outdoor bedding and grouping. Crozy's Dwarf French strain is also fine for growing in pots in the house.		
Tall Varieties, Mixed. Flowers of many different colors and markings, and handsome leaves of dark red, bronze, or plain green	05	
Crozy's Dwarf French. Mixed seed of all the best varieties	10	
CENTAUREA. On account of their beautiful leaves or bright flowers these are great favorites for bedding.		
Silver-leaved. Half-hardy perennials for ribbon-borders, etc.	10	
Flowering. The Cornflower. Hardy annuals, with bright blue or purple flowers. Single and Double, mixed or separate	10	
CINERARIA hybrida. Superb greenhouse plants for winter or early spring flowering.		
Grandiflora. A large-flowering prize strain, obtained by hybridizing. White, Blue and Crimson, in separate packets or mixed	05	

	Pkt.	Pkt
CINERARIA nana. A choice half-dwarf strain	\$0 25	
Double. New; fine in every way	75	
COSMOS hybridus. A hardy annual, from four to six feet high. Its graceful, Daisy-like flowers are indispensable for cutting. We offer only the large-flowering strains. Mixed colors and White	0	
CYCLAMEN persicum giganteum. This is the true large-flowered strain that far eclipses all others. Mixed colors	25	
Album. Pure white	25	
Atrorubrum. Dark red	25	
Roseum. Bright, delicate rose	25	
Superbum. White and rose	25	
GLOXINIAS. Beautiful greenhouse bulbs, with large waxy flowers in many rich and delicate shades of color. Mixed seed from best strains	50	
Defiance. Intense glowing scarlet	50	
French Tigered and Spotted.	50	
MIGNONETTE. Well known and loved everywhere for its delightful fragrance. A hardy annual, easily forced.	10	
Golden Queen. Yellow spikes of flowers	05	
Machet. Dark brownish red; dwarf and compact.	10	
Crimson Queen. Crimson	05	
Hybrid Spiral. Pink; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet	05	
MYOSOTIS. Forget-Me-Not. A favorite hardy perennial for early spring flowering. Large-flowering White and Blue, mixed or separate	10	
NASTURTIUM. (Tropaeolum.) For outdoor bedding and climbing or pot-plants the Nasturtiums are equally brilliant and well adapted.	10	
Tom Thumb (Tropaeolum minus). Dwarf hardy annuals, unsurpassed for bedding; 8 or 9 inches high. White, Yellow, Rose, Pink, Scarlet, Spotted, Black, Crimson, Maroon and Cream-colored, in separate packets or mixed	05	
Climbing Varieties (Tropaeolum majus). All the colors named above, separate or mixed	05	
Lobb's Nasturtium (Tropaeolum Lobbianum). For conservatory decoration in winter, and trellises and vases in summer, these are tenderer and even more brilliant than the above species. The same colors intensified, separate or mixed	05	
PANSY (Viola tricolor; Heartsease). Every one knows and loves the Pansy, our finest hardy annual for bedding. Well cared for, the large-flowering strains will give immense, richly colored flowers in spring. Our seed is procured from the best and most noted growers. Sow in autumn or very early in spring.	10	
Bugnot's Superb Blotched. Extra-large flowers	50	
Bronze. Rich and effective	10	
Emperor William. The finest blue	10	
Faust. King of the blacks	10	
Giant Trimardeau. Plant vigorous and compact; flowers of enormous size	25	
Gold Margined. A bright, showy bedder	10	
Lord Beaconsfield. Pale blue and deep, velvety violet, elegantly shaded	10	
Odier or Five-Blotched. Very large, richly colored flowers	10	
Peacock. Large, beautifully marked flowers, of rich colors	25	
Pure Yellow. A clear, bright color	10	
PANSY, Snow Queen. Large, pure white, glossy flowers, with not even an "eye" of color	\$0 10	
Violet. Deep and velvety	10	
PHLOX DRUMMONDII. Brilliant, free-flowering bedders, that are gay and bright all summer, and very easy to grow. All the best colors, mixed or separate	05	
Grandiflora. Large-flowered section, White, Scarlet, Carmine, Rose, Yellow and Striped, in separate packets or mixed	10	
Nana compacta. A new dwarf class. Scarlet and White, mixed and separate	10	
Cuspidata, Star of Quedlinburg. Long, strap-shaped petals. All colors mixed	10	
Fancy Mixed. All the best new strains; all colors	10	
POPPY (Papaver). Showy, graceful hardy annuals, usually about two feet in height. They bloom continuously if the seed pods are cut off. The first two varieties named below are hardy perennials, the others are hardy annuals.	10	
Bracteatum. Large, orange-scarlet flowers	10	
Orientale. Large dark crimson petals, each one blotched with black	10	
Mikado. Double; scarlet and white striped; fringed and twisted petals	10	
Paony-flowered. Very large and double; mixed colors	05	
Fairy Blush. Very double white flowers, feathered and tipped with rose	10	
Carnation-flowered. Splendid double fringed flowers. Various colors	05	
Danebrog. Single; scarlet, with white cross in center	05	
Mephisto. Single; scarlet, spotted with black	05	
Nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. Single; various shades of yellow	10	
Shirley. Semi-double; distinct race; flowers all colors and shades, delicately edged and striped	10	
PRIMULA. The Sinensis varieties are great favorites for winter flowering; the hardy perennials are among our best border plants.	10	
Sinensis. Chinese Primrose. Double, White and Red, separate or mixed	50	
Double Fringed (Sinensis). White and Red, mixed and separate	50	
Single Fringed (Sinensis). White and Mixed colors	25	
Filicifolia. The Fern-leaved Chinese Primrose. Finest mixed	50	
Obconica. Single; white, shading to lilac; extra good	25	
Japonica. Hardy perennial; showy flowers in whorls on long stems; various colors	10	
Vulgaris. The hardy English Primrose, with fragrant yellow flowers	10	
STOCKS (Mathiola annua). The Stocks are all handsome half-hardy annuals or biennials, admirable for summer blooming in outdoor beds, as pot-plants, or for forcing.	10	
Dwarf German Ten-Weeks. Half-hardy annuals a foot high, blooming profusely in summer. This is the large-flowering strain, Pure White, Yellow, fine shades of Red, Violet and Blue, separate or mixed	10	

	Pkt.	Pkt.	
STOCKS, Dwarf Snowflake. Pure white; extra good for pots and for forcing	\$0.25	SWEET PEAS, Purple and Light Blue. An exquisitely colored flower	\$0.05
Autumnal. Half-hardy biennials. White, Crimson, Light Blue, Rose and Violet, mixed or separate	10	Striped and Mottled. Odd, showy flowers . . . . .	.95
Brompton. Biennial or winter-flowering. White, Crimson, Light Blue, Violet and Yellow, mixed or separate	10	Vesuvius. Dark, brilliant carmine . . . . .	.05
Emperor or Perpetual. Mixed colors	10	Eckford's Hybrids. A new, large-flowering strain; the very best. All the best colors, separate or mixed	10
STREPTOCARPUS. Handsome greenhouse perennials, with recurved, stemless leaves and graceful, trumpet-shaped flowers, nearly two inches long, borne profusely in clusters. The colors range from pure white through many shades of lavender, blue and rose to rich rosy purple. Best hybrids, mixed colors		ZINNIAS. Hardy annuals of remarkably free-blooming habit and easy culture. The flowers show great diversity in form, and are of rich and varied colors. We offer seed of the best double strains only.	
SWEET PEAS. These pretty, fragrant climbing annuals, so fashionable just now, need no special praise or commendation.		Best Double. In White, Rose, Purple, Yellow, Scarlet and Salmon . . . . .	.05
Adonis. Soft, bright carmine	05	New Giant. Robust and large-flowering; mixed colors	10
Alba magnifica. Large flowers; the best pure white	05	Dwarf Large-flowering. Mixed colors . . . . .	.95
Blanche Ferry. Dwarf; pink and white; one of the best American sorts	05	Pompon. Small, perfect flowers; mixed colors . . . . .	.05
Boreatton. Rich, dark maroon	05	Zebra or Striped. Mixed colors	10
Butterfly. White, tinted with lilac	05		
Invincible Scarlet and Blue. Bright shades of the two colors, separate or mixed	05		
Orange Prince. Orange-scarlet; a new shade	05		
Painted Lady. Rose and white	05		
Princess Beatrice. Bright rose	00		
Princessess of Wales. Blue and white	05		
Pure White. Best for cutting	05		
Purple Black. Dark and velvety	05		

Lawn Grass Seed.

Our Standard Mixture, composed of several of the very best varieties of grasses; the best for general use. \$4 per bushel.

Our Special Mixtures, for specially wet, dry or shady situation; in three kinds. \$5 per bushel.

~~For~~ Special prices for large quantities of any of the above.

Vegetable and Farm Seeds.

We also supply all kinds of vegetable and farm seeds, which we obtain in large quantities direct from the growers, and therefore are enabled to make a considerable discount on all orders of \$10 and over.



SWEET PEAS.

XV.

SUPPLIES AND REQUISITES.

Including Many Articles Essential in Gardens and Greenhouses.

WE HAVE arranged to supply our customers with the many essentials required in garden and greenhouse work, some of which are not readily accessible, or cannot well be procured of proper quality for the purpose intended. Orchid growers, especially, will find our peat, moss, cylinders, cribs, rafts, etc., the very best for the purpose, and of moderate price.

MATERIALS FOR ORCHID CULTURE.

(Also for Nepenthes and Sarracenias.)

RAFTS, CYLINDERS and CRIBS. Made of hard wood, put together with copper wire and brass nails.

Cribs—

	Doz.
4 inch	\$2 00
5 "	2 25
6 "	2 50
7 "	2 75
8 "	3 00
9 "	3 50
10 "	3 75
11 "	4 20
12 "	4 50

Rafts—

7 inch	1 50
8 "	2 00
9 "	2 25
10 "	2 40
11 "	2 60
12 "	2 80
13 "	3 00
16 "	3 25

Cylinders—

8 x 12-inch	\$1 00
10 x 14 "	1 25
12 x 18 "	1 50
14 x 25 "	2 00

ORCHID POTS. All sizes supplied at manufacturers' prices ; send list of your wants.

✓ Special prices for large quantities.

PEAT, FIBROUS, of best quality. The proper article in which to grow most orchids is our fibrous peat, which is really the fine wire-like roots of hard-wooded vegetation, combined with a proportion of decomposed leaves and roots. The fibrous part is separated from the finer decomposed material by drying and shaking the large clumps or cakes as received, and is really the very best thing in which to grow orchids, affording proper support and perfect drainage. In practice, it is used with about one-fourth dry sphagnum moss, chopped up with it and thoroughly mixed. The finer portion of the peat, as shaken out, is a very good material, when mixed with good loam, in which to grow palms, ferns and all stove plants. We claim that our fibrous peat for orchid culture is of superior quality ; nowhere else have we found peat to equal it. Our peat is taken from upland beds, and does not rot or decay quickly, as is generally the case with peat which is taken from wet, marshy places ; it will not sour. Anyone familiar with the appearance of the healthy stock throughout all the orchid houses at Rose Hill well knows that the quality of peat and the best quality of live sphagnum moss contribute considerable to the general good result. Fibrous peat, per bag, \$2 ; per barrel, \$2.50 ; prices for larger quantities on application.

LIVE SPHAGNUM MOSS. First quality, short variety, upland grown, \$3 per barrel ; second quality, long variety, swamp grown, \$2.50 per barrel.

Dead or Dry Moss. Excellent for mixing with peat for potting material, and also good for packing, \$2 per barrel. Prices for larger quantities on application.

POTTING MATERIAL.

Suitable for Palms, Stove Plants, Ferns and New Holland Plants ; also, for Rhododendrons and Azaleas for Pot or Outdoor Culture.

COCONUT FIBER. The real article, in the fine hair-like state ; the best thing for perfect drainage in flower pots or tubs. Per bbl., \$3 ; smaller quantities in proportion.

FINE PEAT. not fibrous. Per bag, \$1.50 ; per bbl., \$2.

LEAF MOLD. Per bag, \$1 ; per bbl., \$1.50.

PEAT and LEAF MOLD MIXED. Per bag, \$1.50 ; per bbl., \$2.

INSECTICIDES.

Preparations which will keep your plants from being infested with insects; use them in time, and avoid injury; prevention is far better than cure.

TOBACCO JUICE. Chemically prepared with other ingredients. Will keep roses, chrysanthemums, carnations, bouvardias, orchids, palms, foliage and many other plants free from the green and black aphis, the rose bug, red spider, and green worm, known as the "spanner;" also mealy bug, scale, etc. Should be applied with a syringe three or four times in succession where the least sign is shown of their appearance; is diluted with water. Quart bottles, 50 cents; per gallon, \$1.50, in one to five gallon cans. Full directions given with each bottle or can.

TOBACCO-DUST. This is a splendid insecticide for general use, and the best article for dusting vegetable plants, such as melons, cucumbers, etc., as it quickly destroys the flea and the striped beetles which feed upon the leaves; it should be sprinkled upon them while moist. Spread upon the ground it keeps off earth insects, and acts as a fertilizer. Per lb., 8 cts.; 10 lb. pkg., 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.

TOBACCO SOAP (Rose Brand). Makes an excellent wash for plants and trees infested with green fly, lice and eggs of insects. Dissolve two ounces in a gallon of water. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins, 25 cents. In 10, 25 or 50 pound cans, \$4, \$10 and \$18.

SIEBRECHT'S TOBACCO POWDER.—Chemically Prepared. This is the only article used with effect for destroying thrips which infest orchards. In canisters, 50 cts. each.

TOBACCO STEMS FOR FUMIGATING. Clean and free from rubbish. In bales of 100 lbs., \$1.50 each; about 500-pound bales, \$6.

FIR-TREE OIL. This insect-destroyer has proved to be most effective for red spider, green fly, mealy bug, caterpillars, slugs, blight, etc. Dilute with water and apply with ordinary or bellows syringe, or by dipping the plants in it. Price, with full directions, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint

bottle, 50 cts.; pints, 75 cts.; qt., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., \$2.75; gal., \$5.

LITTLE'S ANTIPEST. One of the safest and most powerful insect-destroyers; it kills the pests every time. In liquid form, diluted with water, \$2.80 per gal.

WHALE OIL SOAP. Makes an excellent wash for trees and plants; kills insects and eggs on the bark. Per lb., 12 cts.; 5 lbs., 50 cts.; 25 lbs. and over, 8 cts. per lb.

HELLEBORE. Powdered White Hellebore for rose slugs, currant worms, etc. Dust on with gun or bellows while the foliage is moist. A small quantity of flour is sometimes mixed with the powder when it is applied, to give adhesiveness. Price, 30 cts. per lb.

SULPHUR—Flowers of Sulphur. This is a staple article for greenhouse use; mixed with linseed oil and painted on the pipes, it has been found a sure cure for mildew. It should be mixed to the consistency of a thick paste and applied with a brush. In packages of 5 and 10 lbs., 30 and 50 cts. each.

SLUG-SHOT. Destroys all insects injurious to house and garden plants, shrubs, trees, vines, potatoes, melons, cabbage, currants and vegetables and fruits of all kinds. Equals Paris green where used liberally, without the danger from poison. Prices: 5 lb. pkt., 30 cts.; 10 lb., 50 cts.; per bbl. of 235 lbs., 4 cts. per lb.

HAMMOND'S GRAPE DUST. A preparation to kill the destructive mildew that strikes the grape vine, affecting fruit and stems in unfavorable seasons. Also for like use upon any other plants or trees affected with mold, mildew or rust-mites, and for any use where a fumigator or antiseptic is required, either in greenhouses or the open air. It is superior to the majority of liquid remedies used for this purpose, and can be more easily handled and applied. 5 lb. pkt., 35 cts.; kegs of 100 lbs., \$5.

FERTILIZERS.

We offer here some pure natural fertilizers. There is nothing like the genuine article for plants. Can be used with great satisfaction on most all plants in this catalogue, either in liquid form, or mixed with the soil.

EXCELSIOR FERTILIZER. Specially prepared plant food, put up in small quantities for conservatory and house plants; a very good article for its purpose. 20 cents per package.

PURE GROUND BONE-MEAL. Coarse or Fine, for mixing with soil for potting, or for planting out roses, either in the greenhouse or outdoors; also essential for grape borders, in proportions of one to fifty. This is one of the best and most permanent fertilizers.

Coarse Ground Bone, in about 200 pound barrels, \$2.75 per 100 pounds, \$42 per ton.

Fine Ground Bone, in barrels of about 200 pounds, \$2.75 per 100 pounds \$42 per ton.

PURE SHEEP MANURE. The best natural manure in the market is compressed sheep manure. It comes in cakes. These are soaked in water, and the liquid is the best and purest medium for fertilizing pot-plants of any kind. House and window plants are greatly benefited by the occasional application of this most excellent and economical fertilizer. Per bag of 100 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, \$30.

LAWN FERTILIZER. Siebrecht & Wadley's Special Brand. Odorless; a little can be used all through the season; tested by leading agricultural chemists; will produce richer lawns than any other used. Per 100 pounds, \$2, about 220 pounds to the barrel; \$37.50 per ton.

VASES AND FLOWER TUBS.



COPYRIGHTED
BY
SIEBRECHT &
WADLEY.

Columbia Flower Tubs.

Made of best pine lumber, steel wire hoops, with strong handles, heavily painted with best oil paint in dark wine color or olive green. Five sizes: Each

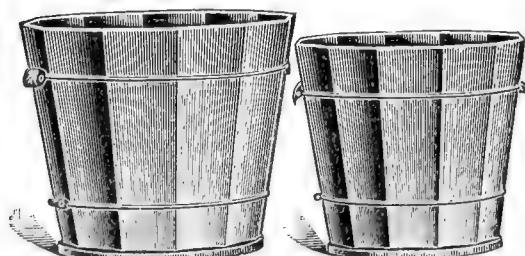
12 ins. in diameter, 11	ins. deep	.....	\$1 50	
15 "	"	14	.....	2 25
18 "	"	16½	.....	3 00
21 "	"	18½	.....	3 75
24 "	"	20½	.....	4 50

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN FAIR
VASE.

Simple and Cheap Plant Tub.

Made of hard wood, steel wire hooped, painted green. In four sizes: Each

No. 1, 14 ins. in diam., 12 ins. deep	.....	\$1 00	
" 2, 15 "	12½ "	.....	1 25
" 3, 17 "	14 "	.....	1 50
" 4, 19 "	14½ "	.....	1 75



COLUMBIA FLOWER TUBS.

The New Jardiniere Vase.

Made in ornamental terra-cotta ware; in a neutral and quiet color. The advantage of this vase over all others is that the upper section, which is separate from the body of the vase, can be removed while setting in the pot, and then replaced, thus concealing a large portion of the earth. Size, 18 inches high and 18 inches in diameter. \$8 each.

World's Columbian Fair Vases.

Real Italian Terra-Cotta Flower Pot.

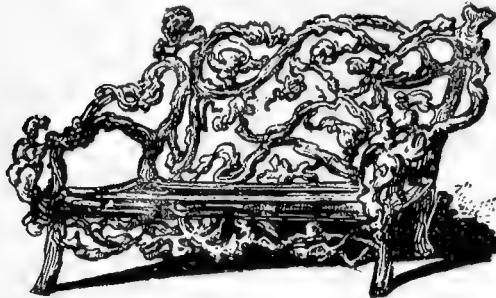
Exact model of the vases which Messrs. McKim, Mead & White (architects) imported from Italy for the New York State Building (and which we decorated). We are now the sole agents for these vases. The regular size is 2 feet high and 2 feet in diameter. Price \$20 each, \$35 per pair. We can also furnish them to order any size up to 5 feet in diameter.



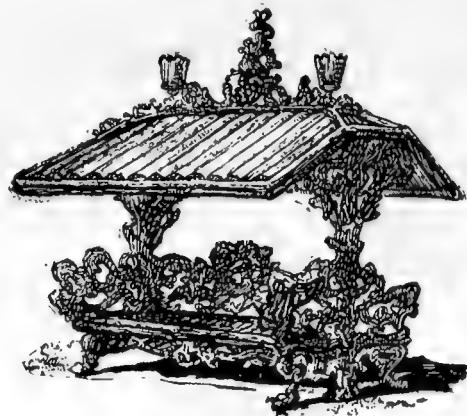
THE NEW JARDINIÈRE VASE.

RUSTIC WORK.

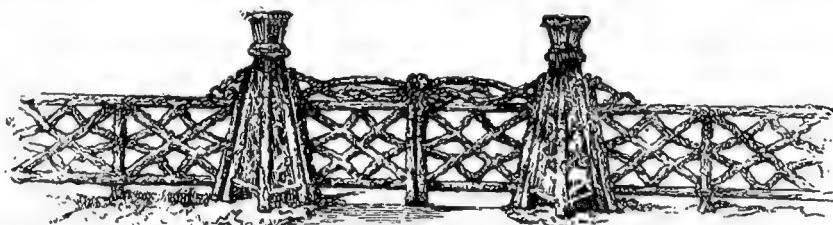
We furnish artistic and massive Rustic Work of all sorts and descriptions. Summer-houses, arbors, bridges, bathing and well-houses, gateways, lawn-pagodas, settees and chairs, tables and rustic stands, vases and tubs—every-thing needed in this line we can supply in artistic designs and the best woods, finely finished. A few of these de-signs are illustrated below. For further information, send for our Catalogue and Price-list of Rustic Work.



Settee of fancy pattern, built of laurel roots, and very substantial. Oiled and varnished; four sizes, 4, 5, 6 and 7 feet in length. Price, \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$17.50.



A Rustic Pagoda, substantial and handsome. Price, \$75 to \$200.



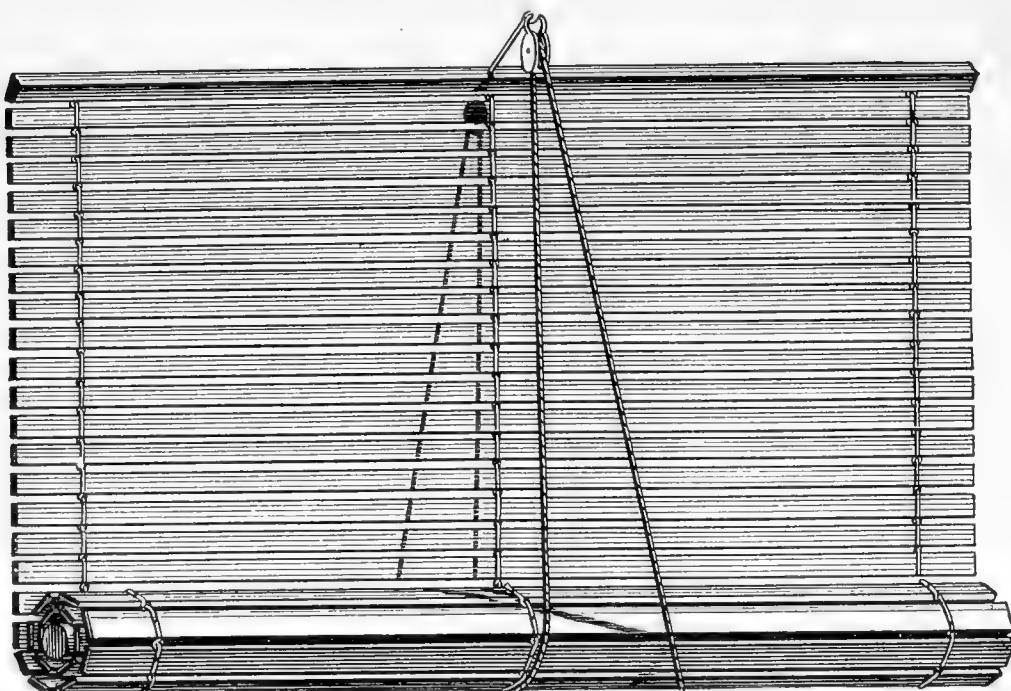
A Rustic Gateway, with strong and substantial piers. Built of the best Red Cedar, trimmed with Laurel roots and surmounted either by vases or a suitable capping. The gates are of straight Red Cedar, and can be filled in with Laurel roots. Can be built in any size, at from \$150 to \$200.



Rustic Summer Houses in any style and size, built of the best and most durable material. Prices range from \$100 to \$500 and upwards.



A comfortable Piazza Arm Chair, which we make with oval as well as with square backs, and also with rockers. Made of Laurel roots; substantial and elegantly finished. Price, \$8.



SIEBRECHT & WADLEY'S PATENT GREENHOUSE SHADING.

MISCELLANEOUS REQUISITES.

RAFFIA. The best thing for tying; every fiber of it can be used. 40 cents per lb.

SMALL and SOFT SPONGES, for washing plants. \$3 to \$5 per dozen.

STANDARD FLOWER POTS. We can supply all sizes, from two inches to two feet in diameter, at manufacturers' prices.

SEED PANS. Best makes and shapes; all sizes, at manufacturers' prices.

SIEBRECHT & WADLEY'S PATENT GREENHOUSE SHADING.

The most satisfactory shading ever used; never gets out of order; lasts as long as a good greenhouse.

HOW IT IS MADE AND OPERATED.—The shading is made of slats, which are of the best clear wood; it is arranged in sections, either 6½ or 8 feet wide, but can be made of any width and length to suit size of roof. These slats are fastened together very substantially with galvanized wire bands and rings. The chain-like fastenings are from 16 to 18 inches apart, each section of shading having a roller attached to the lower end, the other end being fastened to the ridge of the house or highest point to be shaded, and where, by means of a pulley and line, it is easily rolled up and down at whatever distance desired. It can be operated inside or outside of the house. It will protect your glass from hail storms, and your plants from the intense heat in summer, and from severe cold in winter; does not get out of order; does not destroy paint, putty or glass, as is the case with the old-fashioned method of white-wash or paint. It gives your house an even and cooling shade, and a neat appearance. It can rolled up and down at will, which is a great advantage, especially when the short, dark days come and only a little shading is needed. Estimates given on application.

XVI.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE.

With a quarter century's experience, we offer our services for all Landscape and Planting Work, of whatever magnitude. We will send competent and expert Landscape Architects, upon application, to inspect either new or old places, with a view to planting or remodeling. This work will be undertaken by contract or otherwise, and estimates will be cheerfully furnished for any desired work, upon visit or receipt of specifications.

It is our custom to fully guarantee our planting for one year, and we replace free of



charge any trees or plants which may fail to grow within that time, unless they have been damaged by carelessness in handling after having been turned over to the owners in good condition. This guarantee gives the customer the fullest legitimate protection, and insures the planting of strong and healthy stock.

Many country residence places may be wonderfully improved at a very moderate expense by the intelligent efforts of our Landscape experts; and in new planting, our wide experience and great resources serve to save much expense and bother to our patrons, as we can include the planning, stock and planting under one contract and one responsibility.

Competent gardeners are nearly always at our command for the care of such places, and we can usually supply or recommend men suitable for any position.

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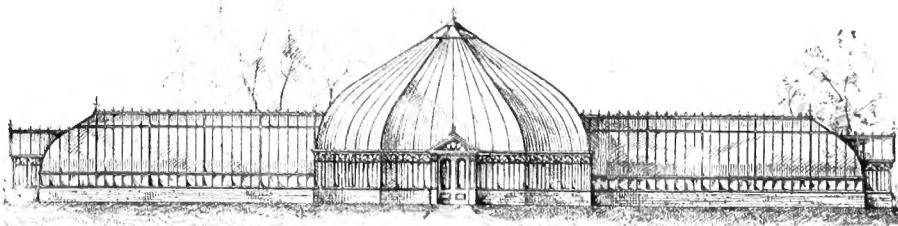
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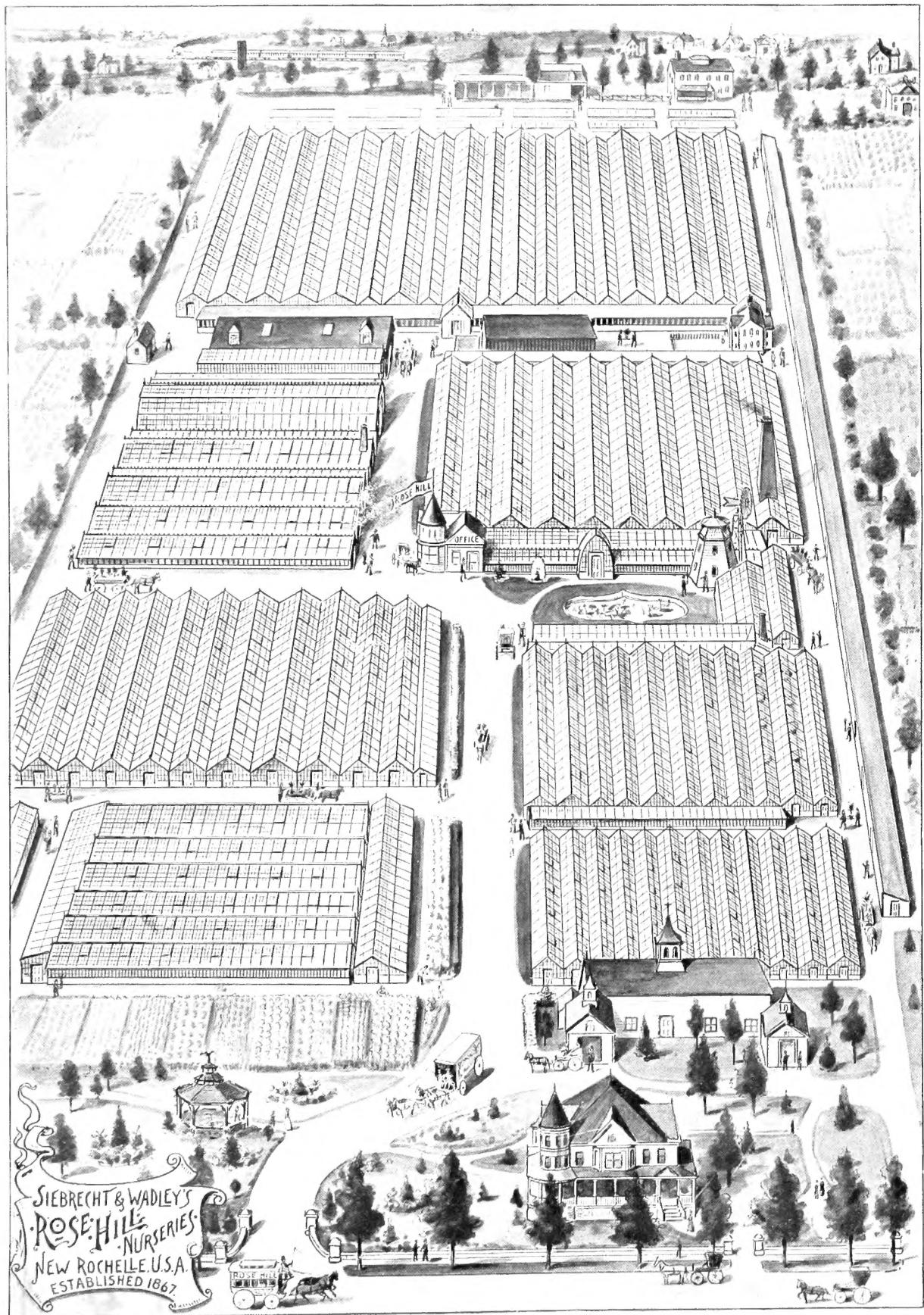


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